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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Soviets Push Nazi Pincer; Venezuela Seizes Ships; Blackout Plan Demanded

The World's Day—March 21, 1942

The War: Russians Push Encirclement of Nazis

Russia: A new Russian drive on the encircled German 16th Army at Staraya Russa was seen in Berlin reports of six intensive Soviet attacks. Vichy radio reports said Russian troops had entered the town, but no Russian confirmation was forthcoming. [Page 7.]

At sea: Britain claimed sinking of two large Axis transports in the Mediterranean and a German naval patrol boat in the Bay of Biscay. Rome acknowledged loss of a submarine, but said its planes attacked a British convoy.

Australia: Melbourne hailed General MacArthur on his arrival from Adelaide for conferences with Australian authorities. The General warned that victory could only come with plentiful supplies of men and matériel.

Philippines: A successful raid was carried out by General Wainwright's forces against the Japanese near Zamboanga, on Mindanao island, causing heavy casualties to the Japanese.

Marine: Venezuela Seizes Seven Axis Ships

Venezuela is expropriating seven Axis vessels interned in her ports and will junk or sink another, the heavily sabotaged German steamer Seostris, by order of President Isaias Medina.

The Navy announced that a large United States merchant vessel had been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast. It gave no details.

A Greek merchant vessel was torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast March 17, the Fifth Naval District at Norfolk, Va., announced. The entire crew of 35 escaped in two lifeboats and were rescued by another ship after being adrift only 45 minutes.

An officer on the American ship Olga, torpedoed and sunk off Cuba's north coast March 12, charged on reaching Santiago, Cuba, that French and Italian crewmen were helping to operate the German submarine which sank his ship.

The Berlin High Command claimed that U-boats had sunk six more ships totaling 35,000 tons and a U. S. coastal patrol boat in operations off the American and West African coasts.

New England: Air Raid Precaution Demanded

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today demanded air-raid and blackout preparation in the Worcester County town of Royalston, population 747, charging town officials had even failed to name a blackout chairman.

Cambridge Police Chief under fire as Plan E Council investigates charges of ignoring streamlining order. [Page 2.]

Relics of former wars rattled into the Hub for huge auction sale on Boston Common. [Page 5.]

Harvard professors told teachers conference that present conflict is struggle for freedom of all Asiatic peoples. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Axis Allies in Rift Over Land

Hungary strengthened military emplacements on its border with Rumania as tension continued to grow between the two countries over divergent claims to Transylvania.

War materials are flowing in growing measure from Britain and the United States to Russia through a northern Russian port, according to two British technicians recently returned to London.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet, who is en route by air to India to study the question of Britain's Indian policy, stopped off in Cairo for talks with British authorities.

A recruiting plan to enlist large numbers of Home Guardsmen to man special antiaircraft batteries in London and many provincial centers was announced by the War Office.

Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, assured a London audience that Britain was in a better position than Germany in the matter of man power.

Washington: Lottery Ring Smashed by F. B. I.

With simultaneous raids in 36 Eastern cities and the arrest of 60 persons, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said it had smashed a widespread lottery ring whose operations brought in $10,000,000 yearly. [Page 8.]

The United States very nearly seized the French islands of Martinique recently because of an incident involving a German submarine. [Page 7.]

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said it was his personal opinion that the standard work week in war production could be increased to 48 hours before overtime payments begin although he envisions strong opposition to such a change.

The War Department announced that 18,000,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables would be purchased this year for shipment to Army forces overseas.

National: Destroyer Named for Naval Pioneer

The 1,630-ton destroyer Buchanan, named for the first American naval officer to set foot on Japanese soil, was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States Government took another step in the salvaging of the burned-out $60,000,000 liner Normandie by filing a notice of condemnation proceedings against the pier next to the capsized ship, needed for salvaging operations.

Americas: Argentina Rations Cars and Trucks

The Argentine Government announced that trucks and automobiles will be rationed. Rubber is already strictly controlled.

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Battleship Tirpitz Reported in Norway

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The British Radio said it had been learned the German battleship Tirpitz returned to Trondheim, Norway, following the recent attack on her off the Norwegian coast by torpedo planes of the Royal Navy's air arm.

The BBC broadcast, heard here by CBS, said further that the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer and the cruiser Prinz Eugen, which dashed through the Channel from Brest, France, also were at Trondheim. The Prinz Eugen, it added, is known to be damaged.

"Thus about half the effectives of the German Navy are at present at Trondheim," the radiocast asserted.

Weather Predictions

RAIN | WARM | FAIR | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Use of Sirens Held To Air Raids Only

Sirens are for air raids only and shall not henceforth be used for celebrations or public expressions of elation, according to a statement today by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee.

Mr. Farley referred particularly to the recent use of sirens to signalize the American victory over the Japanese in South Pacific waters. Many persons, he said, thought the sirens mixed with whistles and bells meant that an air raid was coming. To avoid such confusion, Mr. Farley stated, "Let us use the sirens for air raids and do our celebrating only upon the unconditional surrender of our enemies."

Sleuths Seek More Savings For Bay State

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Not satified to rest after uncovering economies totalling more than $7,000,000 to build up a State war chest to finance possible 1942 emergency defense costs, the Saltonstall administration is seeking new savings to offset declining revenue prospects.

Under Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's orders the search is being conducted by Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner; Walter S. Morgan, State Comptroller; George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent; William H. Doyle, State Director of Personnel and Standardization, and Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington. Mr. Foster, a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, is serving as a specialist.

This same group produced the economies for the war chest which far exceeded the hopes of the Legislature when in its January special session it authorized the emergency fund.

The Legislature, in setting up the $7,000,000 war fund, pointed to ways to obtain $9,000,000 in revenue, including $3,500,000 in free cash from the 1941 fiscal year and $5,500,000 in economies. Instead the economy seekers produced $7,362,000 in savings.

State officials hope to leave a major portion of the $10,862,000 total in savings and free cash untouched this year. Of course, already the $2,000,000 in pay raises granted to State employees is being figured against that total.

Whatever is left this year will help the State meet the threat of

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Plane Output Rises Rapidly; Goal in Sight

Aviation production hailed as bright spot in arms program with 60,000 planes assured.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 — America's output of warplanes is now rising so sharply that President Roosevelt's stupendous goal of 60,000 military aircraft for 1942 is virtually assured, in the opinion of officials closest to the aviation industry.

Terming warplane production the brightest single spot in the United States armament program, these officials disclosed that their major worry today is whether the country is in a position to expand its pilot-training program sufficiently within the next year to train the needed fliers.

Particular satisfaction is felt over the fact that the upward production rate is being shared by all types of aircraft — four-engine bombers, two-engine bombers, patrol planes, fighter planes and trainers. This means not only large-scale production, but well-rounded production, aviation men declare.

With American output of warplanes already abreast of that of Germany, according to careful estimates here, the monthly production rate is expected to continue upward for at least another year and one-half as new plants come into production and as intensified methods are introduced into already-going shops.

Pearl Harbor Impetus

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, indicated what was happening in the aviation industry when he announced the other day that aircraft output had risen 50 per cent during the three months following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Although plane builders declare that some of this jump may have stemmed from heightened morale due to war, they assert that the main reasons were added efficiency and the coming into operation of new facilities.

Equally significant news has come from the mammoth Buick automobile plant in Flint, Mich., which has now been converted to the production of engines for American bombing planes. According to Harlow H. Curtice, Buick general manager, these power plants are now being turned out at a monthly rate which was not expected to be reached until next December—nine months away.

This means, Mr. Curtice ex-

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

Colleges, Employers Hold Key To Women in Wartime Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Success of America's industrial war effort depends on the breaking down of prejudice by employers against women and the ability of colleges to train women for technical jobs needing to be done.

This was the conclusion reached at a two-day conference on "War Demands for Trained Personnel" held this week end by the Institute of Women's Professional Relations with leading Government and industry personnel workers and educators in attendance.

About 2,000,000 of the 15,000,000 workers that industry will need to hire before the end of the year should be women, Channing R. Dooley, director of the War Production Board's training within industry branch, told the conferees.

"Secret" of the labor supply bottleneck, he said, is "simplification of jobs."

"We all know of men and women sales executives, for instance, who are spending too much time on details," he declared. "We know credit men who are putting in hours of time writing routine letters a smart girl, with training, could do just as well."

No Easy Road to Success

Mr. Dooley warned feminine job-seekers that "there is no royal road to the top; no hop, skip and jump method," even in wartime.

The employer's problem of rapidly developing a sufficient supply of suitable trained feminine personnel was put squarely to the conference by George B. Beach, Jr., of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Mr. Beach said that his firm, in a survey of 10 large universities early this year, found only 50 women chemists available.

He recommended that training be speeded up by suspension of certain cultural college courses during the final year of a college curriculum and substitution of emergency speed-up and refresher courses in technical subjects. He also proposed that girls in high schools and colleges be encouraged to take high school mathematics, plane geometry, trigonometry, physics and chemistry to equip themselves for specific jobs ahead.

Solution of the labor bottleneck, Mr. Beach agreed with Mr. Dooley, lies in breaking down jobs into simple operations on which women with A. B. degrees can be used. He admitted that transition from male to female labor is not going on as rapidly as it could at the present time due to prejudice as to what is and what is not "women's work."

Only Handful Available

During the depression years, he said, women were discouraged from entering engineering and scientific courses, so that today only a "handful" of women experienced along those lines are available to industry.

For drafting designs for machinery, du Pont has agreed to hire graduates in costume design from a large Eastern institution, Mr. Beach said.

Ship designing companies can employ all the women engineers and architects the colleges are likely to produce, Guy E. Needham, personnel director of the U. S. Maritime Commission, told the conferees.

Several speakers told of the vital need for women in the field of radio. It was estimated that at least 25,000 women trained in physics, electronics and radio will find radio jobs with the armed forces.

Fishing Pact a 'Routine Matter'

By the Associated Press

Saturday, March 21

An authoritative British source said today that the renewal of the Russian-Japanese fisheries agreement, announced in Moscow yesterday, was "entirely a routine matter which is unlikely to have any great significance in the field of international relations."

Another informed source said that the action could not be construed as any real rapprochement.

He recalled the statement of Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, upon his return here in January, that there were basic differences between the two nations which only can be settled "by force."

The Russian Government's announcement specified a one-year extension of the fisheries agreement which expired last December.

A protocol to this effect was signed yesterday at Kuibyshev by Andrew J. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador to Russia.

The announcement of the agreement said there had been "an exchange of notes" on the question.

Under terms of the extension, the Japanese agreed that their fishing companies would not bid during auctioning at five of the 12 fishing grounds on which the rent period expired last December.

The Japanese also agreed to pay 20 per cent more on all payments made by their fishing companies.

Melbourne Acclaims MacArthur; U.S. General Warns That Victory Depends on Troops and Materials

Wide World; Associated Press

Melbourne Crowd Cheers Soldiers

A scene similar to the above marked the arrival of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Southwestern Pacific, in the Australian City. Dispatches report that cheering throngs lined the streets from the station to hotel as the American General rode by. Inset—General MacArthur.

Japanese planes raid towns in Western Australia; Filipinos stage attack.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Australia gave its first great ovation to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Melbourne as thousands crowded round him on his arrival from Adelaide at the great port. No such spectacle had been witnessed in this former metropolis of the Commonwealth for many a day as this hero's welcome accorded to the American leader whom Australians have accepted as their own.

General MacArthur, however, in acknowledging the welcome and in praising the courage of the Australian soldiers, warned that success in the war requires also careful preparation and sufficient troops and material.

While the defender of the Philippines was thus laying the foundations for victory in Australia, the force he had left in the Philippines under General Wainwright brought off a sudden surprise raid near Zamboanga on the island of Mindanao, resulting in heavy casualties for the Japanese. At the same time the harbor defenses of Manila Bay were subjected to heavy shelling from Japanese artillery.

The only other Japanese activity noted during the day was an air raid on Broome and Derby, both 600 miles or more to the southwest of Darwin in Western Australia, while still another attack was made on the much-bombed Port Moresby, nearest point on New Guinea to the north coast of Australia.

In Burma, where Chinese, British Imperials, and Americans are co-operating against the Japanese invader, the Allies raided Letpadan, 35 miles south of Toungoo on the railroad running north from Rangoon. The Chinese were reported using cavalry effectively in their attacks on the Japanese armored cars, which were pushing up northwards along the way to Prome.

MacArthur in Melbourne:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur rode triumphantly into Melbourne today and promptly promised the cheering thousands who gave him a hero's welcome that he would do his best to carry the cause of the United Nations to "ultimate success."

"I shall keep a soldier's faith," General MacArthur declared simply in a short speech.

The demonstration for the hero of Bataan, deeply tanned after his days in the Philippines, was one of the greatest in the history of this Commonwealth.

The amazing journey of General MacArthur with his family, which started in extreme secrecy behind the Japanese lines on the besieged Philippines, ended in the sudden flare of pomp and public acclaim at Melbourne's rambling, Spencer Street railway station.

The Australians at the station,

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Australia Seeks Equal Voice in War, And Oil, Tanks, and Planes to Fight It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 — A war week that has seen the successful transfer of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the destruction of Japanese vessels by American bombers has also found this capital discussing the new inter-relationship of Australia, the British Empire, and the United States.

Latest development in the vigorous Australian campaign for increased recognition of the Antipodes in the conduct of the war is the arrival here of Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs in Australia's new Labor Government.

Dr. Evatt's stay is only temporary, however, and following conferences with President Roosevelt over proposals to include Australia and New Zealand in the Anglo-American War Council he will see Canadian officials and thence proceed to London.

Dr. Evatt's arrival coincides with a clash between Prime Minister Winston Churchill in London and Premier John Curtin in Australia over the disposition of Richard G. Casey, present Australian Minister at Washington. Mr. Churchill has appointed Mr. Casey, over Mr. Curtin's virtual opposition, to the United Kingdom War Cabinet, and as such, made him its representative in the Middle East with headquarters at Cairo. It is assumed he will shortly leave Washington.

Australian View

Mr. Curtin strongly voices the Australian view that the most important post for the Dominion at the moment is Washington, where Mr. Casey has been an outstanding success. Mr. Casey in intensive public appearances and hard work behind the scenes here has emphasized the similarities between Australians and Americans and to no small degree has been responsible for the measure of American aid now being sent. Mr. Curtin would prefer to have Mr. Casey stay in Washington.

Thus two aspects of the same issue come to the front at the same

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Curtin

Prime Minister of Australia

time, dramatized respectively by Mr. Casey and Dr. Evatt.

In one case, Premier Curtin plans to publish a white paper recording an interchange of cables with Mr. Churchill, expressing Mr. Curtin's reluctance at seeing Mr. Casey moved.

In the other case, Dr. Evatt at a press conference here last night, supplemented by a formal statement, expressed the dissatisfaction of his Government at the failure to include Australia and New Zealand as full partners in the war effort, and urged a greater representation of the Antipodes in the War Councils and strategic plans.

Wants New War Council

Particularly he urged establishment of a Southwestern Pacific War Council in Washington, and not in London, and including representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands Indies. He asked equality of footing for the two British Dominions on the Munitions Allocations Board, Materials Co-ordinating Committee Shipping Board, and in staff discussions of military strategy.

Dr. Evatt said that Minister Casey had not been admitted to these bodies here. He added that he spoke both for Australia and New Zealand in his recommendations.

This new problem of American-British Empire relationships comes at a crucial time in the war, and is accompanied by symptoms of increasing independence on the part of Australia. Australia is

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

Australia seeks war council: Page 7.

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese will be fought for the first time in their series of conquests on equal terms by the Australians. Australia is a white man's land, populated by a united nation, fighting for its life. There will be no "fifth column" like that in Burma, no terrain better mapped by the enemy as in the jungles of Malaya; moreover, the Australians will fight in a climate to which they are accustomed.

But Australia needs oil for its army, airplanes, tanks, and transportation. Without oil it can slowly be strangled and its military strategy frustrated. Australia has no oil of its own for normal commercial development, although some oil has been discovered at Roma in Queensland. It has oil refineries for only 10 per cent of its annual consumption which formerly came mainly from the Dutch East Indies, Persia and the United States. Before outbreak of the war Australia imported 14,000,000 barrels of oil annually. It will need at least 20,000,000 barrels to battle the invader.

Today, oil must come either from the West Coast of America from which it takes a tanker four months to make a round trip to Australia. The regular route from Sydney via Honolulu is 6,500 miles.

Japanese bases in the South Seas make necessary additional détours of 1,000 to 2,000 miles.

The oil of Colombia is at an even greater distance. It takes 7,700 miles from Sydney to the

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

Food Situation in France Relieved by African Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, March 21—With 275 grams (about 10 ounces) of bread daily, the average Frenchman is now faring better in this respect than his neighbors. Italy has reduced bread rations to 150 grams daily and Spain has never during her food crisis been able to maintain more than 100.

Even the granaries of Europe—Hungary and Rumania—have little or no better bread rations than France.

Nevertheless, France is not preeminently a grain-raising country. Its flour situation has been saved by French North Africa. The Spring months, before the new crop comes in, are giving the Food Administration more worry than is made public.

Various Combinations

Admittedly a country with no special aptitude for organization, France has had to improve. It has hit upon a food-card method which has repeatedly worked just in time to prevent larders being absolutely empty.

Food cards, the loss of which in these times is almost a personal catastrophe as no one can spare a single ticket, all contain various combinations of letters which mean nothing at the time of issue but become valuable at unexpected moments for extra rations of pâte, cereals, oil, nuts, dried fruits or dried vegetables.

The question depends upon what has become available in sufficient quantities for distribution and sale. These are announced through the newspapers, usually at time when housewives are at their wits' ends to find something to feed their families.

Thus France has for months now been living literally from hand to mouth.

Rise of "Black Markets"

Until recently the situation was made worse and widespread discontent was caused by forbidding town and city dwellers going into buying for themselves.

Farmers were obliged to sell only on the public market and at established prices. As farmers re-

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

Cambridge Plan E City Council Wonders Why Police Chief Can't Drill, Too

Finance Probe Likely, Too, In Police Line

The new Cambridge Plan E City Council today began an intensive study of the local police department and its chief, Timothy F. Leahy, who is charged with compelling officers to take regular exercises that he could not perform himself.

Mayor John H. Corcoran, a member of the Council, was named chairman of the investigating group, sitting with former Mayor John D. Lynch and Councilman Thomas M. McNamara, both outspoken critics of the police chief. At a cross-examination, Chief Leahy was forced to answer questions to ascertain why he could not drill with his men.

The police chief protested that he could not be expected to jump around as he did when a youngster. He denied that he attempted to streamline the department, physically speaking, and insisted that his efforts to drill the men sprang from a proposal by the City Manager to keep the department in good trim.

He claimed that the drill charges were outmoded anyway. The exercises had been discontinued because too many men were out on strike duty.

At further sittings, the investigation group intends to study the police department's finances which are also under criticism.

Hurley Attacks Methods Used For Commissions

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley protested today to President Roosevelt against what he charged was an unpublicized and "utterly undemocratic" method of making Army commissions available to certain youths, who thus would "possibly avoid the rigors of selective training and cambatant service."

The Governor, a Democrat, asserted in a letter to the President that a situation which "in my opinion gravely endangers the democratic foundations" of the Selective Service System had been created by the appointment "in the several New England states of committees of so-called 'civilian aides' to the chief of the air corps."

The Governor charged that "these committees apparently operate as a screen to sift applications for commissions," although "no publication of their functions and methods have been made, and the public in general is unaware of their activities."

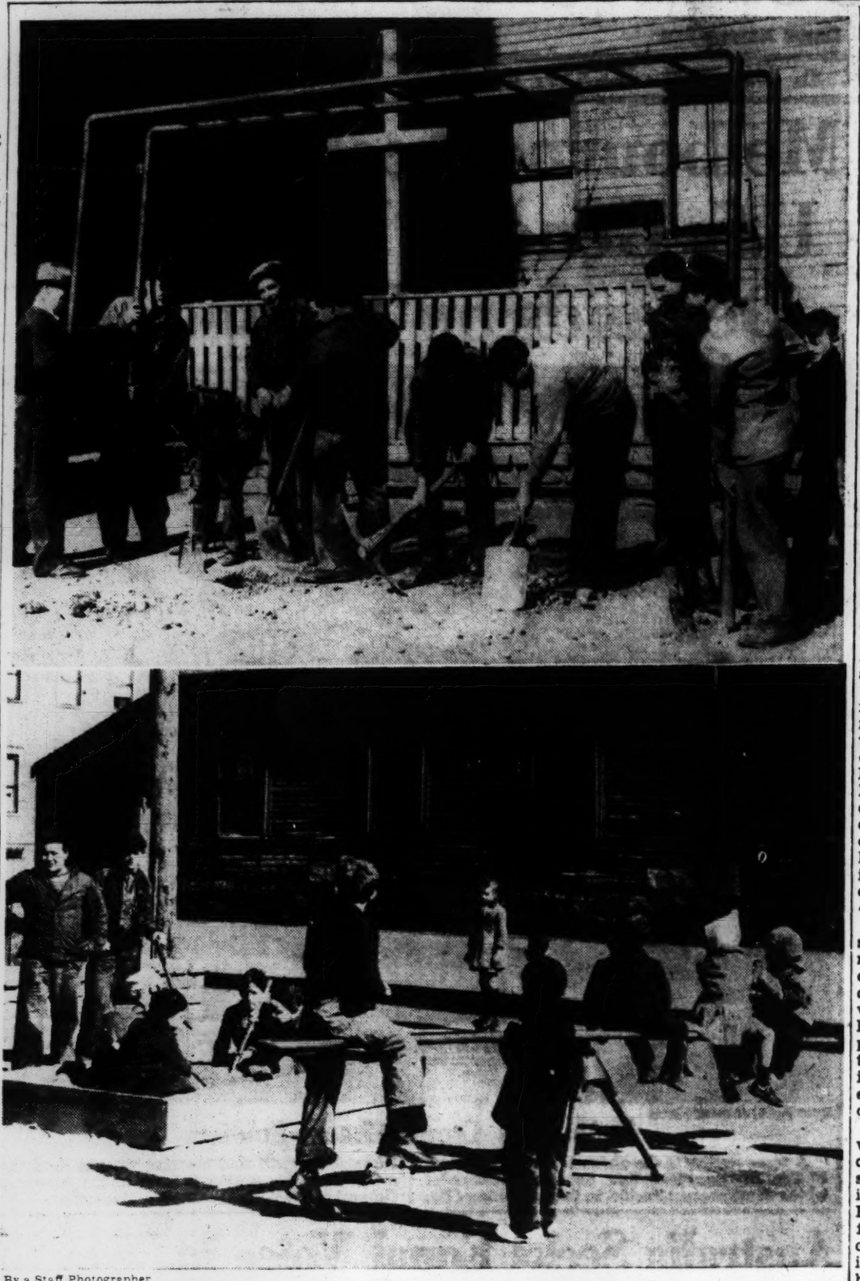
"A situation of this sort," Governor Hurley declared, "is clearly one which the parents of our drafted men will resent.

"Quite justifiably, they will ask, as in fact some have already asked me, why the sons of other people are chosen for this special treatment rather than their own sons who have no knowledge of this system.

"This question is difficult to answer. They may even come to doubt the democratic nature of a process in which a favored few can acquire information of such a vital kind and thus possibly avoid the rigors of selective training and combatant service."

State to Safeguard Valuable Papers

Massachusetts is putting its famous old documents and irreplaceable papers away in safe quarters for the duration.



By a Staff Photographer

That Long-Time Neighborhood Spirit

Upper—Members of the Marginal Street Neighborhood Association in East Boston pitch in and complete the new neighborhood playground, putting in horizontal bars and adding seesaw and sand box to transform the once trash-laden lot into a safe play area for neighborhood kiddies, away from the heavy lanes of East Boston traffic, bound for near-by war projects. Lower—Children on a seesaw.

Saltonstall's Sleuths Hunt More Economies

Continued from Page 1

declining revenue but indications are that the amount will fall far below the need. Tire, automobile and gasoline rationing is expected to cut sharply into gasoline tax receipts. The State income tax yield may drop sharply because higher Federal income taxes mean heavier deductions from the State income tax. The real effect of this factor will not be felt until 1943. Declines in other revenue sources are also anticipated.

Therefore, to prevent assessment of a huge State tax on cities and towns to balance the State budget, the Goodwin-led group is tracking down all economy possibilities.

Many experts are now convinced that no substantial economies can be made without abandonment of services and reduction of personnel. This, they say, applies both to the State and its municipalities.

And without major economies, they insist, real estate will be hit harder than at any time during the depression of the '30's. Unless economies offset dwindling revenue yields, real estate will be forced to bear the brunt of greatly increased taxes.

Already responsible State officials are predicting that the State in 1943 will be forced to abandon or cut drastically its distribution of gasoline tax revenue to cities and towns. In 1941 and 1942 $10,000,000 annually in gasoline taxes was sent to the municipalities to finance regular local road costs and thus relieve real estate of this load.

The only way to offset this situation is by economies to reduce the State Tax on municipalities and by rigid local curtailment.

Old-Age Aid

The fight for more liberal old-age assistance benefits and a State-operated lottery to finance the additional cost will be reopened this fall.

Charles C. O'Donnell, President of the Massachusetts Society for Old-age Pensions, is today mapping plans for filing of an initiative petition calling for minimum benefits of $10 a week for old-age recipients and a State lottery.

In 1940 the organization obtained a public opinion vote in 20 of the 40 Senatorial districts. The vote was substantially in favor of both the lottery and the increased payments. But such a vote was not considered binding on the legislators in the districts involved.

However under an initiative petition drive, if the Legislature turned down the proposal, the sponsors of the petition can force a binding referendum at the 1944 State election.

To start an initiative proposal a petition signed by 10 qualified voters must be filed for the Attorney General's approval as to form not earlier than the first Wednesday in September. Then, on or before the first Wednesday in December at least 20,000 additional voter signatures must be submitted to the Secretary of State.

If the Legislature turns down the proposal, then the sponsors can proceed to gather the 5,000 additional signatures needed to force a referendum. If the people then favored the proposals, they would become law.

The Society for Old Age Pensions is already dissatisfied with the compromise liberalization program adopted by the 1941 Legislature. Under this compromise, beginning on May 1, old-age recipients not living with relatives will receive minimum monthly benefits totaling $40. Those living with relatives will receive no increase in their $30 minimum.

Edgar M. Mills

U. S. Considers Raising Wage Base 'At Once'

The Federal Focus

New England pressure for a national 40-cent-an-hour minimum wage at once, instead of in 1945 as scheduled, is today under consideration by Federal officials in Washington.

In an effort to secure to unorganized labor a message of relief against rising costs, Federal and Congressional labor leaders have been urged to recommend immediate adoption of the 40-cent base. The move has nothing to do with the embattled 40-hour week. It is strictly an attempt to gain a better wage for spokesman-less, non-unionized labor.

Adoption now othe 40-cent minimum would be three years in advance of the Fair Labor Standards Act schedule. The Act governs labor's wages and hours in interstate commerce and postpones until October, 1945, the 40-cent rate. At present the rate prescribed is 30 cents an hour.

Although 40 per cent of manufacturing pay rolls in this area are figured on a 40-cent basis, either voluntarily or on Government order, there are still nearly 500,000 New England wage-earners getting less for an hour's work. A number of this 500,000, possibly four-fifths of them, are getting more than 30 cents an hour, however. New England's largest industry, the textiles, is operating under a 37½-cent order, but expects soon to get the 40-cent rate.

This leaves about 100,000 or so still riding the 30-cent rim. For the most part, these workers are not organized, not members of a recognized bargaining agency or unit which can press for a hearing to keep their wages at a level with prices already 24 per cent higher than they were a year ago. They include a large number of textile employees, lumbermen, elevator operators, watchmen, clerks.

Whether the 40-cent level falls within the "substantial" pay increases attacked by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, is not yet determined. Many New Englanders believe, and they hope for support elsewhere, that the increase would not be greater than industry can afford. Mr. Henderson has indicated his disbelief, and intimated it would be better for organized labor to seek lower prices and higher taxes rather than increased wages. He did not say anything at the time about unorganized labor.

Help Wanted

Stenographers are still in demand at United States Civil Service headquarters in Boston. Examinations for applicants seeking appointment as junior stenographers at the newly increased yearly salary of $1,440 will be held in April. Boston has been requested to obtain 265.

In the Civil Service field, the need for skilled workers is still urgent. For more than a year this list of vacancies has headed the Civil Service bulletin board in the Federal Buliding.

Anglesmith, flangeturner, loftsman, boilermaker, machinist, sheet-metal, shipfitter, toolmaker, instrument maker, puncher and shearer, diesinker, blacksmith, pipecoverer, molder, woodcaulker, electrican ordnanceman, ropemaker, and boatbuilder.

Machinists, electrician and sheet-metal workers are in greatest demand at the Boston Navy Yard.

Taxes Discussed

Federal circles discussing proposals for weekly or periodic deduction of income taxes from salaries have indicated they fully approve the plan only on a voluntary basis. Withholding one-half the estimated tax from salary will work only for large corporations or other employers whose employment rolls are fairly stable, they believe. Where the employer is an "overnight" manufacturer or retailer, the officials think the plan resembles an attempted application of pressure to mercury.

In other words, the debaters see a difficult problem if Congress and the Treasury Department order collection of income taxes from employers who are here today and not tomorrow. Of course, opposed to this is a feeling that the collection would be no more difficult than collecting social security taxes or the enforcement of wage-hour provisions for keeping records and so forth.

Numerous Towns Having Blackouts Tomorrow Night

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and tomorrow (Sunday) as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

None.

Tomorrow (Sunday)

Andover	9:30-9:50	Medway	9-9:30
Bedford	9-9:30	Methuen	9:30-9:50
Berkeley	9:30-9	Millis	9-9:30
Billerica	9:30-9:50	Norfolk	9-9:30
B'r'g'n	9:30-9:50	N Andvr	9:30-9:50
B'r'g'n	9:30-9:50	N Re'd'g	9:30-9:50
Carlisle	9:30-9:50	Pepperell	10-10:15
Ch'm'f'd	9:30-9:50	Plymouth	9-9:30
Dracut	9:30-9:50	Plympton	9-9:30
Dunst'le	9:30-9:50	Somerset	9-9:30
Fall River	9-9:30	Swansea	9-9:30
Foxboro	9-9:30	T'kab'ry	9:30-9:50
Franklin	9-9:30	Tyng'ro	9:30-9:50
Freetown	9-9:30	Walpole	9-9:30
L'w'nce	9:30-9:50	Westf'd	9:30-9:50
Lowell	9:30-9:50	Westport	9-9:30
Mansfield	9-9:30	W'm'st'r	9:30-9:50
Medfield	9-9:30	Wrentham	9-9:30

Official U. S. Army Air Corps

Bay State Flying Officers

These Greater Boston boys were members of the third wartime class of flying officers to be turned out by Gulf Coast flying schools at Brooks and Kelley Fields near San Antonio, Ellington Field, near Houston, and Foster Field, near Victoria. Fighter-flier experts all, these men were given the final stamp of military approval this week. With "wings" on their chests and grim determination in their hearts they can now look back on 30 weeks of the most intensive training the fighting warriors of any air arm in the world ever received. Their names: (1) Lieut. Thomas E. Murphy, Waltham; (2) Lieut. Harold H. Melkonian, Watertown; (3) Lieut. Roland S. Johnson, West Chelmsford; (4) Lieut. Richard A. Fee, Wollaston; (5) Lieut. Sanford D. Palmer, Weston; (6) Lieut. Leo J. Griffin, West Somerville; (7) Lieut. Thomas J. Burke, Dorchester; (8) Lieut. Richard E. Stanley, Belmont; (9) Lieut. Frederick C. Lynch, Cambridge.

Cottam Takes Induction Post; Enlistments in Army Offered

War Activities in New England

New Post—Col. William D. Cottam, until recently Commander of the 241st Coast Artillery Regiment stationed at the Boston Harbor Defenses, has assumed the post of First Corps Area Recruiting and Induction Officer, succeeding Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, who has been ordered to the Adjutant General's Department in Washington, it was announced today by recruiting headquarters.

Colonel Cottam's military career began more than 40 years ago when he enlisted in the Massachusetts National Guard on Oct. 23, 1900. Ten years later, after serving in every grade as an enlisted man, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. Before the National Guard was inducted into Federal Service in 1917 he had become a Captain.

In World War I, Colonel Cottam was overseas with the AEF as battery commander of the 71st Coast Artillery and the 34th Artillery Brigade in France. He returned home as a Major and was promoted to his present rank on May 16, 1940.

The new Corps Area Recruiting Officer was commanding the 241st Regiment when it was inducted into Federal Service on Sept. 16, 1940. On Sept. 1, last year, he graduated from the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. He was still commanding the 241st at Fort Banks, Winthrop, when ordered to take over his new duties.

His departure from Fort Banks does not leave the Boston Harbor Defenses without a Cottam, as the Colonel's son, Robert D. Cottam, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard in 1940, is Second Lieutenant at the harbor fort.

New Age Group Eligible—Men between the ages of 18 and 44 are now eligible to enlist in the United States Army, under new regulations just issued by the War Department, it was announced today by First Corps Area recruiting headquarters. Previously, original enlistments had been denied to applicants who had reached their thirty-fifth birthday, unless they had prior service with the Army of the United States. The minimum age remains at 18 years, and men 18 and 19 are given first consideration.

At the present time an unlimited number of men may be enlisted in the Army, unassigned, without signifying their choice of branch. Limited vacancies exist in the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Corps of Engineers, and Chemical Warfare Service for which men may be enlisted if they possess the necessary qualifications. The Signal Corps also has opportunities for men who possess a radio operator's license, either commercial or amateur.

Enlisting Seniors Get Diplomas—The Marlboro, Mass., School Committee has voted to give a diploma to any high school senior who enlists, even though he has not completed his studies.

Infantry School Opens—Nine selected non-commissioned officers are members of the faculty of the six-week regimental intelligence school which has opened at Camp Edwards for 75 soldiers of the 26th Division's 104th Infantry.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Universalist Church, Stoughton Square, Stoughton, 3:30 p. m.

Song recital by Ella Belle Davis, soprano, at the Gardner Museum. Miss Davis will be accompanied by Marie P. Davis. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Chinese Paintings," by Mr. Dart, and "French Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, will be the topics of these afternoon discussions. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Concert by the orchestra of the South End Music School, George Faulkner directing. At the Boston Public Library; 3:30 p. m. The public is welcome to attend without charge.

Student rally with "The Church and the Postwar World" as the theme of this discussion. Sponsored by the Greater Boston Student Committee. At the First Parish in Cambridge, 3 Church Street, Harvard Square; 4:30 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Illustrated lecture, "Miniature Rooms," by Mr. Hipkiss. At the Museum of Fine Arts; 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Ford Hall Forum will have Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, of Temple Israel, as guest speaker. An outstanding scholar and spiritual leader, Rabbi Liebman will speak on "How to Remain Normal in Abnormal Times." Doors open to the public at John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

Concert by the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Edward Siegel conducting. At the Boston Public Library; 8 p. m.

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Radio Timetable; Page 4

Asia's Peoples Seen Earning 'Pacific Pact'

The present conflict is a war of freedom and the peoples of Asia should be offered a Pacific Charter as a reward for their services in this fight for freedom, Payson S. Wild, professor of government at Harvard University, told the fifty-first Harvard Teachers Association meeting at Sanders Theater last night.

He said that this was not a war of white versus Japanese imperialism, but one of freedom for the Asiatic peoples from the yoke of the great aggressor. He indicated the difference in the morale of the Chinese and Russians who had something to fight for, and the peoples of Indo-China who could only hope for an exchange of masters.

Clarification of United States' peace aims in regard to Germany's people was advocated by Sidney B. Fay, professor of history, who said that many Germans are beginning to doubt the statements of their leaders and are becoming ripe for rebellion against Naziism.

The major concern of the United States, according to John F. Sly, professor of politics, is that "we are in the initial swirl of an inflation wave which can only be corrected by a pay-as-you-go policy to avert a 1945 debt of $200,000,000,000."

Samuel H. Cross, professor of Slavic languages, says Russia should be supported as much as any other nation trying to subdue the evil of Naziism. He termed any attempt to thwart aid to Russia as a blow at the safety of America and the democratic institutions for which it stands.

Food Stamp Case Plea Is 'Guilty'

Anthony P. Colello of the North End of Boston, one of six men allegedly involved in a $46,000 food stamp theft from Boston City Welfare Department, yesterday pleaded guilty to conspiracy and breaking and entering in Suffolk Superior Court.

The defendant made his plea, following the reading of what is purportedly his confession. Following the reading of the confession, submitted by Francis J. Hickey, Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, the witness stand was taken by Daniel Napolitano, also of the North End, who pleaded guilty before this trial began.

Earlier Judge Francis J. Good, presiding at the trial, denied a motion for a new trial by counsel for Alfred Sarno also of the North End, one of the defendants. The counsel objected to the reading of the alleged confession on the part of the defendant, Colello.

New York Gets Benjamin Tax

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The State of New York and not Connecticut will collect the tax on the $16,000,000 estate of the late Willian Evarts Benjamin, who passed on Feb. 24, 1940.

The Appellate Division in a unanimous decision recently upheld a ruling of Surrogate James A. Foley that Mr. Benjamin was a legal resident of New York at the time of his passing.

The New York State tax on the estate amounts to about $2,500,000. In Connecticut it would be $500,000 less.

Mr. Benjamin spent his winters at his Park Avenue home, but owned a summer home at Belle Haven, a suburb of Greenwich, Conn.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and vicinity: Continued moderately warm early today. Rain near midnight. Light wind from gentle to moderate.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly warmer today.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued mild today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:21 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 3:38 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 4:06 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Monday, 4:24 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles, Saturday by 7:26 p. m.
Light all vehicles, Sunday by 7:27 p. m.

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R. H. STEARNS

MARCH SALE OF

WAMSUTTA SUPERCALE

COTTON PILLOW CASES

Made from short lengths of first quality Wamsutta Supercale sheeting. Fine, smooth, and long wearing. All have four-inch hems. Exceptional values at these sale prices. Mail and telephone orders filled. Third floor.

	size	regularly	now
hemmed	42x38½	$1.20	75c
hemstitched	42x38½	$1.35	90c
hemmed	45x38½	$1.25	80c
hemstitched	45x38½	$1.40	95c

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY BOSTON

R. H. STEARNS

OUR FEATHER CUT WITH

A STEARNS RINGLET PERMANENT

Your preparation for spring grooming begins with an exclusive ringlet permanent which is the only correct foundation for shorter coiffures. Lotion permanents, $15; cream oil permanents, $20; and feather cuts range from $1 to $2.50. An important part of our service is the individual and expert advice of our Consulting Director. Our beauty salon is on the tenth floor.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

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YES! WE HAVE PLENTY OF

Silk Lingerie

FOR YOU!

Pure dye silk in lovely slips (5.00 to 20.00) . . . panties (4.00 to 15.00) . . . gowns (7.95 to 25.00). Many are hand made; many are trimmed with imported laces. Misses' sizes and women's to 46!

SIXTH FLOOR

Women in Aircraft Industry Fill Vital Production Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Nearly 15,000 women are employed in airplane production plants and more are taking up that type of work each week, according to a survey by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce made public here today. Of the 2,000,000 women the War Production Board estimates will be working in American war industries by the end of the year, a substantial percentage will be in the aircraft field, the Chamber declared.

"After several months of experimentation aircraft industries are agreed that the women of America have proved in no uncertain way that they are able to take a responsible part in the production of warplanes for America's fighting forces," the report of the survey says. Many companies already are hiring women for actual assembly-line production.

"Two major factors which will help women to take over more and more important jobs as the months of 1942 roll on are their deft fingers and unlimited patience. Fulfillment of this year's 60,000 plan quota will be aided considerably by their encouraging, but none the less feminine, presence."

One aircraft plant reported that 1,750 women in its factory are using drill presses, punch presses, riveters, and other mechanical devices for airplane production, the survey disclosed. Aircraft companies, in reply to the survey questionnaire, stressed that the women now going into their plants are not being employed to displace anyone, but to do supplemental work to that of male employees and to perform work from which men have been taken by selective service.

In some sections of the country state laws hamper full-scale employment of women because of provisions prohibiting their working in odd shifts. Manufacturers said they were paying women the same pay scale and on the same hourly basis as men. Many women are hired because of past experience that trained them for jobs in airplane plants and others are being taken from technical training schools where they are making fine records, the survey revealed.

'Street of United Nations'

Officials Attending Yugoslav Day Ceremonies

Members of the delegation of the Yugoslav Government, recently arrived in the United States, shown as they attended Yugoslav Day ceremonies recently at the "Street of United Nations" in New York. Left to right: Sava Kosanovich, Minister of State; Malvina Hoffman, American sculptress and chairman of Yugoslav Day Committee; Milos Trifunovich, Minister of Education; flower girl; Franc Snoj, also Minister of State, and Dr. Bogoljub Jevitch, former Prime Minister.

Trade School Boys 'Carry Ball' In Machining 800 Tool Shafts

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21 (AP)—Student machinists at Boys' Trade and Technical High School were given a chance to carry the ball in war industry and scored a touchdown.

This was the decision of Theodore Trecker in accepting delivery yesterday on 196 spline shafts destined for assembly into milling machines—vital tools in producing guns, tanks and all manner of weapons.

The shafts were the output of 35 students, put to work several weeks ago on an 800-piece order placed by the Kearney & Trecker Co. under an agreement with the Milwaukee School Board. The plan called for the company to furnish the materials, the boys to do the machining.

The purpose was twofold: Speed the production of parts needed by the company in its night-and-day race to tool the nation's armorers; and give the boys an opportunity to develop their skill under actual plant conditions.

When word of the experiment got around, doubters cropped up. They said the specifications called for finer work than the boys could do, that spoilage would be prohibitive. But there were no doubters at Boys' Tech.

"We're getting no more accurate work from any source," Mr. Trecker remarked. "The boys exceeded my hopes. They are more skilled than I thought."

"This is the finest training the boys can get. They are learning what industry requires. It helps them realize what their training means. And they are doing something for their country—something to get this thing (the war) cleaned up."

Intellectual Achievement Hailed As Hallmark of Who's Who in '42

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—The editors of Who's Who in America published a new edition March 16 and claimed it proved that intellectual achievement, rather than money or social position, was the road to fame in the United States.

For evidence they cited statistics showing that almost nine out of every 10 of the widely known persons listed in the volume for 1942-1943 attended college, and that 73.5 per cent of them did more—they graduated.

The education analysis also showed the percentage of persons who grew famous with college educations had increased steadily since 1910. Only 70 per cent of those listed in Who's Who that year were university-trained.

This, the editors argued, demonstrated clearly "the practical value of higher education as a preliminary to a successful career."

Made taller and thinner than previous editions for greater ease in handling, Volume 22 of Who's Who contains 3,560 new biographical sketches and a total of 31,692. A special feature of the new book is a pronouncing guide, which informs you, for instance, that the name of Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, the New York writer, is pronounced La-za-ro'-vich-Re-be-li-na'-o-vich.

Among the newcomers to Who's Who this year are Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States; Vera Zorina, dancer and actress; Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who did outstanding work with the British Mediterranean Fleet; author Pierre van Paassen; movie stars Jean Arthur and Henry Fonda; cartoonists Milton Caniff and Al Capp; Ezra Stone, Bob Hope and Don Wilson of the radio; composers Ferde Grofe and Roy Harris; Fowler McCormick, President of International Harvester; John Ringling North, circus executive, and more than 280 high officers of the Army and Navy.

Many already famous refugees from Europe, now living in the United States, are included for the first time. Among them are Eve Curie, author and daughter of Madame Marie Curie; Erika and Heinrich Mann, daughter and brother of novelist Thomas Mann; Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch anti-Fascist cartoonist; Erich Maria Remarque, German author of "All Quiet on the Western Front"; and Sigrid Undset, Danish author and Nobel Prize winner.

TVA's Power Rank Moving Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee Valley Authority is to become the second largest producer of electricity in the western hemisphere, David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the TVA, said recently.

"The Victory program of 60,000 fighting aircraft for this year and 125,000 planes for 1943 is built squarely upon the TVA power system," he said. "Aluminum, chief requirement of planes, requires vast quantities of electricity. Electric power is the life-blood of war production."

Construction forces at present are working on 12 big dams, two large steam-electric plants, and two large munitions works.

Besides, the TVA forces already have in operation 17 major power plants and thousands of miles of transmission lines, supplying 450,000 consumers and some of the largest strategic war industries.

'Key' Frat Considering Letting In All Races

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The first step toward admission of men of all races to Phi Delta Kappa, national honor fraternity for educators, has been taken, Austin A. Cole, President of the Columbia University Chapter of the fraternity, announces.

Mr. Cole reported that a nationwide referendum of the membership of 91 chapters showed 4,848 members in favor of revoking a constitutional clause providing that "only white males of good character shall be eligible for membership" as compared with 3,285 negative votes.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

$2,000 Yugoslav Fund for Captives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Two thousand dollars, which will go directly to the benefit of Yugoslav prisoners of war, was raised at the Yugoslav Day celebrations held at No. 6 East Fifty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the American Friends of Yugoslavia, it was announced today.

Proceeds from the sale of goods at the Yugoslav Shop will benefit the 200,000 Yugoslav prisoners now in Nazi prison camps, it was said. Funds will be distributed through the Red Cross and the American Friends of Yugoslavia, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia are honorary patrons.

Present at the ceremonies were members of the Yugoslav Government delegation recently arrived in the United States headed by Dr Ivan Subasich, Governor of Croatia, and including Dr. Bogoljub Jeftich, former Prime Minister of Yugoslavia; Sava Kosanovich, Franc Snoj and Dr. Bozidar Markovich, Ministers of State, and Milos Trifunovich, Minister of Education.

Malvina Hoffman, American sculptress, was chairman of the Yugoslav Day committee.

Food for Europe To Aid Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—The Co-operating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc., announced today a new project by which food packages would be made available to Americans who have been interned in Germany and German-occupied countries since America's entry into the war.

The Council has authorization from the American Red Cross to arrange for delivery of packages similar to those which have been shipped to French prisoners in German war camps. At council headquarters, 451 Madison Avenue, it was said that packages would cost $3, and include tuna fish, evaporated milk, butter, pork, vitamin fruit beverage, corned beef, cheese, lump sugar, cocoa and prunes.

Importance of Mail To Soldiers Realized

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The importance of mail from home to men in the Army is fully recognized by the War Department, Secretary Henry L. Stimson said, and every effort is being made to speed deliveries, particularly to overseas garrisons.

Commenting on a letter from Stanley Washburn, of Lakewood, N. J., former war correspondent, which was published in a number of newspapers, the Secretary said he agreed that prompt delivery of letters from home was essential to maintain morale. Mr. Washburn had mentioned the possible depressing effect on soldiers of long absence of news from home.

The Army postal service handles more than 1,000,000 pieces of mail a day, and adopted recently a plan for microfilm copying of letters in order to carry a large number in a limited space, particularly by air.

Al Smith Takes Post With Russian Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, has joined the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief, Inc., Edward C. Carter, President of the Society, announced today.

The following statement by Mr. Smith was made public:

"No American can fail to recognize that aid in all forms to our Allies is the quickest and cheapest means available to us in striking at Hitler. The Russian Army and people are serving magnificently as the spearhead of our fight, and I have joined the Board of Directors of Russian war relief in order to do what I can to aid them."

New Jersey to Dim Its Lights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 21—For the protection of off-shore shipping, which has suffered serious losses in this area, all municipalities along the New Jersey coast line and for 10 miles inland have been ordered by Leonard Dreyfuss, State Director of Civilian Defense, to reduce all lighting. Mr. Dreyfuss warned that if his order was not carried out, the Army and Navy might declare the area a war zone and subject it to a complete blackout. He called upon the municipalities to effectuate the following measures:

"1. Extinguish permanently or obscure from observation from seaward all lights on boardwalks and highways extending along the shoreline.

"2. Extinguish permanently all lighted display advertising signs.

"3. Regulate the lighting of all shop windows, amusement places, etc., so that no direct lighting is visible from seaward and that an excessive degree of indirect illumination is avoided.

"4. Require all windows visible from seaward to be so darkened as to be invisible at a distance of one mile.

"5. Reduce the amount of overhead glare by reducing the intensity of lighting along all interior streets and highways to that necessary to permit the safe movement of traffic and by painting or screening the upper portions of all exposed street and highway lights so that their direct rays will not be visible at any angle of over 30 degrees from the horizontal.

"6. Take suitable measures either by the erection of screens at the seaward ends of streets running perpendicular to the shoreline or by the screening of lights along such streets to prevent lighting from being visible from seaward.

"7. Organize an effective beach patrol in the communities affected which will at once bring to the attention of the local authorities any failure to observe the above provisions."

California Militia Reserve

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 21 (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson said yesterday that California, with its thousand-mile-long coastline already subjected to enemy attack, stands in danger of invasion and cannot wait until the Federal Government is ready or able to provide an adequate patrol force.

Mr. Olson disclosed plans for a reserve militia of 100,000 men in an address to more than 300 state department heads, members of state boards and commissions and other officials whom he called together to discuss how to concentrate their activities on the war effort.

The Governor, a Democrat, did not mention how the reserve force would be organized, but he said March 19 that he intended to license state militia rifle companies for home guard duty; nor did he say whether he had decided to comply with requests that he ask the Federal Government for help in guarding the State.

Mr. Olson reiterated that the Legislature had crippled the State Guard by its reorganization bill—which he has appealed to the State Supreme Court—and said, "That is not going to last forever."

The Legislature, at its January special session, restricted the State Guard force to 7,000 active guardsmen and an additional 20,000 reserve members who can be called to full-time duty only in the event of riots, insurrection, or invasion.

Firearms Found

NEWARK, N. J., March 21 (AP)—E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the F. B. I. office here, said yesterday that an undisclosed number of enemy aliens had been arrested March 19 in raids on 23 homes in Mercer, Hunterdon, and Burlington Counties, some in the vicinity of Fort Dix.

Wartime contraband, including firearms, cameras, binoculars, short-wave radios and foreign propaganda, was confiscated.

Surprise Raids

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 21 (AP)—The F. B. I. announced yesterday the arrest of three Germans and five Italians and the seizure of some of their possessions following surprise raids on 42 homes here. The agents seized 47 code and cypher books from various aliens.

The agents also seized nine firearm pieces, 191 rounds of ammunition, 17 short-wave radio receiving sets, two signaling devices, and nine cameras.

Many Jobs Well Performed by CCC Boys in Rocky Mountain District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — A job well done deserves a summing up, and although our ears are tuned to hear of exploits overseas and our hearts follow the boys who are there, the tasks that have been well performed by CCC boys in our western forests are America, too.

The office of Region 1 of the Forest Service, which includes all the national forests of this northern Rocky Mountain district, recently released a report on the work the CCC has done here and adds a significant note to the effect that while putting in this vast amount of labor, the boys also received training of untold value.

"The largest single item is the construction of 3,476 miles of truck trails, or secondary roads built for administrative purposes and to speed the job of fire suppression on the forests. A total of 338 lookout houses and towers were also built during the period. Dead snags which spread burning brands during a forest fire and make control difficult were cut down on 50,052 acres and many acres along roadsides were cleaned up to lessen fire hazard. Days spent fighting fires totaled 450,508.

"Well over a million man-days were spent eradicating the white pine blister rust from 665,121 acres of white pine stands in the Inland Empire.

"Also listed are (from among a total of 110 jobs) 596 foot, horse and road bridges; 636 miles fence; 13,776 miles of telephone line; 876 miles of foot and stock trails constructed; 35,566 acres of denuded land planted to trees; 20,860 acres of forest thinned or otherwise put into more productive shape; 1,503 acres of camp and picnic grounds developed; 61 fish-rearing ponds constructed; rodent and predatory animal control, 57,646 acres; timber estimated, 18,508 acres; 420 camp stoves and fireplaces put in place; 230 buildings ranging from simple cabins to ranger station dwellings and ski lodges built."

Prices and Your Purse: Sugar Explanation

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 21

It will probably take special negotiating with the Office of Price Administration before you can get brown sugar for your favorite homemade cookies. Explanation given here of the disappearance of brown and other specialty sugars from store shelves is that refiners have found them unprofitable under the price ceiling imposed by OPA.

Eggs-actly

The old argument over brown eggs and white eggs has been settled by a Washington, D. C. consumer report. From study of Government bulletins they learned: the color of the shell has no effect on the inside of the egg—neither its flavor, its nutritive value, nor its ability to stay fresh longer.

They also discovered: Grade A eggs are best for flavor, but all the others, whether Grade B or storage eggs, have just as much food value as the best fresh eggs.

Spice Tip

OPA Consumers Division suggests that housewives save their spice tins with convenient sprinkler tops. Hereafter spices will come from the grocer's in paper.

Car Facts

Here are OPA gas-saving suggestions to post in your garage, now that ration cards are in the offing in the Eastern United States, Oregon and Washington.

Cut out Sunday drives.

Take care of your engine. A faulty engine wastes gas.

Use the right oil. A lighter oil in winter will make your engine run easier and burn less gasoline.

Use your hand choke sparingly.

Use first and second gear as little as possible.

Have your spark plugs cleaned every 5,000 miles.

Clean your air cleaner every 5,000 miles.

Keep your battery charged and tires properly inflated.

Park in the shade whenever possible. Gasoline evaporates quickly from your tank when the sun's rays hit it.

Pocketbook Pinch

If you're wondering what makes that pinch on your pocketbook these days, consider some of the biggest food price rises of the last year.

Bureau of Labor Statistics reports show rice up 41 per cent; red salmon 43 per cent; eggs, 40 per cent; onions 94 per cent; potatoes 64 per cent; lard, 68 per cent; other shortening 64 per cent; navy beans 38 per cent; oleomargarine, 35 per cent; and sugar 33 per cent.

Only food items that went down in price during the year were oranges, which fell off 4.4 per cent, and spinach, 1.3 per cent.

Clothes Cut

OPA is working on a clothes rationing plan—just in case.

"It will be stuck in the lower left-hand drawer of someone's desk for future reference," one official said.

If rationing comes—a year or so from now—it may be in hosiery and shoes.

Heels Safe

A rubber heel run had the War Production Board troubled this week. It was caused by a report that further production had been banned.

"The only ban in effect," the WPB explained, "is on the use of crude rubber for the manufacture of heels. Reclaimed rubber has been used in heels for some time anyway."

Buy Coal Now

The one man in the Government who continues to urge householders to hoard is Luther Harr, coal consumers' counsel.

"If consumers want to avoid heatless days next winter, they must get their orders for coal in now," Mr. Harr said this week, urging them "to store every ton they can take and build extra bins."

"After midsummer," he explains, "the railroads, trucks, barge and steamship lines will be called upon to move extraordinary amounts of war supplies. Domestic coal orders will come second."

Off the Cuff

Keeping trouser cuffs off men's and boy's clothing already manufactured and in process of manufacture before March 30, as ordered by the WPB, will make available enough reprocessed wool to produce more than 300,000 additional suits, the WPB apparel section figures.

Lot of Brass

Shutdown on manufacture of juke boxes and automatic phonographs, noisy fixtures of the American scene, leads the WPB to remind the public:

A single large juke box contains enough brass to make 750 cartridge cases.

The aluminum of 125 juke boxes would make one fighter plane. The 42 pounds of plastics used might better be used for control panels on Army or Navy planes.

Travel Control

Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman reiterates that no general rationing of rail or bus passenger tickets is immediately contemplated, but admits it may be necessary, "to restrict long-scale civilian passenger movements at certain periods or in certain areas." Railroads have already been asked to tighten up on passes.

Fat Project

A fats collection campaign that will probably call upon housewives to sell their bacon grease and other "drippings" back to the butcher for conversion into glycerine and nitroglycerine for soap and explosives is taking shape at WPB. Details will not be worked out for several weeks, so don't start bothering your butcher yet.

Yes, Houston Has Bananas But New Ships Big Consumers

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—On two occasions lately folks hereabouts have noticed a shortage of bananas for several days. The war? Yes, but it's not altogether a matter of an actual shortage of the fruit available within the country. The shortage was partly due to the shipbuilding program.

And what have bananas to do with ship building? They use them to grease the ways when a new ship is slid into the water.

In this odd way has a thriving new industry, and the war needs that inspired it, been brought to the attention of Houstonians.

Already leading Texas and the South in a revolutionary industrial development Houston stands out today as a vital factor in the war production program. The building of subchasers and freighters and destroyers is one of the more spectacular elements of this development.

Some years ago forward-looking Houston deepened the channel of the winding bayou that leads from its doorstep some 50 miles down to the Gulf of Mexico, and built a huge turning basin. As a result today Houston is an ocean port.

Seven Tons of Fruit

One of those ships which went down to the sea on a banana skid consisting of some seven tons of the fruit, was a 165-foot corvette or subchaser, a heavily armed, potent-looking war vessel built by the Brown Shipbuilding Company, located just off the ship channel in Green's Bayou. The schedule at these docks calls for one of these sleek vessels every two weeks until eight of them have slid down the banana-greased ways.

Then at the $8,200,000 Irish Bend plant of the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation they're making 10,000-ton freighters, 37 of them, costing around $65,000,000.

Concrete Barges

Over on Clear Creek, which empties directly into the Gulf at Galveston, the Seabrook Yacht Corporation has put aside the making of pleasure craft and is busy on nearly $500,000 worth of navy rescue craft and 100-foot subchasers.

An interesting activity in this line is the making, by the newly organized San Jacinto Ship Builders, of concrete barges. Concrete ships were made in large numbers during the other war. These were found to lack, among other things, necessary resiliency. The barges under construction here will have but three inches of concrete, instead of six or seven, over a steel framwork, and will have, it is said, the desired "give."

Then at Orange, some 100 miles away on the coast, the Consolidated Steel Corporation is at work on $100,000,000 worth of destroyers. Two already have been launched, using the banana-skid method.

Also at Orange the Weaver Shipyards Company is building $3,300,000 worth of mine sweepers for the Navy, and the Levingston Shipbuilding Company is at work on $118,000 worth of smaller boats.

At Beaumont the Pennsylvania Shipyards has contracts for nearly $9,000,000 worth of cargo vessels for the Maritime Commission.

And at Port Arthur the Gulfport Shipyards has under way 19 steel tugs worth $5,700,000.

Meanwhile the huge $40,000,000 Sheffield Steel Company plant here, which promises to make some industrial history in the southwest, the nation's new frontier, plans further expansion to use not only scrap iron, but iron ore from the west Texas mines.

As for bananas, the people of Texas are quite willing to give up a few of them if it will help slide those war vessels off into service any faster.

PERSONAL PROBLEMS

that come up every day

by Elizabeth Ann Baker

BAKING QUIZ

1. At the left is a list of foods. At the right, a list of oven temperatures. Can you associate the correct baking temperature with each of the four types of baking listed here?

a. Sally Lunn	350°
b. Baking Powder Biscuits	450°
c. Angel Food Cake	400°
d. Molasses Drop Cookies	300°

Check your baking temperature score with the correct answers at the bottom of this column!

• • •

When baking, remember: Rumford *raises!* No need to worry over special measurements required by special types of baking powder. Use Rumford Baking Powder in *any* good recipe—in the amount called for! It's reliable *bake-insurance!*

• • •

2. If you were going to bake all these items at one baking, in what order would you put them into the oven? (The temperature is the same for all.) *Answers below.*

Rumford Chocolate Chunk Cookies
Pineapple Jam Corn Bread
Cheese Puffs
Fluffy Coffee Layer Cake

• • •

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• • •

Try Rumford in *this* recipe—*Sponge Cake!*

4 eggs	2 teaspoons *Rumford Baking Powder*
¾ cup sugar	
¼ cup cold water	1½ tablespoons cornstarch
1 teaspoon salt	¾ teaspoon lemon extract
¾ cup sifted flour	

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add sugar gradually and beat until smooth. Add water. Sift flour, Rumford Baking Powder, cornstarch and salt together and add gradually to first mixture. Add lemon extract and blend. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; fold in. Pour into 9 inch tube pan and bake in slow oven (325°F.) one hour. Invert pan on wire cake rack until cool. Sprinkle with powdered sugar or spread with favorite frosting. Or serve as is, with fruit!

• • •

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• • •

Answers. 1. Sally Lunn—400°. Baking Powder Biscuits—450°. Angel Food Cake—300°. Molasses Drop Cookies—350°. 2. Pineapple Jam Corn Bread (1 hour); Cheese Puffs (35 minutes); Fluffy Coffee Layer Cake (25 minutes); Chocolate Chunk Cookies (15-20 minutes).

• • •

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Parents Told To Give Child Facts of War

"What should I tell my children about the war?" This is the question many parents have asked of Dr. George E. Gardner and which he answered at a free program last evening conducted by the Parents' Federation, in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, sharing the platform with Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, Director of the Nursery Training School of Boston.

"Answer their questions as fully as you think necessary," he advised, "but let what you say—however little—be true."

Dr. Gardner said that the important task was to build up the child's trust in his elders, his feeling of security in them. Truth, he declared, would work toward this end.

Dr. Gardner, as co-ordinator of the Judge Baker Guidance Center in Boston, collected a considerable background of fact on this subject from the experience of Miss Anna Freud and her associates at the Hampstead Nurseries in England, famous for their success with war-shocked and orphaned children. Out of this experience, he said, had been learned that children in wartimes suffer not so much from a fear of injury and being killed as from a feeling of insecurity and the fear that they will be separated from their parents.

Pointing Out Dangers

"As to the danger of raids, shells, bombs," Dr. Gardner went on, "enough should be said to make children aware that these things are dangerous, just as you have to teach them knives and scissors may be dangerous. But lurid details should be avoided.

"Moreover," he declared, "answers involving an account of the dangers of air raids always should be accompanied deliberately on the part of the parent by the definite statement that the parent will be there, will not leave the child, and will take care of him no matter what happens."

Dr. Eliot's subject was "Child Welfare in Wartime." She gave the audience a word picture of the country-wide need of increasing services for children in defense areas and in rural areas in case of evacuation.

Population in some defense areas, she asserted, has increased at the rate of from 40,000 to 100,000 in three days. In such places, children live in trailers and shacks and sometimes even out of doors. Sanitary conditions, health conditions, schools, and recreation facilities she termed "just not civilized."

Much to Be Done

The Government, she said, is appropriating money to correct this situation, but much more needs to be done and it rests largely with the individual and his community to do the greater part of the job.

Dr. Eliot is Chairman of the United States Children's Bureau Subcommittee on Standards and Services for the Day Care of Children of Mothers in Defense Industries. She is also a member of a committee working under the Boston Committee on Public Safety on the training of volunteers in social services, and a member of the Child Welfare Committee of the Division of Health and Social Services of the Boston Public Safety Committee.

Wide World

Alice Marble

Former world's woman tennis champion, and now Assistant Director of Physical Fitness with the Office of Civilian Defense, who will speak at the annual Health Activities dinner of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Wednesday evening. Miss Marble is also playing a tennis match with Malcolm Hill Thursday evening at the Longwood Cricket Club covered courts for the benefit of the British War Relief Society.

'All-American Day' At Stoneham Club

The Stoneham Woman's Club will hold an "All-American Day" at its meeting on Tuesday in American Legion Hall.

At the morning session which convenes at 10 o'clock, W. F. Webster of American Air Lines, Inc., will talk about the "Flagships of the Air," with a question and answer period on air travel. A motion picture will be shown descriptive of the work of the Coast Guard, and a Stoneham Girl Scout will speak on "The Red Cross and Clara Barton."

Luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock by the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mrs. Ralph F. Anderson is Chairman.

Special Agent G. V. Doherty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will talk to the afternoon session about the activities of the F. B. I.

Chairman of the day is Mrs. Frank B. McCullough.

G. O. P. Women View Art Monday

A private view of paintings and drawings by John Pratt Whitman will be held Monday afternoon at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Tea will be served to members of the club and friends of the artist. Mrs. George K. Woodworth, director of the club's Art and Library Department, is in charge of arrangements for the exhibit, and is having the assistance of Miss Rosamond Coolidge, Mrs. Edgar M. Holmes, Mrs. Charles Eliot Guild, Mrs. Lewis W. Hicks, Mrs. William R. Cook, Miss Beatrice I. Graham, Mrs. Frank M. Crouch, the Misses Mary and Ella Forbes.

Beginning Tuesday, the exhibition will be open to the public from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily through April 10.

Dorchester Club Meeting Tuesday

The Dorchester Woman's club will meet Tuesday afternoon to hear a program arranged by Mrs. John H. Palmer, Chairman of the Education Committee.

Barbara Wilson of the Paine Furniture Company's home planning studio will give a talk on interior decoration, and Raymond Ingraham, baritone, will sing, accompanied by Mrs. Charles Ingraham.

Preceding the meeting at 1 o'clock there will be a dessert hour at which Mrs. Mansfield Austin will be the hostess. Throughout the afternoon the American Home Committee will hold a food sale under the direction of Mrs. A. Ernest Cherry, Chairman.

Calendar of Women's Clubs' Events Scheduled Next Week

Tomorrow

Women's City Club of Boston—"India and the War," by Diwaker Salvi, illustrated with motion pictures; 8 p. m.; Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Monday

Brookline Woman's Club—Spring musicale; Whitney Hall, 2 p. m.; Vocal and instrumental music; social hour and refreshments.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Annual meeting; Hotel Vendome, 1:30 p. m. Mrs. C. Leonard Shaw to read some original poems. Social hour and refreshments.

D. A. R., Watertown Chapter—Entertainment by boys from Hillside School, Marlboro, Mass.; 2:30 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—Franklin Lacey in series of monologues; 2 p. m.; Fortnightly Hall.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—John Pratt Whitman to open exhibition of paintings and drawings at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, with a private showing 3 to 6 p. m.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs—War Relief luncheon, Hotel Vendome; 1 p. m. Members of Metropolitan Opera Company to be guests.

American Association of University Women, Boston Branch—Tea at the home of Mrs. George Willard Smith, 200 Ivy Street, Brookline. Mrs. Elizabeth Anthony Dexter on "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea," a talk on getting refugees out of Lisbon; 2:30 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Current Events Class to meet at clubhouse, 2 p. m. Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor to speak on "World Affairs."

Tuesday

Newton Highlands Garden Club—Paul W. Dempsey to speak on defense gardens; 8 p. m., Parish House, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Walnut Street.

Women's City Club of Boston—Mrs. Bertrand K. Hart on "Milord of the Moustache Cup—A Talk on the Behavior of Gentlemen a Century Ago," Eleven a. m., Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Stoneham Woman's Club—"All American Day"; all-day meeting beginning 10 a. m. American Legion Hall. Talk by Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agent, G. V. Doherty.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Guest Night; 8 p. m.; High School auditorium. Dr. Gustavo A. de Aragon of Boston University to speak on "Pan American Neighbors."

Quincy Women's Club—Drama afternoon. Two one-act plays to be presented. Food sale; Guests welcome; 2 p. m. at the Clubhouse.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—"Episodes of the Continent," by Leonard Cronkhite, 2:30 p. m., Unitarian Parish House. Tea at Loring-Greenough House.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Sydney R. Montague to lecture on "North to Adventure"; 2 p. m., Highland Hall.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Barbara Wilson of Paine Furniture Company to talk on interior decoration. Songs by Raymond Ingraham, baritone. Dessert at 1 o'clock precedes meeting; Clubhouse.

Professional Women's Club — Annual Fashion Promenade, bridge, and bazaar, Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler; 1 p. m. Card party at 3.

D. A. R., Betsy Ross Chapter—Executive Board meeting, 2 p. m., Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

Lynn Woman's Club—Lecture on pottery by Laura Lorenson. Clubhouse; 2:15 p. m.

D. A. R., Col. Ebenezer Francis Chapter—Sewing meeting for Red Cross, home of Mrs. Ralph D. Stanley, 70 Lothrop Street, Beverly, 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Eleventh District Preservation of Antiques Conference, Memorial Town Hall, Townsend, 10:30 a. m. Townsend Woman's Club, hostess.

Brockton Woman's Club—Conservation and Garden Conference, Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, 10 a. m.

Wednesday

Women's City Club of Boston—Fashion show and tea; 3 p. m.; Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Seventh District Club Institute, sessions at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Belmont Women's Club, hostess. Belmont Town Hall.

D. A. R., Lexington Chapter—Junior membership guest night, at home of Mrs. Clarence Shannon, 18 Edgewood Road, Lexington; 8 p. m.

National Society of New England Women, Boston Colony—Regular meeting, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue; 2 p. m. Lecture on American Indians by Katherine R. Briggs.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Modeling by club members of garments for war victims. All-day meeting; 10:15; Corinthian Hall.

Boston Y. W. C. A.—Annual Activities Dinner of the Health Education Department; 6:30 p. m.; 140 Clarendon Street, Alice Marble, tennis star, to speak.

Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing—V-Attic Sale, 283 Commonwealth Avenue; 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Public invited. Luncheon served from 11:30 to 1:45.

Newburyport Woman's Club—Open meeting in charge of education department; Quentin Reynolds, radio commentator, to speak. Mrs. Karl F. Pillmore, chairman. Masonic Temple; 2:45 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League, Winchester Circle—Annual luncheon bridge, Winchester Unitarian Church; 1:15 p. m.

New England Women's Press Association—Elinor Hughes, Olga Owens, and Alice Lawton to speak. Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, Boston; 3 p. m.

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Massachusetts Chapter—Annual meeting, luncheon and reception; 12 noon; Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Thursday

Florence Crittenton League, Brookline Circle—Monthly meeting, Longwood Towers; 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Eugene P. Carver, Jr., to speak. Musical program and tea.

Marblehead Garden Club—Joint meeting with Greater Lynn Garden Club; 2:30 p. m. Parish House, Central Congregational Church, Broad Street, Lynn. John A. Parker to speak on "Design in Small Gardens."

Melrose Woman's Club—Lottie Helen Lenn to give illustrated lecture on art treasures now exhibited in the United States; 2:30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Seventh District American Home Conference. All-day meeting with sessions at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Friday Club of Everett, hostess, Universalist Church, Broadway, Everett.

Roxbury Women in Council—Guest Night, Hubbard Hall, Eliot Church, Walnut Avenue and Dale Street. George W. Bolley to speak on "Old Sea Dogs." Ralph A. Talboy, baritone.

Newtonville Woman's Club — Play Day; luncheon at 1 p. m. Program arranged by Drama Committee; Clubhouse;

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—"Adjourn (When Privileged)" is the subject for this meeting; 2 p. m.; Hotel Vendome.

British War Relief Society—Benefit tennis match between Alice Marble and Malcolm Hill, Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, 8:30 p. m.

Friday

West Newton Women's Educational Club—"Books that Blossom in the Spring" by Mrs. Lewis A. Putnam, 2 p. m., Second Congregational Church Parish House. Reception to new members, Social hour.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Fashion parade sponsored jointly with Young Women's Republican Club of Cambridge. Clubrooms, 1,234 Massachusetts Avenue; 8 p. m. Bridge and refreshments follow the show.

Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Colonists—Meeting at Hotel Touraine; 2 p. m. Annual reports and election of officers.

D. A. R., Minute Men Chapter—Guest Day, Y. W. C. A., 190 Clarendon Street, Boston, begins with reception at 1:30 p. m. Business meeting 2 p. m.; program.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Margaret Payson Bush to give monologue, "White House Portraits"; 2:30 p. m.; Unitarian Parish House.

Drama Group Of Quincy Women Presenting Plays

Two one-act plays will be presented by the Drama Committee of the Quincy Women's Club as the feature of the club's meeting Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

In the cast of "The Daring Generation" will be Mrs. Charles E. Archer, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodge, Mrs. Roy L. Sidelinger, and Mrs. William White. Acting in "The Skin Game" will be Mrs. Lyman Beck, Mrs. Charles B. Murphy, Mrs. John T. Powell, and Mrs. John T. Lane.

Mrs. Albert J. Benzaquin, Drama Chairman, and Mrs. Carl H. Peterson have shared the work of directing the plays.

A sale of foods made with little or no sugar—recipes attached—will be held under the auspices of the Art Committee, of which Mrs. Roland B. Hughes is Chairman, and the proceeds will benefit the club's Mobile Canteen Fund.

Guests will be welcome at this meeting.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—News Room at 6:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches: "Life Over Here," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and comment. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"The Scottish Clans," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Orquestra Progresista," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

For Sunday, March 22

London—5:25 p. m.—"Thank You, America," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—American Mailbag, VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—Salon Orchestra, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—News, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11 p. m.—"Britain Sings," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

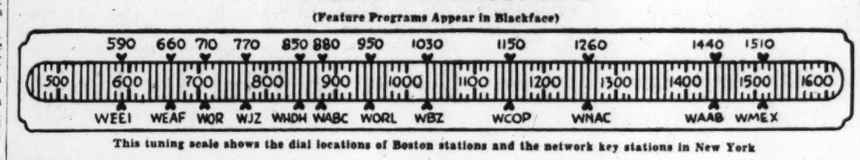
For Monday, March 23

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower news, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today	News: "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future": talk	"Rhythm Revue": Sports
12:15 Arlene Francis	National Farm and Home	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	Hour: speakers; orch.	"Like Chase": orchestra; vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45			"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox": with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivenne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures	Contrasts in Rhythm	"Call to Youth": talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Glee Club	War News	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News: Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody":	U. S. Marine Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	U. S. Marine Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	Evelyn Knight, songs	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"New England to You"	University Life, auspices	Sports results
3:15 Country Journal	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Parent-Teacher Assn.	Columbia University	Sports results
3:30 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Campus Capers: variety	"University Music Hour"	Sports results
3:45 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	"USO Opens Lounge"	Un. of North Carolina	Sports results
4:00 "Young Americans	Club Matinee: variety	"Down Mexico Way":	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15 In the Making"	Club Matinee: variety	musical drama	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30 News; Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, piano
4:45 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	Sports Program	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00 Walberg Brown En-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:15 semble	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:30 Columbia - Barnard	Dance orchestra	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:45 Glee Clubs	Dance orchestra	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; music	News Service	Ted Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The War Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War": Nor-	"This Is War": drama;	"This Is War": drama;	"This Is War": drama;	"This Is War": drama,
7:15 man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jerome Kern Melodies
7:45 ica": folksongs	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	"Abie's Irish Rose":	"Treasure Hour of Song":	"Lest We Forget"
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	dramatic sketch	Josephine Luminia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby": D.	"Swap Night": H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences":	Chicago Theater Prize	101st Vets Assn: Orch.
8:45 Elman, m. c.: News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	Operetta: Marion	Kato Mendelssohn, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Claire, soprano; At-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	tilio Baggiore, tenor	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Harry James' Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	Harry James' Orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade": music,	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	Charles Dant's Orchestra	America Preferred;	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:30 Bobby Tucker's Or.	John Kirby's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Lotte Lehmann, soprano	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:00 John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies":	U. S Marine Band
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; soloist	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	"Across the Footlights"	Day's End; music
11:45 Shep Field's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	"Across the Footlights"	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music;	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15 cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45 Circle"	Tone Pictures	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15 "From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet	nade"	Religious service
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfeld.	Bus": children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious service
10:00 Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob: children's	Memorial Services from	Religious service
10:15 Church of the Air	Rhythm Parade	program	U. S. S. Constitution	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	"Stories of America"	Musical Album	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00 News: Milestones in	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services	Church service	Operetta
11:15 American Music	Al & Lee Reiser, pianists	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:30 Dorothy Thomp-	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Church service	Operetta
11:45 Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple service	Gilbert & Sullivan oper.
12:00 News Service	Foreign Policy Talk	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 "Syncopation Piece"	First Piano Quartet	"Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Invitation to	News Room at the Air	"The World Is Yours":	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '42	Famous Fireside Plays:	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Ceaser, songs	Question-Answer Period
2:15 Spirit of '42	"Officer 666," by Augus-	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Cowboy songs
2:30 Columbia Workshop	tin MacHugh; Barret	Round Table Discussion	Reviewing Stand; aus-	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 Columbia Workshop	H. Clark, narrator	Round Table Discussion	pices Northwestern Un.	gram: talk: music
3:00 New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 John Barbirolli,	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	State Finals, American	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 conductor	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	Legion Oratorical Con-	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 New York Philhar-	News: Mastersingers	Quiz of Two Cities	test	Religious program
4:15 monic - Symphony	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Quiz of Two Cities	Legion Oratory Contest,	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	First Naval District Navy	"The Shadow": drama	Dept. of Jutsice Series,	"Is That So?": open
4:45 Or.; James Melton	program: or.; speakers	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Album	forum
5:00 Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program
5:30 Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Comedy Stars of the	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00 Theater: L. Young,	"Keep Guessing": quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing":	Five Star News
6:15 "Only Yesterday"	program	prano; violin and organ	guest: W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies
6:30 "Melody Ranch":	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45 Gene Autry; Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond": drama	Religious program
7:00 Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill": talk
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, Trombetter; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill": talk
7:30 Guild "How Green	Daughters of Uncle Sam:	"Bandwagon"	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 Was My Valley"	All-Girl Band; guest	Jurgen's Orch.; guests	"Invitation to Waltz"	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15 World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45 jury; Ed. Murrow	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15 Allen; K. Baker;	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	"Dear John"; drama,	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our Com-
9:45 guests; orchestra	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	munity
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Raymond Gram Swing	Birth of the Blues: re-
10:15 It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Dr. Hu Shih	cordings
10:30 News: Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	"America Fights for	"Keep 'Em Rolling":	Five Star News
10:45 Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	God-Given Rights"	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 "There Live For-	Music You Want	Local News; Music	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 ever": drama	Music You Want	Mystery Series with John	"Answering You" British	Day's End; music
11:45 V. Monroe's Orch.	Music You Want	Wayne	Govt. Official Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Arthur Godfrey	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	News Commentator	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
11:15 'Man I Married": sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Kenny Baker's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Musical Roundup	Network program	Musical Mailbox; Talk
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk.	N. E. Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk, Paul V. McNutt	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Salute to South America	Dramatic sketches
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Colonial Nework Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 Ma Perkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	United States Naval	Organ Recital
2:45 "Kate Hopkins": sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum" sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff, organ; trio	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"King Bard Presents"	Dance Matinee
4:00 Preview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 "Family Front"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News; Talk	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Network	Dance Matinee
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Camp Fire Girls	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Dance Matinee
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Harper House: drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight": drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Ted Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Prime Minister Fraser	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.: news	Josephine Cambria, songs
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan": news	"PM" Reporter; News
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Dance Band
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Rising Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Boston Symphony	Round Table: Evacuation
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"Music for America";	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	tenor; M. Gould's Orch.	Drama
9:00 Radio Theater:	Remember Pearl Harbor;	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 'Strawb'ry Blonde"	Leighton Noble's Orch.	program	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 R. Hayworth; V.	Frontline Headlines	"Labor's Position in This	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45 Bruce; D. Ameche	John Kirby's Orchestra	War"; Daniel Tobin	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Dance orchestra
10:30 Francis Biddie	Treasury Star Parade	Dramatic sketch	"Music That Endures":	Dance orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	A to Z in Novelty;

Railroad Men Meet in Hub to Map Safety for War Man Power and Freight

Crashes of Trains With Autos Source of Delays, Fatalities

Log of the Port of Boston

In a safety campaign to reduce the loss of man power as well as valuable time to railroads moving war materials, Charles E. Hill, General Safety Agent of the New York Central system, conferred at Boston this week end with Capt. James Rafferty of the Boston & Maine Railroad Police.

Captain Rafferty has jurisdiction over the ocean terminals of the road at Boston, and of the right of way between Boston & Albany.

Indifference, carelessness and thoughtlessness of motorists are regarded by Mr. Hill as "involuntary sabotage," he declared in discussing the frequent grade crossing collisions between trains and motor cars. These crashes delay the movement of traffic and impede the progress of the war effort, Mr. Hill said.

Collisions at rail-highway crossings between trains and automobiles on all class 1 railways in the United States result in a yearly average of 4,000 accidents causing 1,875 fatalities and 4,700 injuries to those riding in automobiles, he pointed out. Not infrequently these cause derailments of trains, both passenger and freight, he added.

Aside from all these things, the country now faces a loss that stands out more glaringly than any other because of the war, as a result of this carelessness, Mr. Hill stated. That loss is the delays to trains caused by such collisions. These trains may be carrying troops, or war materials, and their delay may seriously affect the ability to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, he declared.

As a result of these grade-crossing collisions, an average of 702 freight trains are delayed each month, aggregating 460 lost hours, Mr. Hill said. The monthly average for passenger train delays is 435 trains, and 200 hours. This total represents a monthly average of 1,137 trains, and 660 lost hours, equivalent to a daily average delay to 38 trains of 22 hours.

Of these totals, 82 per cent of the collisions occur at crossings which have special protection in addition to the standard signs of warning on roads leading to the crossing. Flashing lights, bells, and other special apparatus warns of the approach of trains, he said.

In one-third of these collisions, motorists drive into the side of trains all the way from the engine to the rear car. The railroad's greatest deterrent is thoughless or reckless motorists who fail to take necessary precautions at railroad grade crossings, he added.

Wharfage Charges

Alleged refusal of railroads serving the port of Boston to make full allowance for wharfage charges to the public terminals such as they are said to do at railroad-owned piers, is to be investigated by Government agencies.

A joint hearing under auspices of the United States Maritime Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, originally slated to be held at the Hotel Lenox Monday, has been postponed until April 6, to allow the respondents time to prepare their cases.

Lewis L. Prout of the I. C. C. and G. O. Basham of the Maritime Commission, are scheduled to conduct the hearing, which was instituted on the motions of the two Federal boards. Under an agreement signed many years ago, the carriers allow 10 cents a ton to the terminal for all freight they handle at Commonwealth Pier and the Army Base, though at railroad-owned piers the amount is said to be considerably larger, and taken care of by inclusion in the freight charges.

Respondents named in the proceeding are: The New York, New Haven, and Hartford R. R.; Boston and Maine R. R.; New York Central R. R. Co.; Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc.; Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mystic Terminal, and Wiggin Terminals, Inc.

Merchant Marine

Twenty-eight potential officers for the rapidly expanding American merchant marine, all of whom are already assured of positions as junior officers on ships, will graduate from the Massachusetts Nautical Academy, April 7, after completing intensive training courses in seamanship and navigation, as well as marine engineering.

Of the total, 13 are in the navigating class and 15 in the engineering group. It is the first graduation ceremony of the school under its new name, having been known for nearly half a century as the Massachusetts Nautical School. The schoolship Nantucket is now known as the Bay State, and is commanded now by Capt. Robert M. Gray, the first graduate of that school to become permanent superintendent and commanding officer of the vessel, which is moored at the North End Park. The annual cruise this year will be confined chiefly to sheltered coastal bays and harbors.

Port Director Office

Two more traffic and maritime men have joined the staff of Lieut.-Commander George P. Lord in the Navy Port Director Office at 150 Causeway Street, Boston. Captain Lord, as he is known in private life, was for some years with the Boston Port Authority. The two recent additions are: J. W. Gosselin, manager of the transportation department of the Portland, Maine, Chamber of Commerce, now a Lieutenant, and Charles Griffith, inspector of hulls at Portland, now a Lieut.-Commander.

'Unifruit' Bananas

Bananas that formerly came into the port of Boston in large quantities and were marketed under the label "meloripe" are now to be banded and labeled "unifruit," it is announced by the Meloripe Fruit Company.

The Sales Tax Issue

Adoption by the United States Government of a general sales tax "to apparently ease increases in income taxes," has been proposed to Congress. Although the Boston Chamber of Commerce officially approved such a move, there is wide opposition. The Boston Marine Guide—weekly shipping authority—says today:

"Two of the proponents are the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. These and others proponents may not realize that once such a system is effective, it is very likely to become permanent, and without any long view reduction in other taxes. Taxes, like Little Eva of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, just grow. The present avowal of general sales taxes will be fostered by elements seeking to shift taxation to the general public for their own benefit. The transfer of the tax burden to the many poor from the few rich, will not set well. Congress should go slow, and beware of the 'Greeks bearing gifts.'"

Leon Stone

Clayton Gill

Junior Red Cross of Lexington Salvages Paper

Members of the organization are pictured here entering the Junior High School with bundles of old newspapers which they have salvaged. The paper will be sold, and the money devoted to the Red Cross War Fund. Rubber, paper, and textiles will be conserved. Throughout the nation about 13,000,000 Junior Red Cross members are enrolled in this campaign of rescuing what is ordinarily thrown away.

'Is That So?' Program To Spike Rumors

"Our factories are unprotected."

"Our Navy should be sent home."

"Civilian defense is badly organized."

"They say there's plenty of gasoline."

These are examples of the "rumor factory," which works overtime, double time, without extra pay—unchecked facts which tend to make some persons discouraged and slow down their efforts in national defense.

Tomorrow a radio program is to be inaugurated at 4:30 p. m. over Station WMEX, and every Sunday thereafter, which is to ask the question which it is intended every citizen should make to such rumors—"Is That So?"

A group of three men, who felt that such rumors should be dissipated with the truth, have joined to form the rumor-analyzing clinic for "Is That So?" They are Sanford Lee Cooper, a Nieman Fellow at Harvard, James Colvin, also a Niemen Fellow, and Richard Salinger, radio news commentator and local advertising executive.

Each week these researchers, who are working under the cooperation of American-Harvard Group and the New England branch of the Council for Democracy, will take up from 10 to 15 rumors and attempt to break them down with essential facts. They will survey newspapers, the radio, and public speeches in a serious effort to disclose how much rumor and propaganda that is floating around is aiding the Axis.

According to Mr. Cooper, one of the panel, reliable sources will be quoted whenever possible, even including Governor Saltonstall and other responsible officials.

They're 'Antiques' But Chiefly Junk; Brookline Tank

Who wants an old cannon or a Spanish War howitzer? Or how about a Civil War sword and maybe some spurs used by one of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders? Now's your chance, or, at least it is your chance at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when some antiquated artillery pieces and other war materials go on auction at the Charles Street Mall.

The old fieldpieces, trophies of past wars, constitute part of the contributions made to the metal salvage campaign by the American Legion and various communities of Massachusetts. They will come to Boston in a cavalcade of trucks leaving Pittsfield tonight. The trucks will be augmented by a World War tank donated by the Brookline Post of the Legion and several guns presented by the various local Legion posts.

Two bands will accompany the cavalcade from Copley Square to the Common. The old war pieces are expected to find their way into the hands of local junk dealers.

Maritime Board Elects Governors

Ten prominent shipping men were recently elected to serve for a three-year term as members of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Those elected were: William H. Collins, General Manager of the Bethlehem Steel Co. Ship Building Division; John S. Cordell, General Manager, Cities Service Oil Co.; Arthur J. Doyle, General Agent, Merchants and Miners Transporttion Co.; Ralph C. Goodwin, Vice-President of the Mystic Steamship Co.; John J. Halloran, President, Sprague Steamship Agency; George W. Howard, District Passenger Manager, U. S. Lines; William K. Jackson, Vice-President, United Fruit Co.; Andrew B. Sides, President of the A. B. Sides and Co.; Nelson C. Smith, Vice-President, Staples Coal Co.; and Allan J. Wilson, President, A. Towle Co.

Midwest Dairy Farmers Oppose Union Drive

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When a man owns his cows and barns and dairy equipment, he comes pretty near to being a capitalist, and dairy farmers out here in the Midwest are inclined to put themselves in the employer, rather than employee, group. That's why they are saying that the efforts of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' chief, to organize dairy farmers "just don't make sense."

Dairy farmers who belong to a big business co-operative like the Pure Milk Association here have the businessman's outlook, too. So when they met in Chicago the other day to consider their usual problems, they paused to study the trade union proposal which dairy farmers in New York State and in the region around Detroit, Mich., have considered with some favor, and agreed that it was not for them. Some 1,700 farmers attending the gathering adopted a resolution strongly opposing labor's entry into this field.

"We condemn any effort on the part of organized labor to extend its organization, policies or methods into the ranks of agriculture," the resolution read, "and warn our members and all other farmers to be on the alert against joining the ranks of outside groups making fabulous, inconsistent, or impossible promises which cannot be fulfilled.

"An analysis reveals a lack of knowledge and appreciation of the problems of agriculture on the part of these outside groups and their leaders."

Collect Good Wages

It is not that the Midwest dairymen are entirely satisfied with the return they are getting from their labor and investment. Many of them have pointed out from time to time the relatively small net earning of the dairy farmer, as compared with wages paid the union men who deliver the milk. In Chicago, delivery men on wholesale routes get around $100 a week, men on retail routes about $50, according to A. H. Lauterbach, general manager of the co-operative. If the farmer's own income from dairying could be boosted like the delivery man's he would have cause for considering affiliation.

But Mr. Lauterbach points out that you can't just push up the price of milk without regard for what the consumer will pay. Better to get more efficient systems of delivery, he thinks. Home deliveries are bound to be expensive, and should be paid for by those who want and can afford them. Others can get their milk at stores for less, and the farmer can share in this economy. Home deliveries now are actually "on the way out" Mr. Lauterbach believes.

But some farmers in New York and Michigan, says Mr. Lauterbach, believe that the solution to their price problem can be found through trade union help. He disagrees emphatically.

Not Employed Men

"There are times when labor and agriculture can work together," he says, "but not when it comes to the question of wages for labor or prices for farm products.

"We farmers believe in the right of labor to organize, and even in the right of trade unions to organize farm labor. Employed men on the farms are entitled to form unions, as other employees are. But dairy farmers are not employed men; they're capitalists! It just doesn't make sense for unions to attempt to organize them."

Mr. Lauterbach recalled attempts made to link labor and agriculture in the Northwest into a strong farmer-labor party. The plan just didn't prove sound, he said.

Some farm organizations—minority groups—are still trying to increase the farmer's political strength by such an alliance. But so far there is no evidence of a natural union of the two. Too many farmers are also employers of labor either on their own farms, as members of co-operatives, or as shippers. Their attitude to union labor's demands for shorter hours and higher pay is much like that of the average businessman's. They want to keep labor from going too far. The National Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation have repeatedly passed resolutions in this vein. The Farmers' Union, however, has urged closer affiliation with labor. Naturally, farmers lower in the economic scale, tenants and sharecroppers, have a different attitude to unionism than farmers who think of themselves as employers.

The dairymen in New York and Michigan who are heeding Mr. Lewis' invitation are not, however, in the "poor tenant" class. Their colleagues in the Midwest are watching them with interest, wondering whether they will get what they hope for from their strange alliance, and predicting that they won't.

Farmers of Imperial Valley Reap Profits From Cash Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CENTRO, Calif. — Winter vegetables such as lettuce and carrots, cantaloupes in summer, used to be the main crops grown in the 500,000-acre Imperial Valley. These are still important, but the acreage devoted to "specialties" shrinks a little each year. Much land now produces feed to fatten range cattle brought in from Arizona and Mexico. But the most spectacular development is the swift expansion of three "cash crops"—flaxseed, sugar beets, and rice.

Flax and beets were just getting started in Imperial five years ago, rice was yet to come. Now, 103,000 acres of flax and 8,000 acres of beets are maturing for harvest in June. Farmers have marketed the last rice from 4,800 acres threshed last fall, and are getting ready to plant 20,000 acres in May.

If all AAA restrictions on sugar production are lifted, as expected, beet acreage may double or treble. This time, Imperial will start planting beets in July instead of October. Experiments at the Meloland Experiment Station of the University of California have proved that digging of July beets can start in early February. Thus the harvest can be spread over five months instead of concentrated in two. This will help to solve the labor problem and insure getting all beets out of the ground before they are rotted by midsummer heat.

Machine Tops Beets

Imperial growers also expect to have their beets topped by machine. John Devey, Utah inventor who transferred to this area, has perfected a device which follows a tractor, automatically adjusts itself to the height of each beet, and cuts off the top. The same tractor pulls an improved digger behind the topper. It is estimated that these innovations will eliminate 75 per cent of the hand labor now required in growing and harvesting beets.

By Midwest standards, Imperial beet yields are prodigious. Last year's average was over 20 tons to the acre, with a sugar content of 19 to 21 per cent.

Rice growers will have a mill in the Valley. Imperial Rice Mills, Inc., is putting finishing touches on a $175,000 plant at the town of Imperial. It has capacity for hulling, cleaning, and packaging the grain from 20,000 acres, even if all those acres yield the thirty 100-pound bags which was the average in 1941 from all fields properly planted and cared for. Prices to the grower range from $2.50 to $3 a bag.

Land Is 'Desalted'

It costs about $25 an acre to grow and thresh rice, so there is good money to be made at these prices. There is another reason why rice has been given an open-armed welcome to Imperial Valley. It is the best crop yet found for reclaiming alkaline soil.

Scattered over the Valley are thousands of acres so heavily impregnated with soil salts that ordinary crops cannot be grown. Rice seems to get along on that land about as well as on any other. On any soil it must be kept flooded for weeks on end, and that water leaches out the salt. Some growers last year paid no more than $10 an acre for rice land; then they sold it, "desalted," for $30, and bought more alkali soil for another rice crop.

Indications are that Imperial's 103,000 acres of flax will yield somewhat more than the 20 bushels which was the average from 97,000 acres in 1941. If prices remain around the present $2.35 a bushel, flaxseed alone may pour from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 into the pockets of farmers. This isn't counting about a ton of straw from each acre, which is baled and sold for $7.25 a ton to a "breaking plant" in El Centro.

If there seems to be no serious danger of competition from Argentina and other foreign countries which formerly furnished most of the flaxseed used in the United States, as much as 125,000 acres may be seeded to flax in Imperial Valley next November, for 1943 threshing.

Showdown Near In Rail Strike

PEORIA, Ill., March 21 (AP)—The strike on the little Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, marked by assorted violence and ultimatums, reached the showdown stage today after President Roosevelt demanded a "yes or no" answer by the line's head on an earlier request for arbitration.

George P. McNear, Jr., the railroad President, said he understood an executive order for Government operation of the line had been drawn up to be put into effect if he refused to arbitrate. A week ago he asked the War Labor Board to arrange for either enforcement of law and order or Government operation.

Last night, Mr. McNear said, Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB telephoned that President Roosevelt wanted a "yes or no" answer "within an hour."

An hour later, Mr. McNair said, he advised Mr. Davis his reply to the President, which he had airmailed Thursday, was 17 pages long and contained information previously undisclosed. He telegraphed the reply at Davis's request.

State Guard Names Blake To Chief of Staff Post

Appointment of Col. William J. Blake, manager of the Boston office of the United States Veterans Bureau, as Chief of Staff of the Massachusetts State Guard was announced yesterday by Maj. Thomas Foley, State Guard Commander.

Colonel Blake was decorated twice for bravery in the first World War.

Thomas to Ask Senate Probe Of 'Plot' to Destroy Unions

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A week of testimony by Government production officials and organized labor leaders today convinced Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of a special Senate Appropriations Subcommitee, that "Congress would not be justified in passing wartime labor legislation now."

At the same time, Senator Thomas said he would request another Senate group, the special committee investigating national defense, to look into complaints by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that pressure on Congress for wartime labor legislation resulted from organized interests that should be investigated.

Formal Complaint

"I will make a formal complaint for an investigation by the Truman Committee," Senator Thomas said after listening to protests by the labor leaders.

Mr. Murray told reporters that Thomas J. Wallner, President of the Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn., had circulated a form letter among Southern manufacturers, employers, and newspapers urging protest meetings and mass telegrams to Congress in favor, Mr. Murray said, of "legislation designed to destroy labor unions."

Mr. Murray said the result was a "blitzkrieg of conspiracy on the part of labor baiters and enemies of our Government" which tended to destroy "real national unity."

Mr. Green asked for investigation of a flood of telegrams from Oklahoma calling for repeal of the 40-hour-week law and outlawing of strikes. He testified that there had been a well-organized and well-financed campaign within that State under leadership of the Oklahoma Publishing Company which publishes the Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times.

At Oklahoma City, however, E. K. Gaylord, President of the publishing firm, declared that "we know of no funds which were raised anywhere in the State for the purpose of the campaign and the campaign was freely joined in by the other newspapers of Oklahoma."

No-Strike Pledge

Mr. Green and Mr. Murray repeated pledges against strikes for the duration of the war and testified that the 40-hour week, with provision for time-and-one-half pay over that time, actually aided war production.

Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, appearing March 20 before the House Naval Committee, condemned double-pay for Sunday work as indefensible, and said he hoped that within 30 days it would be discontinued. Some union contracts require double-pay for Sunday work.

The 40-hour week has not handicapped naval production, Mr. Bard said, and he opposed suspension of that feature of the Wage-Hour Law, saying "there must be a ceiling on hours." A national labor policy, he said, should be established at the earliest possible moment.

He was testifying on the Smith bill to suspend overtime pay requirements and the closed shop for the duration of the war and limit profits to 6 per cent.

Girdler Sees Delay

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21 (AP)—War production is "being hampered by the 40-hour week," Tom Girdler, steel man and Chairman of the Board of Vultee Aircraft, asserted here.

On the other hand, he added, "it seems to me that some manufacturers are worrying too much about profits and not enough about production." Mr. Girdler was interviewed during a meeting of the Vultee Directors.

"I am in favor of reasonable profits and fair wages, but when the whole defense effort is being slowed down by overtime hours a man may get in, then it is time to do something about it," he declared. Until the 40-hour week is eliminated, he added, there would not be the fullest production so badly needed now.

G. M. C. and C.I.O. Tackle Wage Pact; Split on Double Pay

DETROIT, March 21 (AP)—Starting the first wartime revision of their working contract, high officials of General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) conferred here yesterday and quickly disclosed diverse opinions as to what changes were required.

First clash of ideas brought into the open was the question of double pay for work on holidays.

The union demanded this plan be continued and that Armistice Day be added to the holiday list; the Corporation proposed that double pay under any circumstances be eliminated for the duration of the war.

Principal union demands are for a flat $1 a day wage increase and wage boosts every 90 days based on cost of living; a $100 defense bond in lieu of vacation pay, and strengthening of the shop steward system.

As the conferences opened, C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors, described the union demands as "an attitude of 'business as usual' by the union."

Pointing out that the "incentive pay" was in line with proposals of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, Mr. Wilson went on to take exception to a Nelson suggestion for labor-management plant committees.

"One reason MacArthur did so well at Bataan," Mr. Wilson said, "was that he was so surrounded by enemies that no joint committees could get to him to tell him how to manage his campaign. The cry in Washington is for one man control of war production. Then why have joint control in war production plants? Joint committees are usually alibi committees."

Mysterious Flares Bring Instructions to Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., March 21 (AP)—Reports of mysterious flares at sea and on shore are coming in continuously at the 13th Naval District headquarters here.

In a statement concerning the reports, the Navy today asked private citizens who see such flares or signal lights to note particularly their pattern, color and apparent distance and report them immediately to the nearest military authority.

The statement branded as false reports of damaged ships in this area.

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Tighter Censorship Rule Seen by British Press

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison's threat to suppress the Daily Mirror if that London tabloid continues the "systematic publication of matter likely to spread the spirit of defeatism and dissuade people from supporting the war effort" is believed in newspaper circles here to foreshadow a change in British censorship methods that will curtail the freedom of the press to express opinion both here and overseas.

I understand that the Government has no intention of making censorship compulsory for British newspapers as it is for correspondents sending dispatches abroad. Specific cuts will continue to be made only for "security reasons." But the interpretation of those last two words is expected to be far more comprehensive than hitherto, so that in effect it will amount to censorship of opinion if the authorities consider publication of such opinion contrary to national or international interests.

From this angle the most critical observations can obviously be seen as prejudicial to security and no slight concern is felt in Fleet Street as to the limitations that may be imposed in future on the cherished freedom of the press.

Reasons for Action

My information is that the Government's strongest incentive for threatening the Mirror was the potential cumulative effect of the persistent attacks on British senior officers as a whole by a paper with a big circulation that is popular among troops because of its slangy, sensational character. The soldiers have been reading day after day that the men presiding over their destinies are a farcical pack of nincompoops, and the Government feel strongly that this has got to stop.

What interests newspapermen today is the effect the decision to prevent any very strong generalization is going to have on the presentation of balanced and restrained indictments of policies and trends in specific and authenticated instances. It is felt that the showing up of these is often a national service and is among the strongest reasons for preserving the freedom of the press as a keynote of policy in any democratic country.

The official reply to that is that in wartime the Government must reserve the right to decide for itself whether any ventilation of news or view is in the national interests or otherwise, although the Cabinet recognizes that the press as a whole has shown good judgment and a high sense of responsibility up to now.

Some Concerned Voiced

Prospective developments are viewed apprehensively at the present time by both professional bodies of newspapermen here—the Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists.

[The Associated Press reported from the British Capital today that the London Branch of the Union of Journalists and numerous British newspapers were vigorously protesting Mr. Morrison's threat.

The union's branch in a committee resolution charged the action was "a grave invasion of freedom of the press."

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard asserted that "France fell largely because her people were gagged and blind-folded." It proposed that instead of restoring to such arbitrary powers the government employ another section of the defense regulations under which the Home Secretary may prosecute offending newspapers in court if their publication is likely to hinder the successful carrying-on of the war.

The Standard, the Star, and several other papers reminded Mr. Morrison that the power of "summary execution" was placed in the Home Secretary's hands only at the peak of the 1940 invasion threat. The Star asked whether "the country is to be put into a sort of essayist's straitjacket?"]

The current issue of the monthly periodical published by the Journalists Union, asking in a front page headline "is the existence of the press menaced?" prints below it an article by the well-known Garry Allighan disclosing, with his personal guarantee, the desire of a group of influential politicians and financiers to bring about the compulsory amalgamation of directly competitive newspapers and subsequently "if necessary" national news coverage by one daily, one evening, and one Sunday paper "with adequate provincial editions."

Cloak for Attack

This illustrates the danger that is seen of "security" becoming the cloak for an attack on newspaper freedom by various interests recognized as constantly at work seeking to influence the press for their own ends.

Cited by Mr. Allighan as evidence of journalistic unawareness of such sinister possibilities are "the proprietary suppressions and distortions; the quiescence or acquiescence of the press and of the National Union of Journalists executive when a paper—the Daily Worker—was stamped out of existence; the lack of joint protest by the entire press at the penalization of the Picture Post by bureaucracy just because it criticized that bureaucracy; the detached way in which the press accepted Mr. Morrison's banning of the Economist writer's broadcast just because it happened to be critical of his own actions; the sneerful way in which the Daily Telegraph referred to 'a Mr. Brown' and approved of the banning of that renowned American news commentator just because he dared to tell the truth about the fatal inefficiency of bureaucracy in his radio news reports."

Government's Answer

The Government's answer is that all these matters arose from security considerations and that the authorities desire to leave the press as free as possible. But Fleet Street's comment on that is that in wartime "security considerations" mean exactly what the Government cares to think they do and that it is suicidal for journalists to ignore or minimize the power of the forces tending right now to turn the national free press into a controlled one.

From that one angle foreign correspondents here in general, and American ones in particular, share misgivings in regard to the prospect of more rigorous censorship—not only because it makes their already hard job a great deal harder but because they feel that the United Nations' cause is liable to lose far more than it gains by British or American departures from the only type of censorship in which the press and public can have confidence. This is a censorship which, in fact as well as theory, is based on the narrowest interpretation of the word "security," compatible with Allied operational interests and which leaves the maximum scope for expression of political thought and individual opinion.

Italy Rations Auto Charcoal and Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Rationing of firewood and charcoal for automobiles in Italy has recently become effective, reports to the Department of Commerce say. The allowance of fuel may be suspended for automobile users who attempt in any way to secure a quantity of fuel in excess of that established for every type of automobile or who attempt to secure quantities not authorized for sale. In such case the license to use a car may be withdrawn.

The contingents of charcoal and firewood destined for automobiles in every province have been set up by the Minister of Corporations and the monthly quantities, established in relation to the type of automobiles and to their normal speed, have been determined.

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Propaganda by the Axis: An Old Tune on a New Record

Entry in war of Japan and the United States caused swift change in publicity drives.

By H. S. Hayward
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the first Japanese bomb exploded on Hawaiian soil on the morning of Dec. 7, explosions of a different nature, but of vastly longer duration, began in Washington and Tokyo.

In a matter of hours, two new belligerents had taken the wraps off their propaganda machines.

To say that London, Berlin, Rome, Moscow, and a score of lesser capitals rocked to their foundations with the shock of this event—and that under the impact Allied and Axis propaganda completely reversed itself, or trebled in intensity, or did something equally spectacular—would be impressive, but it would scarcely be accurate.

Actually, the entry of Japan and the United States into the war seems merely to have forced the previous belligerents to revamp certain sections of their own propaganda setups. The Axis camp and the Allied camp each had to welcome a new friend in arms—and challenge a new foe.

Propaganda Objectives

As far as propaganda itself was concerned, moreover, the bombs that fell on Pearl Harbor solved nothing. There was no great upheaval or noticeable reshuffling. No past objective was eliminated. No previous machine fell silent. True, some new objectives were added for all. Certain new precepts clamored for audience, and the babel of conflicting tongues rose to a somewhat shriller pitch.

But the plain fact remains that Japan's propaganda machine had been as thoroughly prepared in advance as was the Pearl Harbor attack itself, and that the German machine for winning over enemies and generally influencing people was sufficiently nimble to take on a new adversary without faltering.

Out of the great mass of charges and counter-charges, insinuations and counter-insinuations, that have been flying back and forth around the globe since then, two fundamental propaganda questions have arisen. They are:

How is Japan trying to undermine the United States.

And, how is Germany adding America to its previous adversaries in the war of words, Britain and Russia?

How Japanese Operate

To begin with the first question, Japanese propaganda—almost unknown to many Americans before Dec. 7—has not been hiding its light under any bushel since then. Its aim is routine and clear: to create questioning, uncertainty, lack of confidence, and suspicion in the United States, and thereby to undermine American morale. Here are some examples of this technique as set forth by Washington officials:

The Nipponese propagandists charge that when American marines first occupied Wake Island in the Pacific, they killed off all the natives. Thus, Tokyo apparently felt it had some ethical right to capture the island. However, the truth is that until United States Marines brought their own supply of fresh water to Wake, the island had never supported human life for any extensive period.

When the war broke out with the disaster at Pearl Harbor, Japan labeled the reaction on the mainland as "the great West Coast panic," alleging that the internal turmoil raged all the way from the Canadian border to Mexico.

On another occasion, the Nipponese declared that San Francisco was in flames from bombing, when actually the city had only undergone a test blackout.

Bombardment Story

More recently, when a long-range Japanese submarine caused $500 damage by a surprise bombardment, Tokyo reported that Santa Barbara had been devastated.

The retirement of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, was attributed to ill health by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who explained that the Admiral was on his way home. Tokyo maintained, however, that Admiral Hart was killed in action early in February, a statement belied by the Admiral's appearance at New York.

The United States aircraft carrier Lexington apparently has become to Tokyo what the British carrier Ark Royal was to Berlin for so many months. Like the Nazis, who torpedoed and bombed the Ark Royal into Davy Jones' locker in communiqué after communiqué before she actually went down off Gibraltar, the Nipponese have already "sunk" the Lexington several times.

However, according to the Associated Press, an aircraft carrier, which the Navy did not identify, participated in the raid on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. Japan's communiqué announcing the sinking of a certain aircraft carrier was posted on this raiding carrier's bulletin board. The officers and men, it is reported, considered it a fine joke.

The Axis Technique

Both the Japanese and the German technique is to attempt to counter truthful Allied statements before they are made. Thus, when they know President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Winston Churchill is scheduled to speak, the Axis tries to have its say in advance, in an effort to nullify the declarations from Washington or London.

For instance, before President Roosevelt made his recent radio address, Tokyo went into action to "steal his thunder" in advance. The Nipponese had no reticence as to what the President's topic would be. "The victory in the Macassar Sea battle and the Marshall Island attack are slated to be the body of the chat," Tokyo predicted. This, it turned out, was 100 per cent wrong.

Then, Japan inserted a paragraph designed to help split the British and Americans. "Why does Roosevelt resort to fiction?" Tokyo asked. "The Churchill Government takes a more candid attitude in accounts of defeat. And that is because London is surer of the love and confidence of its people than Washington is. F. D. R. is afraid."

Japan on Inflation

In an effort to disparage President Roosevelt's statistics on arms production, Tokyo continued: "Those reassuring figures are characteristically American—gigantic, tremendous, rich. But let all concerned think seriously. If those figures are brought into reality, what is your life going to be like? What a flood of paper money can do to one's living standard, the world learned too well from the tragic experience of Germany after World War I. We doubt that Roosevelt can assure his people against inflation, in face of the appalling rise in living expenditures which America is experiencing."

Clearly, the Nipponese still might learn a great many of the finer nuances of propaganda from their German ally. Tokyo's strategy, for the most part, seems to concentrate on telling Americans that they are whipped before they begin—a very difficult point about which to convince a nation that feels it has not yet really flexed its military muscles.

Germany, on the other hand, aims at lessening American fighting abilities by reducing the desire to fight. Nazi propagandists pursue the line of chipping away at United States minorities, of trying to deaden American sensibilities to the immediate urgency of the situation, and of attempting to drive wedges between the United States and various of the other United Nations.

"To the Last American"

Consequently, one of the primary objectives of the Nazi spring propaganda offensive is to get Americans into a similar frame of mind to that of the French in the days of the "phony" war. Berlin wants to expand the propaganda slogan hurled then, "Britain will fight to the last Frenchman," into "Britain will fight to the last American and Australian." The Nazi idea is to spread the belief in the United States that all Englishmen are unbelievably decadent and that they cannot—or will not—fight.

However, in propaganda designed for British consumption, the Nazis are careful to put the emphasis on American shortcomings. The British are told that the Yankees think only in terms of profit and that the United States is in the war only because of greed. According to Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, Washington intends to pick up the pieces of the British Empire as they fall—and never give them back.

How Statements Differ

Compare these statements, all made since Pearl Harbor by Berlin:

To the United States, Feb. 17—"England has taken the cream of the American youth while she keeps her own troops at home out of harm's way."

To Britain, Feb. 4—"Churchill has not yet realized that the United States is resolved to fight to the last Tommy."

To the United States, Feb. 15—"British statesmen, however incompetent they may appear, are far superior to American politicians. The British are taking over the United States."

To Britain, Jan. 29—"Franklin the First, the perpetual president, has been promised the throne of Albion."

Mutual trickery in the Allied camp is another favorite theme of German broadcasters:

To Britain, Dec. 14—"Britain has no need to be involved in any hostilities with Japan. It was only Churchill's nauseating obedience to Roosevelt that led to her being confronted with this new and powerful enemy."

Blame Roosevelt for War

To the United States, Dec. 27—"Roosevelt's war against Germany and Europe could so easily have been prevented, since neither of them has ever had any quarrels with the U. S. A."

To Britain, Dec. 27—"If anybody had set out to inflict a most wasteful and dangerous encumbrance on Britain in the midst of a critical situation, he could not have devised anything more alarming and oppressive than this Pacific war, which Roosevelt unleashed."

To the United States, Dec. 30—"Congress was tricked into a war with Germany and Italy."

To lash Germans on to renewed efforts in war production—and perhaps designed to soften any blows that might fall—the Goebbels machine is preparing the Reich's people for a Continental invasion this spring by Anglo-American forces. The move, Berlin spokesmen point out, would be for the purpose of "disorganizing Hitler's promised offensive against the Red Army." In this way, the Nazis are building a ready-made excuse in advance in case their offensive does not materialize—since Berlin can distort even minor Allied raids into an "invasion which has upset Hitler's plans."

Invasion Suggestion

However, there is another facet to this "invasion" suggestion. It may well be the old Nazi routine of implying that the Allies will do—or ought to do—something. Then, when that "something" is not done, Allied public opinion feels its leaders have missed another opportunity, since "even the Germans expected us to do it." To implant this idea firmly in the memory of Allied peoples, the Germans claim that Mr. Churchill shortly will ask Parliament secretly for authority to launch an invasion through Norway. Thus, if nothing develops, some Allied persons are dissatisfied. If an invasion does develop, the German people are prepared for the shock.

Into the category of bolstering home morale falls the following "eye-witness" account of a Nazi U-boat attack on New York harbor in the middle of February. A German reporter, designated as Hans Kreis, was reported by Berlin to have said:

"We have seen New York and the turmoil of traffic in the port and at the piers of Long Island. The climax of our cruise was the entry of New York harbor. There was a big tank ship of 10,000 tons which did not suspect anything and sailed along. Our torpedoes hit the engine room and bunker and set fire to the whole cargo which developed into a huge sheet of flames 400 yards high. It was a fantastic sight for us and without doubt a terrifying sight for the Yankees. The tank ship sank gradually."

Oddly enough, none of New York's 7,000,000 population appear to have witnessed this Nazi "achievement."

Religion and Propaganda

Germany, Italy, and Japan have likewise been busy on the religious aspects of the propaganda war. At present, the Triple Axis is engaged in a co-ordinated campaign of falsehood intended to confuse and set at odds the religious forces of the United Nations, according to a statement signed in New York by 28 members of the Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic clergy.

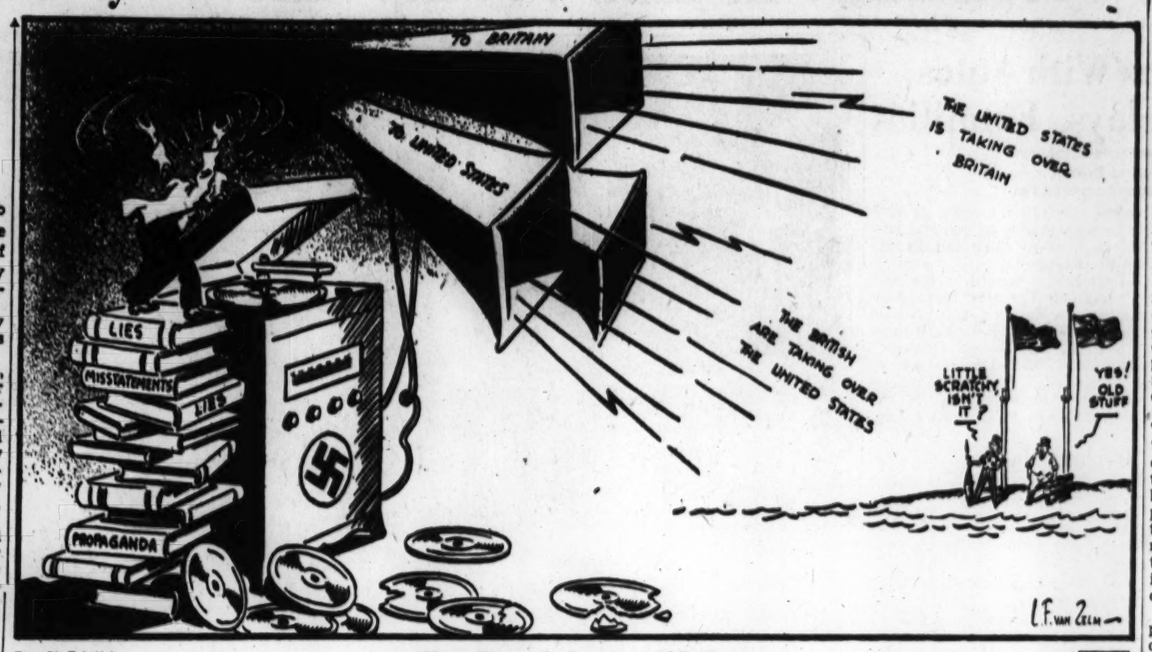
"Berlin has long endeavored," the statement declared, "to infect both Protestant and Catholic with the virus of anti-Semitism. It has also tried on the one hand to make Protestants believe that Catholics are naturally Fascist, and, on the other, to indoctrinate Catholics with the belief that Protestants, as well as Jews, are inclined to Communism.

"Tokyo," the clergymen accused, "is now trying to gain credence for the equally fantastic contention that (Roman) Catholics and Protestants in the Far East approve the Japanese 'New Order.' At the same time, Tokyo assured Catholics in South America that United States Protestants and Jews are banded together to destroy them. Italy joins the barrage of lies by whispering to Irish ears the ridiculous assertion that American troops in Northern Ireland were landed to exterminate Catholics."

World's Record Set In Pistol Shooting

TAMPA, Fla., March 21 (AP)—A new world's mark for rapid-fire shooting with a .45 calibre pistol was set here yesterday by Francis O'Connor, Kansas City, Mo., policeman, who made 18 bullseyes in 20 shots for a score of 298 out of a possible 300 points, in the National Midwinter Pistol matches.

Mr. O'Connor broke the record set last year by Harry Reeves, Detroit policeman, at Camp Perry, Ohio, whose previous record score was 297 points. Firing at 25 yards, O'Connor shot each string of five shots in 10 seconds, a total of 20 shots in 40 seconds.



By a Staff Artist — **A New Record, but an Old Tune**

Reich Expects Cheap Labor, Materials to Pay Huge Debt

NEW YORK (CBS)—Germany is not concerned about the "unimaginable proportions" of its war debts, for it will be able to eliminate them after the war when it will have at its disposal "quantities of cheap raw material and cheap labor," said the German Minister of Economics, Walter Funk, thus outlining what the British Broadcasting Corporation called "the frankest declaration about Germany's war aims ever made," the British radio reports.

The radiocast reported that Herr Funk warned of the danger of inflation and asked for either an increase in the production of consumption goods or a raising of taxes.

The broadcast stated that: "In a directors' meeting March 17 of the Reichsbank, the German Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Walter Funk, warned of the threat of inflation.

"He said that production of consumption goods must either be increased and made cheaper, or incomes must be curtailed through higher taxes. Herr Funk continued: Armament production has been increased at the expense of the production of consumption goods. Therefore, there is an inevitable discrepancy between the available amount of goods and the money in circulation. In order to meet this danger, consumption goods should be increased and taxes raised.

"Herr Funk, however, did not explain how the production of consumption goods could be increased at a time when the entire industry of occupied Europe is working for the German war machine. He said that Germany's war debts had reached unimaginable proportions. 'But,' he continued, 'this debt will no longer be a problem after the victorious conclusion of this war, for then Germany will have such quantities of cheap raw material and cheap labor at her disposal that she can simply eliminate her war debts.'

"Herr Funk admitted that the German accounts were causing great worries to the occupied countries, but he thought that they need not be too concerned, for these accounts, too, would be settled with the victorious conclusion of the war. Short-term deliveries of raw material would be balanced by long-term deliveries of goods extending sometimes over a number of years.

"Herr Funk added that German bills of exchange would be a better backing for European note issuing banks than gold whose value in the future was rather uncertain.

"Finally Herr Funk announced a further rationalization of the working process and the introduction of piece rates. In this way German armament production is to be speeded up and cheapened, as well as labor to be saved."

Silent Patrols From Tobruk Played Role in Libyan Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Now that the siege of Tobruk is ended the story can be told of the Tobruk patrols.

The first of these patrols were Australian and Indian, information at Army headquarters here indicates; later they were widened, with the arrival of fresh troops, to include Poles, British and mixed forces. The defenders of Tobruk early determined they were not going to face the possibility of "Maginitis," which came to the French in 1940. Consequently the small raiding parties which set out each night were imbued with the offensive spirit. They were as active and daring as the Nazi forces in France before the blitz was launched.

The Indians and Australians adopted their new role with glee. The Indians, especially, grew so much attached to the stalking of enemy troops that exclusion from patrol of a man whose turn it was to go out came to rank as a punishment. The Australians, at their best in offensive work, returned night after night with satisfactory reports.

Part of the technique of the raiding was to give every man experience. Hence hand-picked patrols never were sent out, but units had a raiding roster. The operations were regarded as the final polishing up of the defenders under wartime conditions.

In the Tobruk wasteland of 140 square miles, and with a frontier of 37 miles, the patrols explored vast expanses of territory. They crawled over stones and rocks, across precipitous wadis, and through minefields and occasionally wiped out Axis posts. Staff officers at first doubted the reliability of information gathered in such circumstances, but came to realize it was accurate.

Work of the raiders finally was enlarged to include systematic cleaning up of Italian outposts. The main forces around Tobruk were Italian, and they did not like their role. After months of this nighttime offensive, the Italians got the jitters. The deadly work of silent Indians, or of Australians wielding unloaded rifles told on Fascist nerves.

It was then, it is said, that the Germans tried to clean up the area with tank raids, but the terrain proved too difficult and the defending artillery exacted a heavy toll. So the Italians increased the strength of their posts in no man's land, but gave up patroling. The Tobruk garrison, with their standing instruction about what to do if the enemy was encountered—"get right into them"—continued to send out raiding parties.

Consequently, it is claimed here, the Italians lacked information enough to make an attack on Tobruk at the time the Cunningham offensive started and the garrison had established a moral ascendancy over the Fascist units which proved valuable when the time came to emerge.

German Steel Works Bombed by British; Large Fires Set

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The Thyssen steelworks, between Hamburg and the Rhine, was bombed by a small number of planes during the RAF raid on the Ruhr Valley's industrial centers on March 9, the Air Ministry News Service disclosed yesterday.

Large fires were started in the plant, one of the most important in the Ruhr Valley. It has its own power station.

"There can be little doubt that substantial damage was done," reported the News Service on the basis of photographs taken during the attack.

Tons of high explosive bombs were dropped in the midst of blazes touched off by the first planes to come over the plant. One photograph showed one of the heaviest-type bursting within a ring of flames that sent up a dense cloud of smoke.

Nazi 'Jammings' On Air Offset

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—"Colonel Britton," the BBC announcer in the "V for Victory" campaign, said yesterday that important news bulletins in English, French, and German henceforth would be broadcast in Morse code in an effort to overcome Nazi "jammings" on the air.

Beginning March 22 the practice will be tried, since radio engineers said Morse was much more difficult to jam than voice transmission.

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More Women Join Canadian War Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Women will play an increasingly important part in war industry in this country.

Evidence of the way the wind is blowing is seen in the proceedings of the conference of officials of the War Emergency Training Program. The meeting here has been told that training schools in British Columbia are preparing to train women for the aircraft manufacturing industry "in a big way." This is being done at the request of the leaders of the industry who recognize the peculiar adaptability of women's fingers and keen eyes for the precision jobs in aircraft construction.

The Dominion Supervisor of the Training Program, R. F. Thompson, told the conference that greater emphasis must be placed on the training of women in many branches of war industry. It is expected that when details of the national selective service program are made public by the Government, the role assigned to women in war industry will be found to be a vital one.

Delay in the announcement of the program has been caused by a difficulty in selecting a suitable director for the entire plan. While no definite figures of the number of women now engaged in war plants are available, it has been suggested that possibly one out of every seven workers is a woman, and the proportion is certain to increase.

In addition to aircraft construction, women have been found efficient in the manufacture of small arms ammunition but this is by no means the limit of their employment. There is scarcely a plant, including heavy equipment industry, in which women are not employed in some capacity. They form a large part of the inspection services.

The present conference of officials of the War Emergency Training program is attended by representatives from all provinces. In the report issued by the conference it was shown that 36,182 persons had been trained in the 11 months ending Feb. 28 in the industrial classes operated by the training scheme. In January, 106 schools were in operation with 776 full-time instructors and 499 part-time instructors with additional helpers. The program also gives preliminary training to mechanics and wireless operators for the air force. Most of the industrial recruits are of course trained in plants themselves rather than the emergency training schools but the War Emergency Training officials aid in organizing, supervising, and financing the plant schools.

Nazi Drive Starts In 'Several Weeks,' Goebbels Tells Reich

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, March 21 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has acknowledged in the publication Das Reich that the German people had endured "sorrows" during the winter "and still are doing so today to a considerable extent."

He asserted the German Army had survived the rigors of the Russian winter and would start an offensive in the spring and summer—after "several weeks of thawing and morass."

Dr. Goebbels admitted that "about six months ago the opinion was occasionally expressed that it would be best to end the war as speedily as possible even though one problem or another would be solved only partly or not at all." Since then, he said, "the German people have undergone a great internal change" and have "stood the test."

He said Russian leaders regarded Germany's projected offensive "like a mesmerized rabbit stares at a snake."

Britain Sees Gain In Free French Pact

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British Government has concluded an agreement with the French National Committee which "provides for the buying by Great Britain of the principal products of Free French Africa," BBC reports.

The broadcast stressed that the agreement differed from former ones in that "the aim of the first agreements was above all to give economic aid to Free French Africa," while, owing to the increased economic importance of Free French Africa, "the agreement signed today is essentially a means whereby Free French Africa contributes economic help to the Allied cause."

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Russians Increase Pressure On Encircled Nazi Army

By the Associated Press

Saturday, March 21

Reports of an intensified drive against the long-encircled German 16th Army around Staraya Russa —some going as far as saying that Russians had captured the strategic town—were published today but without confirmation from Soviet sources.

The Vichy radio stated that Russian troops had entered Staraya Russa, which is southeast of Lake Ilmen on the northern front.

The German High Command admitted that the Russians had launched a series of six "violent" attacks in the Staraya Russa sector, but claimed that these had been repulsed.

Russian Reports

Russian dispatches, however, reported no substantial changes in the front overnight. A midday commniqué reported that Soviet units on the Kalinin front—the general name applied to the sector northwest of Moscow—had reoccupied three more villages and killed 250 Germans in a single day of fighting.

A guerrilla detachment in the Leningrad area was said to have inflicted heavy losses on the invaders and destroyed seven German planes, 22 tanks, 106 trucks, and killed approximately 900 Germans.

Leningrad's radio reported Red Army men killed 455 Germans and demolished 10 blockhouses in that northern zone.

Col. Gen. Andrei I. Eremenko, radiocasting from the central front, said his forces were now fighting for two large towns after a winter advance of 150 miles in which they recaptured six cities and 2,500 villages. Vyazma and Rzhev, twin centers of Nazi resistance about 80 miles apart, are major objectives of the campaign west of Moscow.

The Southern Front

On the southern front the German High Command acknowledged Russian attacks from the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea through the Donets Basin area. But it claimed they were all frustrated.

The High Command claimed 16 Soviet tanks were destroyed in the Kerch Peninsula fighting and that dive-bombers sank a 4,000-ton merchant ship and heavily damaged a tanker in the harbor of besieged Sevastopol.

Mexico Clearing 100-Mile Zone On Pacific of Axis Nationals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The cleaning up process on Mexico's West Coast continues with the announcement that a 100-mile zone along the entire Pacific is to be freed of Axis nationals resident there.

Issued by the Ministry of Interior under constitutional provisions covering the residence of foreigners in coastal and frontier areas, the new decree will include not only Lower California which has already been cleared of Japanese by earlier orders, but the entire coastal area. Certain other strategic areas along the coast of Mexico proper have also been emptied by earlier orders.

Meantime a report from Nogales, Senora State, describes the preparations of the Japanese colony there, some 70 in number, to move inland to Guadalajara. One of the areas affected by earlier orders, Nogales on the United States-Mexico border is a terminal for one of the three railway trunk lines from Mexico City to the frontier. This is the only rail route to strategically important Lower California.

Movements of Axis nationals from Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Cihuatlan, and Los Penas, all on the Pacific Coast, are also under way. As in the case of Nogales, the foreigners are required to reach Guadalajara by the 15th of the month.

A report from Culiacan, Sinoloa State on the Pacific, states that the Governor of the State has prohibited the marriage of Mexicans with Germans, Italians, and Japanese. He has circularized by telegraph all Justices of the Peace regarding the regulation.

Meanwhile registration of all foreigners resident in Mexico began this week. Those foreigners born outside the American Continet who have lived in Mexico less than five years are registering first. Each must pay a fee of $30 pesos (about $6).

U. S. Warns Vichy on Islands

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The United States was on the verge of seizing Martinique last month and has warned Vichy that any harboring of Nazi raiders there would mean American action.

This was disclosed yesterday by an authoritative source who gave the following outline of the situation:

A German submarine entered the harbor of Fort de France, capital of the French island, on Feb. 21 and sent ashore a wounded member of its crew. American observers immediately notified Washington. They are stationed on Martinique to watch for such occurrences because it is in the chain of islands flanking the Panama Canal.

It was promptly established that the submarine took on no supplies and did not attempt to open communication with anyone on land. The sailor was wounded in the leg, possibly from shellfire during a surface action against American coastal shipping. His commander apparently put him ashore with instructions to seek the attention he could not be given on board ship.

The State Department immediately sent to the French Government, through Ambassador William D. Leahy, a warning that the United States would not permit the use of French Western Hemisphere ports by Axis warships or planes for any purpose.

Vichy was told that unless it gave categorical assurances that no Axis submarine or plane would be allowed to visit any French Western Hemisphere possession the United States would be compelled to take such action as would protect American interests.

Although the nature of this action was not stated, the warning was emphatic enough to imply that if it was necessary to take over the protection of Martinique itself, the United States would not hesitate to do so.

The Vichy Government subsequently gave categorical assurances that no Axis vessels or planes would be allowed to enter French ports or territorial waters in the Western Hemisphere under any pretext. This closes the incident of the submarine.

The official observers have found no evidence that any Axis submarine has used any French port in the Western Hemisphere as a base of operations, or has obtained any supplies of any character there.

The Senate yesterday heard a demand by Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, that the Allies seize Martinique and either seize or sink the French fleet to keep it out of Hitler's hands.

"We need ships and we know where there is a Navy that is not being used—the French Navy," he said. "I think the time has come for America to get tough."

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Nelson Gently Slopes to the Sun and the Sea

A. B. Hurst

View of Second British Settlement in New Zealand and Its Harbor

Pioneer New Zealand Days Recalled in Nelson Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Nelson, the second British settlement to be established in New Zealand, has just observed its centennial. The centennial of New Zealand fell in 1940.

It was in 1840 that British sovereignty was proclaimed, and that the first settlers of the New Zealand Company arrived. The first settlement of the Company was at Port Nicholson, and it became Wellington, the Capital.

The first contingent of settlers landed at the site of Nelson on Feb. 1, 1842, and pitched their tents and built their huts on what was, save for the habitations of a few Maoris, virgin soil.

Like most New Zealand pioneers of the very early days, they had a rough and anxious time. The colonists had bought their land from the other side of the world, and on the whole it proved disappointing. Many found it very hard to earn a living. Communication was difficult.

A tragic clash with the Maoris cost the little community the lives of several of its prominent men.

Nelson today is a fine monument to the spirit and industry of those pioneers and their descendants. Small compared with the four main New Zealand cities—Greater Nelson has a population of about 14,000—Nelson stretches one hand to Cook Strait and one to the Alpine backbone of the South Island. The crown of the city, which was the scene of the centennial celebrations, is the Church Hill.

In the early days this was the fort of the settlement, prepared against possible attack by Maoris. Today it is a public garden-thoroughfare, crowned with the Anglican Cathedral of the Diocese of Nelson. Trafalgar Street leads up to it, and Trafalgar has for company Nile and Hardy and other streets that recall the great English admirals.

Thomas Arnold, son of Arnold of Rugby, and father of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, taught in a school on the Church Hill in the early days of the settlement, and described the town as "gently sloping like Athens to the noonday sun and the sea."

Nelson is the center of the chief fruit-growing district in the Dominion. The City itself is like a large garden, a serene place, which manufactures and trades, but has the air of not valuing material prosperity overmuch.

Here trade's loud wheels but slowly turn,
Here one may pause and joy to live,
And take the seasons as they change
With all they have to give.

Koreans Building Alliance Against Japanese Rule

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Koreans have never ceased to resent domination of their country by Japan. Few ruffles may mark the smooth surface kept by rigid police repressions, but there is no illusion as to how the Koreans feel.

At times their self-control has been severely tested as in 1923, when several thousand of presumed Koreans were slain in Tokyo and Yokohama because of rumors, never substantiated, that the Koreans were poisoning wells. Probably most of those who perished were actually Chinese or Japanese whose accents did not at once reassure the Young Men's Association and other groups who were responsible.

Today an army of Korean volunteers, estimated at 35,000 is fighting on the side of the Chinese against Japan. In Washington a "liberty conference" of Koreans in America has been voicing, under the leadership of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the submerged aspiration of 25,000,000 persons.

President Roosevelt's recent radioed statement that the Koreans "know in their flesh the harsh despotism of Japan," is taken by Koreans as a tacit promise of continued support to their cause. American recognition is sought for the exiled Korean provisional government now in Chungking.

Strong for China's Cause

Great Britain, too, is expected to extend recognition to a free Korean government, while Chinese recognition is a foregone conclusion.

The Korean Revolutionary Committee in Chungking has in fact long been co-operating with China's war effort—not only through the Korean volunteer army but also in conducting propaganda and other work for the cause of China. Since most Koreans speak Japanese they are able to talk over the radio to Japan on behalf of the cause of freedom. Japan does not allow ordinary subjects to possess shortwave receivers, but some powerful Chungking transmitting equipment is able to reach Japan by long wave.

The example of the Koreans is being used by China to encourage the subject people of Formosa—including a large percentage of Formosans actually of Chinese blood—to arise against oppression. Under the leadership of one Li Yu-pang, a Formosan Revolutionary Committee, likewise at Chungking, is asking that China recognize Formosan aspirations to be free from Japan and to join China with seats on the Central Political Council. It is reported that over 15,000 Formosan Chinese are engaged in guerrilla operations.

President Wilson's Fourteen Points, with their promise of self-determination for small nations, provided a rallying cry for the Koreans, but mass demonstrations in Korea in 1919, designed to exert influence upon the proceedings of the Versailles Conference, were dispersed by the Japanese with great brutality. There were thousands of casualties among the unarmed demonstrators. Thousands went to jail.

Constant Watch by Japan

The leaders fled, while the population, although given certain concessions by their masters, fell into a mood of resignation which prevails to the present period. Yet this mood does not relieve Japan of the necessity for eternal vigilance. The country remains under close police surveillance, with nothing approaching freedom of speech or of the press, and with a large though never precisely announced number of political prisoners always behind bars.

Shanghai's French Concession, now Japanese-dominated, after 1919, became the directing point for exiled Korean revolutionary leaders. The Korean Provisional Government set up headquarters there and rallied 3,000 Koreans within this tiny area.

It freely flew the Korean national flag over its building. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen President and General Li Tung-hui, Korean, although carrying a Chinese name, was made Premier. A democratic constitution was adopted at the first congress in March, 1920. It is from this beginning that the present revived Korean Provisional Government in Chungking stems. It has never been actually extinguished. After a congress attended by 600 delegates in 1924, it split on the general principle of whether nationalism or anti-imperialistic internationalism were to be stressed.

It would appear that the present trend, following an emphasis on internationalism, is back to a strictly nationalist concept with the support of the United Nations—particularly the United States. As a logical part of this trend, only the isolated violence and policy of assassination, which at times has marked the independence movement, will be shelved in favor of efforts for political support, coupled with activities of such groups as the guerrilla bands resisting Japan.

Strong Support Ready

The Chinese Kuomintang naturally has a close sympathy with the Korean independence movement, and the close co-operation of similar groups representing not only Formosa but Indo-China, Thailand ("Land of the Free People," literally), the Philippines and any other territory overrun by Japan may be expected.

The Japanese have always proved better at subduing weaker peoples than in making them like it. Their military have never shown the slightest concept of how to deal otherwise than oppressively with those under their domination, and even when the more enlightened civilian administrations have gained some ascendancy, Japan's military are never far from the seat of power.

This fact is likely to prove a strengthening factor of the independence movement of the Koreans and other peoples subject to Japan, for however heavy may be the policing of a given area, there is always a live revolutionary group working under the surface and only waiting for a chance to break out—with acts of isolated terrorism, if nothing better can be achieved, with something broader, if better chances come.

The peoples of Asia are schooled in the art of long-range revolution, working if necessary slowly and through leaders in exile—who are always secretly supplied with funds from home.

In the present crisis the Koreans and their friends hope for swifter movement and an early final victory.

Priorities Govern Arming of Ships

NORFOLK, Va., March 21 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday that American merchant ships were being armed on a priority basis.

"Ships operating in the most dangerous sectors are armed first, those crossing the Atlantic being handled first," Mr. Knox said in an interview with reporters who had covered the arrival here of survivors of a number of merchant ships sunk off the Atlantic Coast in recent weeks.

"But as fast as the owners bring their ships to us we are arming coastal vessels," he explained. "We have the guns and we have the trained crews. The bottleneck has never been a lack of guns or trained men."

Australia Asks Equal Voice In Urging New War Council

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Australia and New Zealand have asked for the establishment of a Pacific War Council, possibly in Washington, to give them an equal voice with Great Britain and the United States in Southwest Pacific strategy.

The plea was made yesterday by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs. Dr. Evatt also said Allied troops now in Australia could halt the Japanese advance if they received arms, especially planes, at once.

"Next month may be a month too late," he asserted in a statement issued at his Government's legation.

Dr. Evatt, just arrived here on a special mission, told a press conference that his Government and that of New Zealand favored creation of a new Pacific War Council, possibly in Washington, with the Anzacs represented on it by officials of cabinet rank.

"We are on the eve of something of that kind being created," the cabinet officer added.

Australia Asks Voice

He declared the war against Japan was now being conducted "exclusively" by the United States and Great Britain and no machinery existed now by which the Australian Government could meet with that of the United States in common council.

The council of combined military staffs in Washington is strictly American-British, he explained, adding that while Australia is on the Pacific Political Council in London the United States is not represented there.

"Australia and New Zealand," he said, "are in complete agreement that there should be first-hand contact with the United States on the Pacific war. We want to establish complete co-operation between the Allies. That doesn't mean there hasn't been military consultation, but there has been no governmental consultation."

Broad War Policies

He said the Council his Government had in thought would decide broad policy of war strategy and leave tactics and purely military problems to the military experts.

Asked whether Washington would be favored for the Council, Dr. Evatt replied not necessarily, but added: "Washington is closer to the scene of operations than London."

"What we want is to simplify the right to consult on an equal footing on a war we are fighting," he went on. "Everyone knows the United States and United Kingdom are the predominant partners, but we should be consulted especially when we are on the spot nearest the enemy."

In a formal statement, Dr. Evatt said of his mission here:

"We have urgent reports and recommendations to submit here, and at a later stage the mission will go to Canada and then to London.

Co-operation Sought

"The Commonwealth Government has also assigned to me the task of reviewing and co-ordinating Australian Government activities in the United States, with a view to securing full co-operation with the United States authorities."

He declared the democratic powers "now have a great opportunity—and it may be the last one—of hurling back the Japanese aggressor" in the Pacific theater, and added:

"By his appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the President has himself initiated the offensive, which is deeply appreciated by the people of Australia and New Zealand."

Dr. Evatt conferred with President Roosevelt during the day and made an appointment to see him again soon.

He would not discuss at his press conference the controversy over the appointment of Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister here, as British Minister of State for the Near East.

At Washington, Mr. Casey issued the following statement:

"I do not believe it is in the public interest that I should discuss the various factors that led me to accept Mr. Churchill's proposal. I discussed the matter with all those who could bring a useful point of view to bear and generally the suggested appointment was welcomed in the general interest.

"If I had thought that Australian interests would suffer I would not have considered the proposal for a moment.

"I regarded the matter solely from the point of view of my duty in respect to the conduct of the war in the interests of Australia and of the Empire generally."

'Art and the Stars' To Aid Relief Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—One hundred and forty musicians, screen, stage and opera stars, and radio artists have loaned paintings and sculpture for an "Art and the Stars" exhibition to be held at Demotte Galleries from March 26 through April 30, for the benefit of British, Chinese, and Russian War Relief.

Among paintings are Alexander Brook's portrait of Katherine Hepburn, lent by Miss Hepburn, and Gerald Brockhurst's portrait of Merle Oberon, lent by Alexander Korda. Joseph Szigeti contributed a 1750 Doyen painting on wood and Lily Pons a Diego Rivera, while Harpo Marx sent a hilarious self-portrait entitled, "Blue Boy."

Postcards will be handed out at the exhibition for choosing the 25 most popular paintings and sculptures. Those selected will go on a further tour for benefit of Allied war relief.

MacArthur Has Last Word On Australian Strategy

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 21—There is a grim portent for the Axis fellowship of conquest in the fact that Gen. Douglas MacArthur, first field soldier of the American Army in this war as he was close to being in World War I, has taken over supreme command of the United Nations' defensive-offensive front on the eastern flank of the Far Pacific battle area.

Come where or when it may, a Japanese attempt to invade Australia will try conclusions not only with MacArthur of Bataan—rankling name in Japanese ears—but with MacArthur of the Rainbow Division in France.

In both roles, he is a famous soldier bound by no hampering military traditions, a believer of swift aggressive action in battle, schooled to seize every opportunity to hit first.

Logical Sequel

Bataan was but the logical sequel for General MacArthur to the second Marne and Sedan, the capstone of the arch of experience and military indoctrination that prepared him for the great job now at hand, be it defense or offense. It taught him the science of strategic retreat in a hard school as he had learned and practiced the art of swift advance amid the thunder and mud in France. Both will serve him well now with a continent to have and to hold instead of a tiny sea-girt, jungle-grown headland 20 miles wide by 30 miles long.

Yet the Battle of Luzon which has written Bataan Peninsula and its gallant American and Filipino defenders into history and has stirred the admiration of the world, the grudging respect even of the foe, offers a background against which to conjecture the probable nature and strategy of the Battle of Australia, if it comes.

But what if Japan has reached the present limit of her expansion south and eastward? What if she turns westward against India or northward against Russia as her Nazi overlord desires? What if she halts to consolidate the still tenuous Axis grip fastened on China Sea archipelagos? In that case, General MacArthur's role will be different.

Grooming Ground

It will be his mission to groom in Australia the Allied land forces to follow up and make good an American sea-air offensive pointed at Japan itself and at her long and precarious China Sea communication lines.

Assured of secure Pacific supply lines to multiply his own forces and battle equipment, no task could better suit a soldier. To General MacArthur, deeply touched with a proven genius for war-making, and prepared by a lifetime of study and practice in that grimmest art, it would be the fruition of his dreams.

He has known for almost a month what fate held in store for him as supreme commander in Australia. Being what he is, there can be no doubt that he already has shaped up in his mind the broad pattern of what he hopes to do and how he hopes to do it in conformity with the directives of the higher command under United Nations global-war strategy.

Promotion Instead of Trial

Douglas MacArthur is that kind of a soldier, a thinking as well as an acting captain. As Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division in France, sensing a wide German retreat in progress from the Marne, he lifted Rainbow front echelons out of objectives just taken to continue the advance—without losing valuable time in communicating with the division commander for authorization. General Pershing made MacArthur a Brigade Commander for that, instead of court-martialing him. And only weeks later at Sedan command of the division had passed to him in further recognition of his abilities.

At the Armistice, he held the division poised near Sedan to be the cutting edge of the most spectacular Franco-American thrust of the campaign, the planned encirclement of the German Metz-Thionville "mother strongpoint." That natural bastion had been pointed like a dagger at the heart of France for years. Only the German collapse in 1918 prevented MacArthur and his Rainbow troops from sharing in its certain reduction by force.

At present, however, and until Japanese purposes against Australia are clear, General MacArthur and the Australian-American armies and such other British or Dutch elements as have rallied there must be concerned with defensive strategy. They have a continent as huge as the United States to hold.

No accepted plan of its defense, tested by years of progressive maneuver problems, is available as was the case on Luzon. Strategy must be improvised and conditioned on the forces now available or soon to arrive from the United States as well as upon a reasoned prejudgment of where and how an invasion attempt will be made.

Yet hand-to-hand experience with Japanese methods on Luzon, affording an accurate estimate of enemy fighting capacities, will be invaluable to the Allied commander. He knows already both the strong points of Japanese Army technique and its weaknesses. He also has had opportunity to try out on a small scale in his masterly handling of the retreat to Bataan under fire, theories he may now be called upon to put in practice in a battle of continental dimensions.

Pershing's World War Hero Anxious to Serve Again

FORT THOMAS, Ky., March 21 (AP) — Capt. Samuel Woodfill, praised by Gen. John J. Pershing as "America's outstanding hero" of the first World War, will register under America's fourth draft call April 27.

The man who, single-handed and with borrowed rifle, cleaned out two German machine-gun nests, killed 19 of them and captured three others, currently is employed as a night watchman. He's approaching 60 now but, he said, yesterday, "I'm anxious to do whatever I can to help."

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Roosevelt Rallies All Citizens In Naming April 6 Army Day

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, shortly after naming April 6 as Army Day yesterday, released the following statement:

"I have proclaimed April 6 Army Day. That day means more than ever to us this year. We are fighting an all-out war in defense of our rights and liberties.

"Army Day becomes, therefore, in fact a total-war day. It becomes a day when all of our citizens in civil pursuits can rally to the support of our armed forces, for only in the united effort of all of our forces—Army, Navy and civilians—can we find the strength to defeat our enemies.

"Never before in the 165 years of our history as a free republic under God have our armed forces had so much meaning for us all. We are engaged in our greatest war, a war that will leave none of our lives wholly untouched.

"We shall win that war as we have won every war we have fought. We are fighting it with a combined force of free men that is, in Lincoln's words, of the people, by the people, for the people of the United States of America.

"Our Army is a mighty arm of the tree of liberty. It is living part of the American tradition....

"In times of peace we do not maintain a vast standing army that might terrorize our neighbors and oppress our people. We do not like to rehearse interminably the cruel art of war. But whenever a tyrant from across the seas has threatened our liberties, our citizens have been ready to forge and use the weapons necessary with the citizen soldiers, our friends and relatives and neighbors of a few short days ago, and the men of all our armed forces, that we honor on Army Day."

FBI Arrests 60 Suspects In $10,000,000 Numbers Ring

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A numbers game with a $10,000,000 annual take appeared to be all over today with the arrest of three-score persons in smoothly timed raids in 36 eastern cities from Maine to South Carolina.

Acting on bench warrants issued March 19 in Wilmington, Del., former headquarters of the gambling ring, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation simultaneously picked up half of the 122 indicted men and women.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, described Louis Cohen, said to have financial interest in Miami, Fla., night clubs, as the "moving figure of this ring."

With Mr. Cohen, the FBI named his brothers, Joseph, Harry, Frank, and Charles, as leaders, along with Seymour Burns, a Cohen brother-in-law, and Benjamin Lustgarten, associated with a Miami loan firm.

Mr. Hoover said Louis Cohen and associates, "because of their considerable wealth and political influence, have been able to remain in business despite numerous attempts of local law-enforcement agencies to enforce local statutes barring lottery activities."

The Cohens, with the exception of Harry, were arrested and agents were looking for him, too. Mr. Hoover said Louis Cohen started out in a small way in Philadelphia in 1926 and that later the Cohens managed to scoop up the whole lottery business by organizing new groups and buying old ones.

The FBI did not disclose details of the numbers game operation, but Stewart Lynch, Federal District Attorney at Wilmington, said it was based on figures in the daily Treasury balance.

Mr. Lynch said the leaders' weekly cut on the game was reputed to have been $30,000, and that they were indicted as a result of grand jury investigations going on since September, 1940.

'The Magic Flute'

By L. A. Sloper

Mozart's "The Magic Flute," unheard here for ten years, came to excellent presentation by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater last night.

The quality of the performance lay in the precision and eloquence of its ensemble, in its musical unity under the masterly direction of Bruno Walter, rather than in the contributions of individual artists on the stage.

As in the case of "Figaro" last year, the star of the production was the conductor, Mr. Walter, warmly greeted, gave the overture a performance of exquisite clarity and balance, of a sort seldom heard from an operatic orchestra; and thereafter throughout the evening he maintained the delicate balance between voices and instruments so securely that the full musical value of the beautiful score was consistently realized. With reason, the audience paid him a prolonged tribute when he returned for the third act.

* * *

The singing-players, for their part, responded capably to the conductor's demands, and several of them distinguished themselves. Alexander Kipnis, with his magnificent bass voice and his musicianly style, was outstanding. His two big arias were delivered with a superb authority.

Charles Kulman employed his light tenor voice with skill and discretion, displaying a feeling for the Mozartean manner. Nadine Conner was a charming Pamina, and her sweet lyric soprano was employed deftly and with due regard to musical values.

Mack Harrell had a notable success with his Papageno. His fine baritone was heard to special advantage, and he made a likable as well as a comic fellow of the bird catcher. Stella Andreva did much with her bit as Papagena.

* * *

Rosa Bok undertook the difficult role of the Queen of the Night, and carried it off with credit. If she did not display complete mastery of its exactions, she found herself in that respect a member of a large company of coloratura sopranos. Having had a little difficulty with the highest note of her first aria, she was no doubt wise in avoiding the final note in alt of the second.

Friedrich Schorr lent dignity and sonority to the role of the High Priest, and Louis D'Angelo was a resonant-voiced guide to Tamino. Karl Laufkoetter was a nimble Monostatos. The chorus sang well.

Herbert Graf's staging of the opera as a progress from darkness to light was well carried out, but on the whole the production quite rightly laid emphasis on the comic side. It is difficult nowadays—probably it always was—to take the libretto of this Singspiel at all seriously. It is best to regard it as a source of fun and, above all, as an occasion for listening to one of the loveliest scores ever penned, even by Mozart.

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Cartoons in the News of the Week

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Have You Any Ideas About India?"

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

Thomas, Detroit News

Recruiting in Conquered Countries

Shostakovitch's New Symphony

If photographers could capture the pose of Yehudi Menuhin as he stood on the stage of Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, preparatory to striking up with his fiddle in the solo part of the Beethoven Violin Concerto, they would have a picture worth keeping in the record. Not that there would be anything of the so-called candid character about it, or anything like what camera men call action, but there might result a piece of portraiture to which the label, "Musician," could properly and impressively be attached. Difficulty arises, however, when printed representation or description of auditorium experiences are attempted; so let it go with remark that the platform visitor who took his position beside Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at this week's matinee made a figure pleasant to look upon and especially interesting in moments of waiting and pause.

That, allowably enough, would not have mattered much if appearance were the whole story. The attitude of the man bespoke good playing, and the prediction had to come true or all was vain. Come true it did, though, and an assemblage of listeners could surely nowhere be found that would show better appreciation and more response than the one that here applauded.

The occasion, in fine, proved one in which performer and house accorded rather perfectly together and brought about, accordingly, an artistic realization of the first order. Underlying the situation was the circumstance that the Boston Symphony has been at a disadvantage in regard to soloists of late, and the sight of Mr. Menuhin along with Dr. Koussevitzky and the sound of his instrument along with that of the orchestra brought satisfaction of a particular and a seasonable kind.

Then, Mr. Menuhin must be accounted an individual and uncommon type of executant anyway. His tone possesses the quality that puts a hearer more into the thought of the music than the mechanism of it, and his style gets at the expression rather than the mere technical ingenuity of the composer. The song of his violin somehow finds the right balance between the two old desirabilities, and antagonisms as well, of heart and head.

But the Beethoven Concerto in D reckons among stories many times told, while a work on the program of this week's concerts happens to represent a story never told before in Boston—the Symphony No. 6 of Shostakovitch. Three movements. The first, long enough to outlast two of the ordinary sort; and the second and third requiring only the usual apportionment of time. To leave account of the symphony's structure to previews and program books, the whole outcome of its performance is one of unity, progress, and constantly increasing charm, unless "charm" goes for an outdated word in discussion of modern music.

Still, something near enough to charm pervades the No. 6; and as for the modernness of it, there is scarcely any such thing there, or not at any rate in a derogatory view. Its melodies, true enough, bear little of the classic stamp, having sharp turns and sudden rises and drops that the old school would never allow. Yet notwithstanding their irregular outline, they harmonize without excessive dissonance and pass about among the orchestral choirs without causing extraordinary noise. They adapt themselves to solo treatment, too, in wood and brass quite comfortably. They take on moods of meditation and jubilation with no constraint.

The interpretation by Dr. Koussevitzky was as easily handled as if the piece had been in the orchestra's repertory for years. The interpretation took hold of the audience, moreover, and called out genuine approval, making the way easy, no harm to guess, for the next Shostakovitch symphony, the No. 7.

W. P. T.

'Sub' Might Carry Viereck for Reich?

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Government attorneys declared here that a German U-boat might try to rescue George Sylvester Viereck, convicted pro-German propagandist, if he is released from jail pending an appeal.

Opposing Mr. Viereck's motion for release on bond, Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, and William Power Maloney, filed a brief in District Court saying:

"Transportation is not lacking for those whom the Nazi Government values so highly. Daily in the press we read of submarines lurking off our shores within reach."

Mr. Viereck has been sentenced to serve from two to six years on conviction of withholding essential information when he registered with the State Department as an agent of German interests.

Woman With 10 Dogs Yields to Housing Plan

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 21 (AP)—Housing Authority officials in this Southwestern Pennsylvania soft coal center breathed easier yesterday.

Mrs. Mabel Mahon, who held up excavation for a $1,000,000 defense housing project by refusing for several weeks to remove from her barnlike home with her 10 dogs, has capitulated. Officials said she agreed to leave the 90-foot-long shack this week end, clearing the way for the project to resume at full speed Monday.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucille Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"The Rivals," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin and Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee, Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinee, Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—"Il Barbiere Di Siviglia," by Rossini. Bayao, Petina, Brownlee, Landi, Baccaloni, Pinza, Dudley, Harrell, Frank St. Leger, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Vendome—Concert by Yves Chardon, Emanuel Bay at the piano. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Ella Belle Davis, soprano, Marie P. Davis, accompanist. 2.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Concert by the Boston String Quartet, Beveridge Webster, assisting at the piano. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Gunga Din," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:30, 5:55, 9:30. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1, 4:25, 8.

Exeter—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2, 5, 8:10. "All That Money Can Buy," James Craig, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

Fenway—"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time," 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Kenmore—"Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Modern—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

Orpheum—"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball, James Craig and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 6:50, 9:30.

Scollay—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Song of the Islands," 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05.

South Station Theater—"Information, Please," "Yellowstone National Park Travelogue," "Cavalcade of College Champions," "Badminton and Table Tennis," "Stranger than Fiction," "Excursions in Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

Trans-Lux—"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes," 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Uptown—"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30 to 11.
Allston: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Private Snuffy Smith," E. Kenedy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Submarine Patrol," 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 8.

BOOOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:05. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Victor Mature and Walter Huston. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2, 7:10, 8:50.
Cleveland Circle: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.
University: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. "The Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Moon Over Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. "Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 11:50 a. m., 3:19, 6:25, 9:31. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:33, 5:02, 8:08.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Broadway Limited." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2, 5:32, 9:04. "A Date With the Falcon." 4:22, 7:54.
Park: "Appointment to Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Moo Town," with the Dead End Kids. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:53, 8:06. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2, 5:54, 9:43. "Dr. Kildare's Victory." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 4:18, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East End Kids. "Arizona Cyclone," Johnny Mack Brown. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:30, 6, 9. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 3:55, 7:25, 10:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 4:53, 8:01. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
Maplewood: "Gang Busters," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 1:55, 8. "Knock-Out," Arthur Kennedy. 2:15, 5:10, 8:20. "The Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 3:33, 6:28, 9:38.
Mystic: "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Strand: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:25, 6:35, 9:20. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:55, 5:00, 8:05.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:10, 4:30, 8:30. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." 3:15, 6:50, 10. "Uncle Ned." 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:15, 9. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen, William Post, Jr. 3:45, 8:10.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Road Agent," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. "Private Snuffy Smith." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. "Law of the Timber," Marjorie Reynolds. 2 and 8.
Strand: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Target for Tonight," "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. Continuous from 1:30.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "International Lady," George Brent. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 1:30, 7:30.
Waterlown Square: "I Wake Up Screaming," Bette Grable and Victor Mature. "Desperate Cargo," Ralph Byrd and Carol Hughes. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. Walt Disney Cartoon and "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:42, 8:02. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 2:14, 6:30, 9:51.

Hawaii Attackers Wore Local School Insignia

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, told the Senate March 19 that some of the Japanese pilots shot down in the Pearl Harbor attack wore Honolulu High School insignia and United States College rings.

"Fifth Column" activity in Honolulu, Senator Reynolds added, greatly aided the success of the Japanese attack.

British Stick to Master Plan In Bombing Nazi Industries

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—Reports of plans for the shifting of Vichy's war industries eastward out of reach of British air attacks are not taken seriously here. The whole British bombing campaign for the immediate future is based on the conviction that the Nazis have not been able to effect any substantial dispersal of this kind for their own major production centers.

It is conceded by high authorities that the Germans have expanded their field of war production into countries they have dominated and have adopted a policy of dispersal so far as possible.

This, however, is held not to detract from the vital importance to the Allies as a whole of the RAF belaboring of those mainsprings of Nazi industrial power located in the mineral producing areas and developed locally along the most elaborate lines over a long period of years.

Master Plan Defended

The notion that Britain's much critized "master plan" for the systematic and gradual destruction of German industry is based on a fallacy, or that it yields disappointing results, is dismissed as unwarranted by these air authorities.

As far back as last July the authorities here had decided to attack Germany on an ever-increasing scale from the air and this policy is going to be adhered to despite the greatly altered aspects of the war since then.

The British believe that by striking at the Germans in Germany and in the occupied countries they are striking at Germans on all fronts and lending valuable assistance to all their Allies.

This is because they have had reliable evidence that their bombers are doing far more serious damage than is generally appreciated and because they have forces yet to unleash that will make the achievements up to the present look insignificant.

As faster bombers are employed more Nazi territory will come within their range and it is figured that the shorter nights of summer will be no deterrent to the unfoldment of a bombing plan that envisages all forms of assault.

Increased Air Activities

This means, when weather conditions are propitious, that bombers will be able to pick out special targets for concentrated attention and, when circumstances are less favorable, they will just do their best to spread disruption and dismay in the way the Nazis themselves set out to do in Britain last winter.

According to meteorological and tactical considerations, a dual policy will be followed of concentrated and diffused attack.

Both have their advantages.

The former strikes deeply, the latter widely and a mixture of the two is held to represent the best policy.

What the British are aiming at primarily is the destruction of German war industries, and the Government's own experience here during the Nazi blitz was that, no matter how gallantly the public can take it, heavy bombing can put war production under an enormous time-wasting handicap, especially if the emergency compelled a dispersal of forces to any extent.

Many Problems to Solve

People who expect the strategic bombing plan to run along like clockwork overlook the complexities involved in a single raid between the time the objective is selected by the Chiefs of Staff and the time the bombardier drops his load.

The chiefs make their decision in the light of military, economic, political, and diplomatic considerations and then the air staff works out the plan in broad detail. Thence it goes to the Bomber Command, which develops the tactical aspects into the form of specific orders handed down the chain of command until the pilots are "briefed," told precisely what each is supposed to do. Then perhaps the meteorological officer may rush in with an unfavorable weather report at the last minute and the whole thing is off.

The pattern for conquest in the air has therefore to be a flexible one. It may seem highly desirable to go for a certain target six nights in succession. But if for three of those nights the weather conditions over that target are bad, and over another target good, the course to be followed is to supersede the plan for concentration by a plan for diffusion.

Up to the present, the British have not dropped as big a weight of bombs on Germany as the Germans dropped on Britain, but that situation is expected to be rectified in two or three months. As bombers and crews accumulate here, the British program is expanding to include deeper penetration into the occupied countries where factories are working for the Germans.

If strategic bombings are worth Britain's while, as authorities here affirm, why did the Germans forsake it?

The answer is that military considerations induced the Germans to divert the Luftwaffe strength to other fields and that their concluding big scale raids on Britain were costly enough to convince them it was impracticable to use bombers for such a purpose night after night.

The British claim that the Nazi losses then were in a bigger ratio to the forces employed than RAF losses have been over any period since.

The British are now dropping on Germany more destructive bombs, generally speaking, than the Nazis did on Britain.

Russia to Get Aid

Simultaneously with this outline of British bombing intentions comes the assurance that Lord Beaverbrook's pledges to Russia are going to be meticulously carried out unless some variation is arrived at by bilateral agreement. This undertaking, coupled with the fresh strain thrown on British shipping by Japan's entry into the war, slows up the pace at which Britain can build up here a striking force of the desired dimensions for smashing into Germany.

There is a certain problem too in relation to the provision of airfields. But airdromes are authoritatively stated to have been decidedly more than doubled in number since the start of the war. Many new ones are in course of construction now and the defense of all of them is being greatly improved as the effects are felt of the formation of a new Royal Air Force Regiment, organized for that purpose.

Closely tied up with the bombing prospects are the production prospects, one aspect of which relates to the production of long-range fighters to escort bombers on daylight raids.

Britain is developing such aircraft intensively. It is pointed out, however, that they cannot be expected to compare for maneuverability and fighting power with short-range fighters that will come up to engage them. It is emphasized, however, that they will have an important role as the British develop, with the United States, combined bombing plans. These plans were indicated in the announcement that American formations are to be based here.

What the Allies are now concerned with doing against the Germans is the building up of numerical superiority in the skies. The Royal Air Force was outnumbered nearly four to one by the Luftwaffe at the start of the war. Some months ago it attained parity. But the Germans have strategical advantages derived from operating from interior lines and these put the Allies under the urgent necessity of establishing a big numerical superiority themselves in order to assume and retain a constant offensive position.

Peak in Trailers; Multi-Use Tires

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The house trailer industry will hit an all-time production peak of 50,000 trailers this year, the Government estimated yesterday.

Under War Production Board orders they will be sold solely in war industry areas. In recognition of their importance in solving the wartime housing problem, the Board has made 4,000 tires and tubes available to trailer manufacturers.

To make the inadequate supply of tires go as far as possible, WPB restricted the industry to the purchase of one set of tires for every five trailers. As soon as a trailer is delivered to a war industry worker, the tires are removed, the trailer is propped up on wood blocks or timbers, and the tires are returned to the manufacturer for future delivery use.

WPA Men and Trucks To Gather Scrap

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday enlisted the aid of Work Projects Administration labor and trucks to bring in scrap metal and rubber from the nation's farms.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Board's Bureau of Industrial Conservation, said that the rural areas were "one of the greatest potential mines of metal and scrap rubber."

He estimated that the country's 6,500,000 farms had about one-quarter ton of idle scrap metal each, besides large numbers of useless rubber tires or tubes from which reclaimed rubber could be produced.

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Hartford, Conn., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Hartford. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman. Write Box E-4, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The New Martha Graham

By Margaret Lloyd

Part I

It's a long way looking back to the stark austerities of Martha Graham's dancing in its early stages of development. Then movement told all, and movement only. The eye was not allowed to be distracted by any decorative opulence whatever. Dismal close-fitting princess gowns for the girls of the group—there was not a man in sight—moving resolutely before dark draperies. No pretty brightness, no lightness of step, the downward pull of gravitation rather than the upward spring of levitation, this was the Martha Graham dance in its experimental years. Bareness, harshness unrelieved, and mystifying rites, that's what the lay public, or those who could be enticed to a concert performance, saw.

For the inner circles, the devotees, there was the affluence of freedom, the opulence of movement expressing the stripped core of feeling. And there are still some among them who lament the passing of the old, the arrival of the new Martha Graham.

* * *

Now and then a streak of humor shot through the closely woven texture. Humor became satire, comment, brightness, lightness entered in, as the fabric of Miss Graham's dance grew in richness and luminosity. The inner circles widened to a larger public as the artist increasingly expanded her vision and the means of giving it shape.

It's a long way looking back to the rapt mask of face, the stiffly held hands, closed fingers bent to a formal angle from the knuckles, thumbs tucked half under, the bare, tensile feet, the body movements distorted as in a dream. For now her face is alight with the feeling of the character she is playing, her fingers, once held so tightly together, separate and speak. Now the whole being dances. What began as an axial, almost static conception, and gradually extended in range, now roams free and wide, drawing constantly on the vast reservoir of movement which she reveals as inexhaustible. She wears more sumptuous, more becoming and characterizing costumes, sometimes encases her feet in slippers, and suggests scene with décor. What was once virtually a vestal group is now a supporting dance company of men and women. What once was concert, abstract and often abstruse, is now theater.

For today a new Martha Graham is presenting dance as entertainment. Her current touring program consists of theater pieces. So happy a combination is the triple billing of "El Penitente," "Punch and The Judy," and "Letter to the World," in the climactic order named, that the program stands and calls for repetition again and again. So great is her present popularity that three extra New York performances had to be arranged between touring dates, while on the road thousands turned out to cheer.

* * *

The vibrant little miracle play, "El Penitente," is more than a curtain raiser in actual substance, yet serves justly as the opening ballet. Derived from the cult of the Penitentes in the Mexicos, Old and New, a primitive mixture of religion and superstition used as a springboard for the artist's own creative flight, it is done so tenderly, so reverently, that it exhales the essence of devotion. It is a dance play that is very nearly a prayer.

The hit of this season, that sparkling domestic comedy composed of the dissonances of family life, "Punch and The Judy," is linked, but linked lightly, to the foibles and vagaries of mankind. Miss Graham as The Judy is woman in her most perverse, ridiculous, petty, unreasonable, irritable and irritating, determined, yet withal lovable aspects. Here, through comic movement that is on the verge of mime but remains within the realm of dance, humor bubbles through to the surface for all to see. She is annoyed with her child—as who wouldn't be—spanks her soundly, then with mock sweetness rocks her between her knees in startlingly novel style. She is bored with matrimony, jealous of her husband, with an eye cocked for romance herself. A pat in one hand, and a slap in the other, she uses her feet, her tongue, and her feminine wiles with equal effectiveness.

It's a long way from the concert "Harlequinade" of the Optimist and Pessimist, to the theater harlequinade of "Punch and The Judy"; from the large kerchief that the Optimist fluttered so frivolously, and was held to the Pessimist's woebegone brow, later to be rolled into a burden that must be laboriously toted on the Pessimist's doleful back, to the kerchief The Judy carries, for which one telling dab at the eye suffices. But the seeds of growth were there. Only now the juice has been boiled down.

It's not such a long way from the grief of "Lamentation"—that plastic monument of grief, that noble abstraction, aloof, detached, that moves deeply with dignity but not unbearably—to Emily's wild grief in "Letter to the World." But there is a difference, a cumulative dramatic power once thought too dramatic for modern dance. Emily's grief is hardly to be borne. The beating of the fists, the broken, helpless misery, the prostration before the irrevocable woe, strike to the pit of desolation. And all the sharper for the contrasting passages of joy, joy of the blithe young girl "seeing New Englandly," finding poetry in little things, the tumultuous joy of the brief space with her lover, and then, after the parting, the abandonment to grief, the slow, leaden days of recovery, the gradual dulling of the pain, the resignation, and finally the serene joy in creative work.

This poetic dance drama based on the life, as legend, of Emily Dickinson, depicts the theater of Emily's imagination. The characters represent, not people, but different aspects of Emily, images in her thought. It is Emily's inner life that holds the stage, in an ordered, compact phantasmagoria that through the specific touches the universal.

All this is theater, dance theater as differentiated from the more realistic stage theater. It is strange, irrational, unconventional, as is the way of art, yet logical in construction, clear in delineation, completely comprehensible to the average intelligent theatergoer.

And it is theater dancing. Not only in descriptive or expressive movement phrases, but in steps and patterns. The party scene in "Letter to the World" is based on a charming allegro figuration. The dance of seduction in "El Penitente" is a step dance of Spanish-Oriental flavor, providing a tragi-comic interlude in that serious composition, as the Penitent, tempted, picks up the steps haltingly at first, and eventually comes to dancing them in unison with the temptress.

Miss Graham is no alien to the theater, nor to the oneness, the wholeness of dance. She has preserved her kinetic quality while re-directing it into broader channels.

(To be continued in an early issue.)

Eric Schaal

Scene From Martha Graham's Dance Comedy, "Punch and The Judy"

Mr. Priestley and the B. B. C.

By Harold Hobson

London

J. B. Priestley's latest play, "Good-Night, Children," at the New Theater, will cause no heartburning at the B. B. C., though it may disquiet some of Mr. Priestley's admirers. For it reproduces the worst feature of his best play, the loose construction and absence of story of the first act of "Time and the Conways." Over and over again Mr. Priestley has shown himself a master of ingenious complication. There is no more effective piece of stage invention than "Dangerous Corner." But in the opening scene of "Time and the Conways" he wrote what was little more than a charade. In that play, however, he made a magnificent recovery in the second act. In "Good-Night, Children," there is no recovery.

* * *

In a program note Mr. Priestley observes, "The action takes place during one day in a regional broadcasting studio in the remote county of Barset. The studio belongs to the English Broadcasting Company, known as the E. B. C., and not to be confused with the British Broadcasting Corporation, known as the B. B. C." This, of course, is only Mr. Priestley's playfulness. The E. B. C. is either a satire on the B. B. C., or it is nothing. It is either a criticism of broadcasting as conceived and administered in this country, or it is nothing. It is either the result of Mr. Priestley's extensive association with the B. B. C. during the past two years, or it is nothing.

In any case, its interest is slender; but that interest, such as it is, lies entirely in its taking the general public, which knows the B. B. C.'s programs only by listening to them, behind the imposing façade of Broadcasting House, and showing them how those programs are made.

* * *

It is therefore disappointing that Mr. Priestley sets his scene, not in the London headquarters of English radiocasting, but in an obscure regional studio. The Regional Director, Commander Copley (Charles Mortimer), is a pompous but pleasant fellow, who marries his secretary. Martin Bradburn, a producer from headquarters, comes down to Barset in pursuit of the secretary (who is almost as much bored by him as I was) and falls in love with another producer, Paula Leeds (Gillian Lind).

There is a third producer, much concerned throughout the play with the presentation of a Barsetshire rural idyl, equipped with comic villagers, which reminds one of Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree," with the genius left out. Finally, there is an announcer, Fairfax Haycraft (Peter Ludlow), whose great delight it is to preside over the Children's Hour once a fortnight. The three producers talk a good deal about the way the E. B. C. cramps their abilities, and at the end they resign, because one of them has had a play accepted for London production, and invites the second to direct it. I forget what the third was going to do.

There are one or two amusing touches. All the business about stop watches in the first act is mildly amusing to people who know the real B. B. C., because the shortage of stop watches is one of the real B. B. C.'s peculiar characteristics. But to the fifty-odd million people in Britain who have never been inside Broadcasting House I should think that it means nothing at all.

* * *

The satire at the expense of the Barset program is merely the familiar device refurbished of making jokes about amateur theatricals; and the jokes are none the better for being old. Moreover, rural programs are not particularly characteristic of British broadcasting. What is characteristic, intellectual timidity (Americans would be amused and flattered at the care the B. B. C. takes in its foreign transmissions not to include any accent, however English, which may offend American preconceptions as to what an English accent ought to sound like) is not so much as mentioned.

The B. B. C. is an excellent institution. It does many excellent things. It has some faults. Mr. Priestley castigates it either for faults it has not got, or which are not important. And he does not castigate it amusingly.

Old Bach Still Adventuring

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Old Bach is still adventuring, if sometimes in disguises not of his own choosing, such as the opera-and-ballet trappings of the Metropolitan's recent production of his "Phoebus and Pan." In quite another sphere, that of chamber music impinging on the orchestral, his devotees in Manhattan have been called upon to consider a new concert version of his "Musicalisches Opfer," prepared by Fritz Stiedry and conducted by the arranger at a concert of the New Friends of Music.

Mr. Stiedry's is the second such arrangement of the "Musical Offering" to be presented in Town Hall within two years, that of Dr. Hans T. David, a European scholar who now is also a resident of New York, having been introduced to this public at a program of the Bach Circle in 1940. The two arrangers have made different approaches to the problem of instrumentation, David preferring a single instrument to a part in instances where Stiedry has doubled, tripled or quadrupled the number of players. Each has exercised his own judgment in determining the succession of the 13 pieces which made up this still unclassifiable composition. As every conservatory student knows, Bach elaborated it as a compliment to Frederick the Great of Prussia, basing its various canons on a musical subject supplied by the king and rounding it out with two ricercari and a four-movement trio sonata for flute, violin, and continuo.

* * *

Aside from this sonata and two of the canons, the manuscript was without markings to indicate what instruments were in Bach's mind when he sent the music on, piecemeal, to his royal taskmaster. The trio and one canon would seem to bear witness to Bach's desire to supply the regal flute with something to play. But it is not recorded that any part of "The Musical Offering" ever was performed by Frederick and his musicians, though there is a tale that the monarch was able to recall years afterward the theme that he devised for Bach. In preparing the score for performance two centuries later, Mr. Stiedry went to the edition of Ludwig Landshoff, rather than to that of the Bach-Gesellschaft, thereby emphasizing further disagreements among scholars about the "Musical Offering."

For this listener, some, at least, of the canons remain dubious concert material, though this is not to contend that they must be regarded as purely "paper music." The opening and concluding ricercari (in the Stiedry order of the pieces) are another matter. They clearly are performers' music. So, too, is the trio sonata. Roman Totenberg, violinist, John Wummer, flutist, Yella Pessl, harsichordist, and Avron Twardowsky, cellist (joining the harpsichord in the continuo) made of the sonata a memorable example of what Bach playing should be. Throughout, Mr. Stiedry's scoring is expert and differences of opinion as to its correctness may be left to the specialists, who are never likely to agree even on the fundamental of whether Bach really intended the entire work to be performed, or whether some (though certainly not all) of it must be viewed as an abstraction like "The Art of the Fugue."

* * *

The princely followed the kingly on the next evening in the same auditorium. This time it was not Frederick the Great of Prussia but the Christian Ludwig, Markgraf of Brandenburg, whose memory was intertwined with Bach and immortal music. At the first concert of Fritz Busch and his Chamber Music Players three of the six Brandenburg Concertos, which the Markgraf stored away in their original wrappings without ever bothering to have them played, were given highly vitalized performances. They were No. 3 in G major, No. 6 in B flat major and No. 1 in F major. The other three will be heard at the second concert of the series. Months of playing in private for their own pleasure was said to have preceded the first public appearance of the ensemble, which in its organization follows the lines of a similar group with which Mr. Busch performed the Brandenburg concertos at one of the Florence festivals and elsewhere in Europe. Eleven players suffice for No. 3, 20 for No. 6 and about 25 for No. 1. The use of these relatively small forces resulted in a spirit, a thrust, and a momentum by no means commonly characteristic of performances of these works by the larger orchestras. There was no conducting, but in the phrasing and various other details were clear signs of Mr. Busch's devoted supervision. His own playing of the Polacca in the final movement of the F major opus was altogether delightful.

Two American Women Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Two women prominent in the American art world are being honored this month in two of the city's art galleries.

Mary Butler, who, for the past 30 years has guided the affairs of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, is being accorded a one-woman exhibition in the galleries of the parent institution, the Academy itself.

Violet Oakley, pioneer woman muralist in this country, displays at Woodmere Gallery of Art in Chestnut Hill the most comprehensive retrospective collection of her work yet seen.

* * *

Although these two women are different both in their technique and in their outlook they possess as a great common denominator a basic idealism, rooted for the one in nature, for the other in human beings.

Mary Butler, during the winter months, turns from her easel to an important one-woman community art service. It was she who first circulated Fellowship exhibitions through small towns that had not previously met original works of art face to face. It was she, again, who introduced similar itinerant shows in Philadelphia's public schools. She was a pioneer in the American Art Week movement; for two decades president of the Fellowship, and during her entire career a vital factor in building an emergency fund to care for artists and students in time of need.

Yet with all her service to art and artists Mary Butler has found time to paint; to commune with nature in its varied moods; to know intimately mountains and the sea, recreating them in storm and sunshine, in wind and fog, not because she chances to see a striking effect during an afternoon's sketching jaunt, but because for months she studies atmospheric effects, steeping herself in changes and transitions.

Thus her mountains, from the Catskills to the Rockies, from the Pyrenees to Norway and across to Scotland and Ireland, seem rooted in the earth, pressing up from it with a sense of weight that is fundamental.

* * *

Alleviated by gay flower compositions, outdoor garden studies, and a single early portrait sketch, the exhibition reveals Miss Butler as a painter of staunch integrity and direct vision.

Violet Oakley's comprehensive exhibition, going back to early studies and to her notable series of murals for the State Capitol in Harrisburg, is based on an idealization of human values.

Astonishing in its virtuosity and variety, it is consistent in emphasis, reaching its finale in a triptych snatched wet from the easel and destined as a portable altar piece for army service.

With her mind on eternal verities rather than present disturbances, Miss Oakley paints a theme of peace into this, her war contribution, which will be given by the citizens committee of the Army and Navy to the great New York City naval dormitory.

The triptych takes for subject Jesus rebuking the winds and stilling the waters, and bears the words: "Peace, be still, and the wind ceased and there was a great calm."

Miss Oakley's work also champions her faith in the League of Nations idea. Included in the exhibition are sketches of personalities active at Geneva.

Two sections are devoted to water color sketches made during her peace pilgrimages to many parts of the world; another to the more formal portraits, mainly oils.

But perhaps the most important message of these two exhibitions lies in an insistence upon enduring values comforting to a harassed world, and essential in the winning of the world conflict and the shaping of the peace to follow.

B Minor Mass in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Once in a season or two the Chicago Symphony Orchestra departs from the purely orchestral repertory and makes a welcome excursion into the territory in which the great choral works stand in solemn state. Last week it presented (March 12) the B minor Mass by Bach. Mr. Stock's organization has not, as some other symphonic organizations have, a choral body in official union with it. In the past it has relied upon the Apollo Musical Club and the University of Chicago Choir to make the interpretation of choral and masterpieces possible.

At the performance of Bach's Mass Mr. Stock enlisted the aid of the Swedish Choral Club, and this was a happy occurrence. Under the training of Harry T. Carlon the Swedish Choral Club has accomplished remarkable work. It has not only learned the technique of chorus singing, but it has been taught the efficacy of poetic and imaginative interpretation, the importance of nuance, the worth of well-rounded tone and unanimity of attack.

No music makes more exacting demands of any choral body than does that of Sebastian Bach; for that great master never possessed the consummate understanding of vocalism that was at the disposal of his contemporary, Handel. His writing, more instrumental that vocal in character, makes formidable going for singers in general and for choristers in particular. It is saying much for Mr. Carlson's chorus and for Mr. Stock's direction that the B minor Mass was accomplished with real beauty and nobility of style, and that Bach's intricate passage-writing was set forth with clarity and with the zest that accrues to the assurance that adequate rehearsal alone can give.

* * *

Mr. Stock's reading of the Mass was one of power and dignity. The dramatic fervor that he obtained from singers and orchestra alike in the "Crucifixus" and in the "Sanctus" must have caused at least some among his listeners to regret that the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra had never concerned himself with any of the great choral dramas of Handel—who gave to his singers opportunities for effect that had never been heard before his day, and seldom have been rivalled since.

The four soloists in Bach's music gave a good account of themselves. Harriet Henders, soprano, was new to these parts, but her singing left the favorable impression of one who, endowed with a voice of attractive quality, sang with skill and musical feeling. Lilian Knowles, the contralto of the performance, has often sung here before. There seemed to be a tendency on her part to a certain unsteadiness of tone, more particularly in the middle and lower registers; but Miss Knowles is a practiced oratorio vocalist, and one who has at her command a fund of emotional expression. Frederick Jagel's voice had but little to do, but that little was done well, as also was Mark Love's singing of the two bass sections, "Quoniam tu solus and sanctus" and "Et in spiritum sanctum," in which he found not a little of the majesty of Bach's inspiration.

* * *

The History and Enjoyment of Music Series brought John Charles Thomas (March 8) for a recital whose program contained some good music, and some that was anything but that. The singer's opening group was well worth while, and it had the merit of containing seventeenth- and eighteenth-century arias and that are fine as well as unhackneyed. Mr. Thomas found, and expressed, much that was beautiful in an aria from one of Marc' Antonio Cesti's long-forgotten operas, and he sang with fervor a work of the prolific Antonio Caldara. Nor was there lack of interest in the lighter pieces by Lemaire, Lully, and Grétry, which, with the exception of "Boise Epais," from Lully's "Amadis," are seldom to be heard.

Concerts in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The seventeenth pair of concerts in the series given by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra introduced as soloist Jan Peerce, who gave a finished and satisfactory performance of his part of the program, a part which was rich in contrasts. Beginning with the recitative and air, "Wait her Angels," by Handel, Mr. Peerce continued with the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," Cyril Scott's "The Jasmine Door," "Je crois entendre encore" from Bizet's opera "The Pearl Fishers," and the "Celeste Aïda" from "Aïda"—a generous allowance of songs admirably suited to Mr. Peerce's voice. An enthusiastic audience demanded encores.

The orchestra interrupted this group of songs with a short work by the American, Carl Eppert, who lives in Milwaukee. Among Mr. Eppert's many compositions is an ambitious work entitled "A Symphony of the City." The part which found a place on our program is that which is descriptive of "Traffic." The presentation is by no means photographic in its realism; it is pictorial and impressionistic in the best sense. Mr. Eppert is possessed of genuine musical ideas, and he sets them down as an artist should.

Other items of this very interesting program were Toccata in D minor by Bach-Tansman; the Second Symphony by Schuman, and the waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" by Strauss.

For his sixteenth pair of concerts (March 6-7) Mr. Golschmann made up his program of the Overture to "Die Meistersinger," "Bacchanale" from the Paris version of "Tannhäuser," and the Symphony in D minor by César Franck, a work which Mr. Golschmann reads intelligently and beautifully. On this program we had the first St. Louis hearing of a suite from Shostakovitch's ballet, "The Golden Age."

This season The Principia Concert and Lecture Course has presented one of its most interesting programs. Perhaps nothing in its history has been more thoroughly delightful and enjoyable than the presentation of "The Marriage of Figaro" by the Nine O'clock Opera Company. Done with only a single piano to furnish the score, streamlined in modern dress, and sung in English, this performance was memorable. The satire was charmingly presented, and voices and acting were admirable.

And one must not overlook the excellent singing, recently, of the St. Louis A Cappella Choir, some 60 voices, under the direction of William B. Heyne. Their program ranged through the early polyphonic school to the modern, including a Russian group and examples of unfamiliar Christmas anthems. The final group consisted of more modern examples. The picked voices sing with amazing precision and almost impeccable pitch.

PILCHER Organs

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Whitey Kowalski of Johnstown Belongs to Company of 'Stars Who Might Have Been'

Story of Blue Bird Player Mixed With That of Krauts

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Boston Olympics face off against Johnstown Blue Birds at the Garden tonight, take a good look at Whitey Kowalski of the visitors. He belongs to that big company of "stars who might have been," and interestingly enough his story is wrapped up in the saga of the Boston Bruins.

Merely to state that Whitey is a native of Kitchener, Ontario, is to give most of the secret away, for you know who also came from that little town across the Canadian border. Yes, the Krauts — Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Porky Dumart—who might never have become the Krauts if something had not happened to cut short Whitey's career as far as major league hockey is concerned.

The story opens back in Kitchener many years ago when these four characters were playing junior hockey. Whitey was left wing on a line with Schmidt and Bauer, with Dumart back of the blue line at defense. The team did not win the Memorial Cup for the junior championship of Canada nor anything quite so romantic as that, but it was good enough to attract the attention of the professional scouts who told several of the players to report to the Bruins training camp in the fall. Kowalski did not know it at the time, but his name was included along with those of Milt, Bobby, and Woody.

Two Signed

While waiting for fall to come and another hockey season, Kowalski worked for a meat packing house owned by Dumart's uncle. One day an accident occurred through which he lost the sight of one eye, which has since prevented him from stepping up to the National Hockey League. Later he learned that he was to have been brought up with his two linemates and if he had been able to report he would probably have been signed. That was the fall that Dumart and Bauer signed pro contracts as Bruins Cubs, while Schmidt was sent back to gain more weight.

Whitey is still on the best of terms with the Krauts, who now are sparking the Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers down the Allan Cup trail. He still makes his home in Kitchener, about one half a mile from his three famous townmates, but while they have gone on to greater glory, he has remained in the amateur ranks where he has carved his own niche.

Personnel Depleted

Although most of his playing has been with the Baltimore Orioles of the Eastern Amateur League, Kowalski this year has been a member of the Blue Birds, who figured in the triple tie for the season's championship with New York and Boston. Johnstown has not had any too easy a financial path this winter, and the club comes to Boston tonight with a depleted personnel, but still Whitey has stuck and proved his value.

The Olympics and the Blue Birds met in Johnstown last night, with the latter winning by a score of 6 to 4. Tonight's contest will be the third for the Bostonians in the play-offs for the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship, won last year by Atlantic City.

Fresh Men

Although the local skaters were short-handed last evening, several fresh men are at hand for service including Gerry Desrosiers, Danny Sullivan, Fishy Dumond, Don Mellor, Eddie Barry, Junie Allen and Gerry Bauer. The two teams left Johnstown last night for Boston on the same train.

After tonight the Olympics have a lay-off until next Wednesday night when Washington Eagles will come to Boston. The Eagles beat the 'Pics 4-0 in their first play-off game in Washington.

Court Finalists In School Play Clash Tonight

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21 (AP)—Naugatuck and Worcester, Mass., two teams that have proved they have what it takes to come from behind to win, clash tonight (8 p. m., E. W. T.), for the New England Interscholastic Basketball Championship at the New Haven Arena.

They proved it last night when, in action-packed semi-finals which weren't decided until just before the whistle blew, they earned their chance at the title, Naugatuck defeating Crosby of Waterbury, 47-44, and Worcester whipping Portland, Maine, 39-32.

Basketball Rules

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21 (AP)—Two major changes in college basketball rules were proposed yesterday by the National Basketball Coaches' Association. To be considered here tomorrow and Monday by the Association's Rules Committee, the projected changes are:

1. That a player legally in the game at the start of an overtime period will be permitted five personal fouls before disqualification.
2. That time out will be called for held balls and official playing time resumed concurrently with the tip-off.

It was generally agreed by the coaches that the latter innovation, if accepted, would save up to five minutes playing time in a single contest.

National Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	For	Against
New York	29	17	2	60	177	143
Toronto	27	18	3	57	158	138
Boston	25	17	6	56	160	118
Chicago	22	23	3	47	145	155
Detroit	19	25	4	42	140	147
Montreal	18	27	3	39	134	172
Brooklyn	16	29	3	35	133	175

Added Their Names to Record Book

By a Staff Photographer

High-Scoring Ranger Forwards

Lynn Patrick (left) and Bryan Hextall, left and right wing respectively on the New York Rangers No. 1 forward line, added a page to the record book of hockey this season. Hex led the league in scoring with 56 points, while Lynn was second with 54. Their center, Phil Watson, held down third place nearly all season, but Detroit's Don Grosso scored four points in his final game to total 53 points to Watson's 52.

Sports Here And There

By the Associated Press

New Orleans — Kentucky and Dartmouth advanced to the finals of the eastern division NCAA basketball championships here last night, the long range sharp shooting Blue Grass boys coming from behind to nose out Illinois in a 46-44 thriller after Dartmouth had ousted Penn State 44-39.

* * *

New Haven, Conn.—Yale's swimming squad, loaded with power to spare, last night missed sweeping the Eastern Intercollegiate league's opening day's program by two-tenths of a second—the margin between victory and defeat in the 50-yard freestyle event.

Coach Bob Kiphuth's brilliant aquatic stars captured the other four events—the 150-yard backstroke, 220-yard freestyle, one-meter dive and 300-yard medley relay by impressive margins, as expected.

* * *

Pinehurst, N. C.—At long last there is a new North and South women's golf champion — Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga.

The young Georgian won her first North and South title yesterday by defeating Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, champion for the last three years, 1 up, in the final.

* * *

New York—A surprising Army team led the field into the second and final day of competition in the Intercollegiate Fencing Association tournament today, with defending champion New York University running second and favored Navy virtually out of the picture. The West Point squad scored 44½ points in the race for three weapon honors yesterday to finish the first day's competition two points in front of N. Y. U.

* * *

San Francisco—The Examiner said that "barring a last-minute unexpected switch in plans," Clark Shaughnessy would resign as Stanford University's football coach to become athletic director and football coach at the University of Maryland. Jim Lawson, present assistant football coach at Stanford, will succeed Shaughnessy, the newspaper added.

* * *

Pittsburgh—Dr. John B. Sutherland, coach of the Brooklyn pro football Dodgers, said here last night he has taken examinations to join the Navy and is awaiting word on his application.

* * *

Ithaca, N. Y.—Gregory G. (Gus) Zitrides, assistant football coach at Cornell for the past three years and former Dartmouth football and basketball star, resigned to enlist in the U. S. Naval Reserve at Annapolis, Md.

* * *

St. Augustine, Fla.—Bill Nary, San Jose, Calif., and his amateur partner, Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans, defeated Ky Laffoon, Chicago, and Carl Dann, Orlando, Fla., 2 and 1, in the quarterfinals of the national Amateur-Professional golf championship. Al Brosch, Farmingdale, N. Y., and Harry Offutt, St. Petersburg, Fla., the medalists, triumphed 2 and 1 over Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, Minn., and John Hackett, Chicago.

The defending champion team of Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., and Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis., scored an easy 4-and-3 victory over Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., and Arnold Minkley, Chicago. Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., and Sam Bates, Virginia Beach, Va., scored a 1-up victory over Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., and Hal Van Sickle, Savannah, Ga., in a match that carried to 22 holes.

Rose Bowl Races

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—The gate was nil, but the football-less Rose Bowl again was the scene of speed and action.

Fifty young men and their jalopies were taken into custody for using the area around the famous stadium for a race track.

Winter Golf Season Termed Neither Success Nor Failure

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 21—The winter golf tournament season in this section has ended, so far as major events are concerned, and taking everything into account, it could not be rated as either a great success nor yet a flat failure. The major tournament season got away to a glamorous start when the annual Miami open in mid-December drew a stellar field and record attendance of galleryites. Private play on the various courses also was about normal in the early season; but between Pearl Harbor, tire rationing, travel uncertainties, and other factors connected with war, golf suffered along with business in general.

Willie Klein, professional at the LaGorce Club at Miami Beach, estimated that business at that popular course had fallen about one-third from last season's level; at the exclusive Indian Creek Club, Surfside, the play of regular members held up surprisingly well, but there was a noticeable decline in the number of guests unattended by members. It is a club rule that such guests must play in the forenoon, and before-luncheon play was well below the previous year's total.

Attendances at the annual international four-ball must have been disappointing. In part it probably was due to the manner in which the most touted pairs were eliminated from the opening day's play. Golf followers are only human. They want to see in action the players who are most in the limelight. When such men as Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, Gene Sarazen, Sam Snead, and others of that group were eliminated, the cream was off the top. The fact that they were knocked off by sensational golf on the part of the lesser-lights did not fill the void.

Ward Absent

Between the Miami open in December and the international four-ball, Miami followers saw in action nearly all of the recognized professional leaders. The major tournaments which suffered by comparison with the last few years in playing personnel were the amateurs, both men and women. Dick Chapman, 1940 national amateur champion, did play in one tournament, unsuccessfully; but the present champion, Marvin Ward, could not take the trip to Florida which he had planned, and a number of others who have helped enliven the tournaments the past two or three years, such as Frank Strafaci and Bobby Dunkelberger, were missing.

In the women's ranks, likewise, there was a dearth of old favorites, notably Betty Jameson of Texas, former national champion, and Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, present national title-holder who is now in the professional ranks. The season did bring forth a new star of rare brilliancy, however, in Georgia Taintor of North Dakota, who appeared well nigh invincible in Southern play this winter when she first defeated Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta by the wide margin of 6 and 5 in the 36-hole final of the annual Miami tournament; next won the South Atlantic at Ormond Beach; then won the Havana women's, at medal play and seemed on her way to the Florida East Coast title until upset 2 and 1 in the final round by Mary Jane Garman.

Visitors

Though the Miami district saw only one former national amateur ex-champion in tournament competition this winter, Dick Chapman, it had four of them as visitors, the others being Willie Turnesa, title winner in 1938; Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, winner in 1936, and Francis Ouimet, winner in 1914 and 1931. Fischer was there recently on his honeymoon. In three rounds at Indian Creek he did not get under 76, which was not surprising in view of a golfing lay-off since last October.

His first nine holes of the Southern play were productive of 42, sort of limbering up and getting reacquainted with the feel of the clubs. Then he began to get the range, resulting in a 37 home, inclusive of a seven on a par-five where he fluffed two in soft sand. One of his other rounds, in the company of Ray Lenahan, the baseball golf champion, was a 76 that had three bogeys and a double bogey on four consecutive holes. For the other 14 holes he was one under even 4's.

Hot Clips

Chapman and Turnesa were the pair who hit the hot clips, at one time or another. Some time ago in these columns I told of the really spectacular golf Turnesa played during his visit, including a 65 at Normany Isles, where Craig Wood is pro. More recently, under tougher scoring conditions, Chapman got going on that same course at such a clip that he faced the 460-yard ninth with a four for a 30 out.

His drive there was so long and straight that he had no more than a No. 2-iron shot to the green. Two holes earlier he had chipped in for an eagle three on the 525-yard seventh. The keen desire for a 30 was too much. First he half-foozled his No. 2-iron, then he put his third on the green and three-putted. However, a 32 out and 36 back was not so bad.

Service Men Granted Many Special Rates

Railroad officials, theater and baseball managements and directors of recreation centers throughout the nation are combining their efforts to make life more pleasant for the men of the armed forces and reduce prices to fit their pocketbooks, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, has announced.

Men in uniform who are on furlough may buy round-trip railroad tickets at a special rate of one and one quarter cents per mile. There is no reduction on one-way tickets.

Baseball, favorite sport of many service men, will be available gratis in numerous cities during the coming season. More than 600,000 members of armed forces are expected as guests in the three major league parks of New York and Brooklyn alone. J. G. Taylor Spink, publisher of the Sporting News, is sending out thousands of copies of his publication, known as the "Baseball Bible," to Army camps and recreation centers throughout the Nation.

Theater managements are making generous contributions to the entertainment of soldiers, sailors and marines. Men in uniform are admitted to motion picture theaters at reduced rates in virtually all cities.

Boston's Committee on Entertainment has arranged many theater parties for the men of the armed forces. The Shubert interests and members of the casts put on special matinees for service men at the Wilbur and Plymouth Theaters. Symphony Hall management gives away many tickets for its concerts.

Braves Triumph

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 21 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' hurling corps faltered in the last two innings yesterday and the Boston Braves clubbed out an 11-to-3 victory, pouncing on Joe Heving and rookie Steve Gromek for all their runs and 13 of their 16 hits.

The southpaw slants of three Brave rookies—Willard Donovan, Warren Spahn, and Jim Wallace—held the Indians to six hits.

In the first seven innings big Joe Krakauskas, left hander, and their own teammates staked them to three runs.

But in the eighth Heving lost his control and was chased from the mound when the Braves scored three runs on four hits. Gromek replaced Heving but in the two innings he pitched the Braves got eight runs on nine safeties.

Rice Defeats Dodds Again In Two Mile

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—Little Greg Rice, who has been taking the measure of all foot racing competitors at the two-mile distance for more than two years, last night defeated Gil Dodds of Boston by more than half a lap as he won the event in the Chicago Relays with a time of 8m. 53s.

Anticipating a new world record, the crowd of 16,000 persons in the Chicago Stadium stood on their seats and roared encouragement to Rice as he sped around the final circuit of the track. Time for the final quarter was 63 seconds, but two of the earlier quarters had gone at 69 seconds and another two at 68 to spoil any hopes for a record.

One world record was bettered and three others were equaled in the sixth annual affair, one of the closing meets of the indoor season. Freddie Wolcott of Houston, Texas; in successfully defending his hurdle series championship, clipped a tenth of a second off the mark for the 40-yard highs with a 5s. performance.

Wolcott also equalled the world records in the 50 and 60-yard races as he skimmed over the barriers in 6.1s and 7.2s. Herbert Thompson of Jersey City took the sprint series with victories in all three races and equalled the 4.4s. record established by Ben Johnson in the 40-yard dash here in 1938.

Thompson also bettered the relays record for the 50-yard dash as he sped down the boards in 5.2s.

Cornelius Warmerdam, who caught the fancy of the crowd, also set a new relays standard with a leap of 15ft. 2in. in the pole vault. The San Francisco ace failed in three attempts for a new world record with the bar at 15ft. 9in., but barely missed on his final jump and the crowd roared as the bar bobbled on the standards before falling.

Campbell Kane of Indiana won his second consecutive Bankers Mile, defeating John Borican and Walter Mehl, but the time was comparatively slow at 4m. 20.4s.

By-Plays

A Good Season

The indoor track season of 1942 proved to be a good one in the United States. While world conditions resulted in a curtailment of the number of meets held and a few of the star athletes were undoubtedly handicapped in getting into top form, those who were able to train as usual gave some very fine performances.

The outstanding athletes were Cornelius Warmerdam in the pole vault, Greg Rice in the distance runs and Leslie MacMitchell in the one-mile run. The first two of the athletes established world records in their specialties and while MacMitchell did not establish any new mark, he came within six-tenths of a second of the world's one-mile indoor competitive record.

Another athlete who performed splendidly was Al Blozis the big shotputter. Last Saturday he proved his consistency by winning the 16-pound shotput in the K of C meet in New York with the very respectable put of 55ft. 9½in. But this was not his best as he did 57ft. 9½ in. when tossing the shot for the benefit of a photographer. This betters the world outdoor and indoor records and shows that the Georgetown star has it well within his power to better Jack Torrance's outdoor mark as well as his own indoor record. We hope he will get some more chances at the present marks within the next few months.

Prospects of great athletic performances in the future are none too bright as conditions will not be very favorable during the continuance of the war. It is to be hoped however, that in so far as track and field sports can be carried on without in the least interferring with the more important duties which our young men will face, the maximum amount of training and competition will be held. If they are we may yet see a few of the current marks bettered before the books of 1942 are closed.

G. M. R. H.

Hollywood Beaten In National AAU Basketball Play

DENVER, March 21 (AP)—Denver American Legion and Phillips 66 Oilers of Oklahoma hammered out semi-final victories in the National A. A. U. basketball tournament last night as the defending champions from Hollywood crashed to defeat.

The home town prides strung a 38-31 triumph against the title-winning Twentieth Century team of last year before more than 7,000 fans. For eight consecutive years now, the defending champion always has been eliminated.

The green-clad Oilers from Bartlesville, champions two years ago, were placed by the brilliant Hank Luisetti to a 43-32 victory over Golden State of Oakland, Calif., darkhorse team of the semi-finals.

Red Sox Lose

SARASOTA, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Sloppy fielding by the Boston Red Sox enabled the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday to gain an easy 7-to-2 victory on five hits.

Going into the seventh, the clubs were deadlocked at two runs. Three errors helped the Cards chalk up five runs and the Red Sox never had a chance after that.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Braves Behind Rival Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELAND, Fla., March 21—Spring training will probably begin a week earlier for the Braves in 1943. Not having opened their Sanford camp until March 3, Casey Stengel's outfit is far behind the other clubs in condition, and therefore is having a rough existence in the Grapefruit League. It is true that victories and defeats do not count down here, but no ball player likes to lose and the Braves have not been singing under their showers . . . For the first time in several springs, big Ernie Lombardi has been catching a lot of batting practice, which is a hint that the veteran backstop is headed for a good year.

* * *

Nanny Fernandez, the high-priced San Francisco rookie, has not looked like a big leaguer at either third base or the plate. But the boy may yet straighten out and make the varsity. In the Pacific Coast League he was a durable athlete, having missed only one game in two years with the Seals. Between games of a double-header he fell down the dugout steps and had to stay out of the nightcap . . . Manny Salvo says that all last winter on the West Coast he heard flattering stories about Clyde Kluttz, the new Boston catcher. And those who have been following the Braves in the South can understand why. He is a bright boy with pitchers, he has a rifle arm and his hits go for distance.

* * *

Cleveland's Roy Weatherly is about 20 pounds lighter this spring. The critics barely recognized him. . . . Dixie Walker of the Dodgers was talking about Jim Tobin the other day at Daytona Beach: "He gives you that knuckler on the first pitch," said Dixie, "and it's the last thing you see when you're leaving the ball park. . . . Part of the Braves' trouble down here in exhibitions lies in the fact that veterans like Paul Waner, Lombardi, Tony Cuccinello and Jim Tobin probably are holding back a little, conserving their energy until the regular campaign opens. But by the middle of April they will be ready. . . . New York writers say Johnny Mize will definitely come through for the Giants.

* * *

Bill Hitchcock, the new Detroit shortstop, played third base for two years at Kansas City, while Phil Rizzuto was there. When Phil went up to the Yankees, Bill mover over. . . . You never saw a faster big man than Babe Barna, the new outfielder with the Giants. Weighing in the vicinity of 225, the Minneapolis rookie hits hard and runs fast. A year ago he led the American Association with 29 stolen bases. Was a Phi Kappa Tau member at University of West Virginia, where he earned his B. S. in physical education. He had a trial with the Phils in '37. His climb through the minors has been from Williamsport to Chattanooga to Memphis to Minneapolis.

If Gerry Priddy falls at third for the Yankees, Frank Crosetti will step in and do a good job . . It seems that long Ed Levy, the former Rollins College athlete, is giving Buddy Hassett a tussle for that Yankee first base job. Ed hits a longer ball than Buddy . . The Dodgers are not making themselves any more popular with rival outfits by splitting up their squad and playing two games a day in different cities. For instance, the Braves were scheduled to meet the National League champs at Daytona Beach the other day, but upon arrival discovered that Larry MacPhail's "A" team was playing Washington at Orlando. The Boston opponent was a mixture of Montreal and Brooklyn players, with an accent on the former. Such a stunt hurts the gate.

* * *

The 1942 outlook for the Chicago Cubs is not too bright. Jimmy Wilson probably will spend another season in the second division. He is sold on Charley Gilbert, whom the Dodgers turned loose. Charley will play center field . . . The most talked of ball player in Florida? Joe Gordon of the Yankees. The boys who have been around a while are calling him the greatest defensive second sacker of all time. Always in condition, Joe is ready to open the season after a couple of days in camp . . . The Red Sox break camp a week from Tuesday.

Chess-by F. R. Chevalier

March 21, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2437

By H. Tichauer

Black 11 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
6R1/2pK3p/K1b1pJR/p2k1P.PPp1pJ/-5p1kt.B3ktQ2/BK1t
White to play and mate in two
(First prize Springbok, 1940.)

Problem No. 2438

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
2k1KtKt2/p2B2Pb/3P1p2/3k4/1P1r4/-1PB1p1P1/4P3/4Q3
White to play and mate in three
(Honorable Mention, Tidskrift for Schack, 1909.)

Solutions to Problems

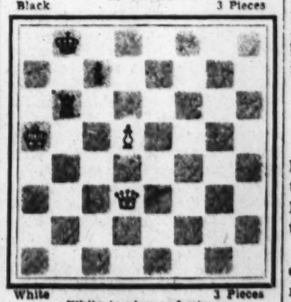
No. 2435.	Kt-Kt6	
No. 2436. 1.	K-R3	K-B4
2.	KtxP	
1.		K-Q5
2.	Kt-R4	
1.		P-B8 (Q, R, or B)
2.	R-Q8ch	
1.		P-B8(Kt) or Kt-B7
2.	R-R5ch	

End-Game No. 606. White wins: 1 R-B5, B-R6; 2 R-B, B-Kt5; 3 R-B3, P-B5; 4 R-B5, B-R6; 5 R-B7 and wins. If 5 . . . B-Q5; 6 R-Q7. Wherever the B moves, the R attacks also threatening mate!

End-Game No. 607

By Salvioli

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
(Not as easy as it looks!)

Capablanca 1888-1942

The sudden passing of Jose Raoul Capablanca brings to a close the chess career of the game's most colorful grand master. From the time he burst upon the New York chess world, defeating Marshall decisively in 1909, he was considered a top-notch master, and only the war prevented his meeting Dr. Lasker for the world's championship until 1921.

When he dethroned Dr. Lasker, he was considered invincible, and six years later when he himself was challenged by Alexandre Alekhine, few experts predicted that the Russian would triumph, and soon build up the same reputation for himself.

Much has been written about "Capa's" style. The average player found it a model of efficient and effective simplicity, but somewhat lacking in fire. It was almost as if at last someone had mastered the game completely, being able to win if his opponent made the slightest blunder, otherwise drawing with ease.

In his youthful years, when a boy in Havana or a college student at Columbia in New York or in his first tournaments in Europe, it was somewhat different. But once he was firmly established at the top, he seemed to lose his drive to win even at the cost of risking unfathomable complications.

This Alekhine was willing to do, and possessing the technical skill to meet Capa on even terms, he was able to achieve his great ambition, the world's championship.

For some years there was talk of a return match. Financial considerations, made worse by a world-wide depression, intervened, and Capa was never able to try for revenge.

1936 saw his last important tournament successes; first at Moscow and tied for first with Botwinnik at Nottingham.

During most of his adult years, Capa was commercial attache of the Cuban Government, in various countries of the world. He was a great traveler, and was truly Cuba's first citizen in world-wide reputation.

Unlike many chess masters, he never felt the pinch of poverty.

Always a perfect gentleman, he was a person of enviable culture and charm.

This game shows his machine-like exploitation of positional weakness in his match with Lasker in 1921.

Eleventh Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Capablanca White	Lasker Black	Capablanca White	Lasker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 KtxB	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	24 KPxP	KKtPxP
3 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	27 P-Kt5	R(Kt)-B
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	28 KtPxP	RxP
5 P-K3	B-K2	29 RxR	RxR
6 P-KB3	Castles	30 PxP	PxP
7 R-B	R-K	31 R-K	Q-QB
8 Q-R2	P-B3	32 Kt-Q2	Kt-B
9 B-Q3	PxP	33 Kt-K4	Q-Q
10 BxBP	Kt-Q4	34 P-R4	R-R2
11 BxB	RxB	35 Q-QKt3	R-KKt2
12 Castles	Kt-B	36 P-Kt3	R-R2
13 KR-Q	B-Q2	37 B-B4	R-R4
14 P-K4	Kt-QKt3	38 Kt-B3	KtxKt
15 B-B	Q-Kt1	39 QxKt	K-B2
16 P-QKt4	B-K	40 Q-Kt3	Q-Q3
17 Q-Kt3	R(Kt2)-B2	41 Q-K4	R-R5
18 P-QR4	Kt-Kt1	42 Q-Kt7ch	K-Kt3
19 P-R5	Kt-Q3	43 Q-Kt8	Q-Kt5
20 P-K5	P-Kt3	44 R-QB	Q-K2
21 Kt-K4	R-Kt	45 B-Q3ch	K-R3
22 Q-B3	Kt-B5	46 R-B7	R-R8ch
23 Kt-Q6	Kt-Q4	47 K-Kt2	Q-Q3
24 Q-R3	P-B3	48 QxKtch	Resigns

But Alekhine also was able to make the most of weaknesses, and this game, from the 1927 match, was one of the reasons for Capa's defeat.

Twenty-First Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Capablanca White	Alekhine Black	Capablanca White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 R-B7	R-B8
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Kt-K4	Q-B
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 RxR	KtxR
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	21 R-B	Q-R
5 P-K3	B-K2	22 Kt-B3	P-B
6 Kt-B3	Castles	23 KtxKt	BxKt
7 R-B	P-QR3	24 BxB	QxB
8 P-QR3	P-R3	25 P-QR4	B-B3
9 B-R4	PxP	26 Kt-B3	B-Kt7
10 BxP	P-QKt4	27 R-K	R-Q
11 B-K2	B-Kt2	28 PxP	PxP
12 Castles	P-B4	29 P-R3	P-K4
13 PxP	KtxP	30 R-Kt	P-Kt5
14 Kt-Q4	QR-B	31 Kt-Q4	BxKt
15 P-QKt4	QKt-Q2	32 R-Q	KtxP
16 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	
17 Q-Kt3	KKt-Q4		

'Told You So'

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Andy Reese, veteran Southern Association infielder just signed with Knoxville, has an "I told you so" to deliver to a Knoxville fan.

A teammate recalled that several years ago Reese took a hard ribbing from a Knoxville booster during a series with Memphis, got his fill and toward the end of the last game shouted at him:

"Listen you, I'm gonna play 10 more years with Memphis and then come to Knoxville."

Purdue's new football coach, Elmer Burnham, will run his offense from the short punt formation, with variations of the Notre Dame style.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Delicious
CORNED BEEF HASH
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Study Mr. Chips and You Learn Fundamental Truths About English Education

By George F. Timpson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Glos.

Seven years ago there appeared in London a slim volume of some 120 short pages. It contained a delicate, sympathetic study of an elderly schoolmaster — written, probably, as a tender expression of affection.

"Goodbye, Mr. Chips," was so slight, so ethereal in its manner, that it might easily have passed unnoticed. Instead, it has become a classic on stage and film, as well known in the United States as in England.

What, perhaps, readers of this paper in other countries may not know is that Mr. Chips was not merely a charming old gentleman, but a basic English type, to be found in schools of all kinds throughout the country. This particular one was a master at a Public School, and had the idiosyncracies of his class, but there are men of like quality everywhere, and they correspond to, and perpetuate by their influence, something deep-rooted in the national character. In the words which the late King George V so modestly used of himself, Mr. Chips was "a very ordinary fellow," a man of normal outlook and moderate abilities who, by life-long devotion of all his powers to a single object, had become to his fellows the very symbol of all they loved in England.

At Nearly Every School

Nearly every good English school has its Mr. Chips. The writer has a long-standing and intimate connection with two large schools, and there is an unmistakable Mr. Chips at each. The only places which as yet have not had time to develop the type are the new secondary day schools which have come so rapidly to the fore in the last two decades. Those which are new foundations have not yet had time to develop a Mr. Chips, and when he comes he will be a more versatile person than the older one; but there is the same absolute devotion to the pupil and the school in the staffs of these schools. Furthermore, when, as often is the case, the new secondary school is a refoundation of an earlier one which had a narrower basis, the staid old pedagogue who has the town's confidence has been taken over into the new staff. In the elementary schools, which so mold the character of the whole rank and file of the nation that it can conduct a General Strike, to quote Will Rogers, "as if it were a prayer meeting," you will find the older masters very much of the Chips type, and the younger ones like the fresh colleagues in Mr. Hilton's story.

Warm as That Of a Man for His Son

The Mr. Chips of my boyhood school had already retired before the present war broke out, but true to type, he returned to duty at the school's far-distant new headquarters. I was never actually in his classes, and it is over 30 years since I left, but a letter came from him recently breathing an affection as warm as that of a man for his son. It is this quality of deep and lasting affection for their pupils and for all connected with the school which characterizes the Mr. Chips of today and yesterday. His academic learning may be limited, his class-room methods stiff and old-fashioned, and his views somewhat circumscribed by long immersion in pedagogy. He would be the despair of a Progressive Educationist, and it must be confessed that he needs a corps of young, enthusiastic, up-to-date teachers to round out his work.

But when hard times come, when the social fabric seems cracking under a general strike, or bending beneath the weight of war, it is Mr. Chips to whom men turn instinctively for steadying, heartening influence. For in him there is something deeper than cleverness, something that has ripened slowly with the steady years—a love of boys, a love of humanity, an ability to see the best in men of other views, of other social classes, of other and even hostile nations, a deep but inarticulate trust in Providence, and in England as a garden in which grow flowers of sanity, tolerance, honesty and kindness.

A Sense Of Proportion

All this profound inner strength bubbles up, not in weighty words or stirring speeches, but in a continual flow of that peculiarly English humor which smooths over serious difficulties by seeing the ridiculous or pleasant side of an awkward situation — a humor which springs from a profound sense of proportion.

In the one great quarrel of his life, the quarrel with the driving and ambitious young headmaster who wished to get rid of him, James Hilton's Mr. Chips suddenly realized that this sense of proportion was the real thing that education had to give. "It was a sense of proportion, above all things, that Brookfield ought to teach—not so much Latin or Greek or Chemistry or Mechanics. And you couldn't test that sense of proportion by setting papers and granting certificates. . . ." These words were never uttered. Chips was too English to be articulate about his deepest convictions. But they were the secret of his worth, and they are still the secret of our education today. Much of it needs overhauling, broadening, providing with better equipment; an American schoolmaster or University teacher would be horrified at some of the conditions under which work has to be done at our more famous schools and universities. We need a post-primary system better adapted to the needs of the future wage-earner, and a more varied scheme of secondary education.

But through all our schools and colleges there runs a deep sanity, a determination to maintain essential values, a sense of proportion which keeps us from running after brilliant fads. And above all there is love in our schools, a deep, lasting universal devotion to the happiness and well-being of the pupil. Our schools are buildings not built with hands, and no bombs can destroy them.

He Is Seven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He still is a baby, for his eyes fill with tears when he tumbles in through the doorway with "The big boys took my ball," and he uses the all-four position for many purposes, including the delicate chore of extending the legs of the gateleg table. But he also is a man, for didn't he manfully hold back those tears till the haven of home was reached? And can't he set the table for supper, and help to carry out the dishes afterward?

He doesn't really stuff his pockets as yet, but his acquisitive instinct does exist and he never throws anything away, on the principle that he might be able to use it some day. He especially loves paper, cardboard, string, elastic bands, tape measures, paper clips, thumb tacks, hairpins, and cardboard boxes, for all these lend themselves to many uses. The bigger the boxes the better, and the largest ones are constructed into airplanes and automobiles. A tencent store is his paradise. He has advanced from small rubber trucks and cars to the higher ideal of the airplane and knows more than his mother does about the identifying marks of bombers.

Exactly Nothing

If his mother tries to clean out the toy shelves with his consent and co-operation, she succeeds in throwing away exactly nothing, for each bit of trash is "my best thing."

He talks, shouts, and sings incessantly, being enamored of his own voice and the marvelous things he can do with words or sounds. A new word he whispers under his breath, trying it out. He is tickled beyond measure at the strange speech of grown-ups when they say such odd things as "helter-skelter," or "bright as a dollar," or "smart as a whip," or "a hundred dollars is nothing to sneeze at."

Some of his songs strike real rhythm and poetry. They are a blend of childish freshness and originality, the influence of nursery rhymes, and realism. When he's quiet you go to investigate his busy-ness, for you have learned that sometimes mischief lurks behind a silent door. And then you are ashamed to find him only poring deeply over an illustrated "Moby Dick" which he has loved since he was two although he cannot read it even yet.

Or maybe he is making a house for Teddy under the table. He still takes Teddy to bed with him although he's old enough to ardently wish for a real football.

Everything Vigorously

He does everything vigorously: never walks when he can run, jump, or bounce. He is your own personal candidate for the idea of perpetual motion; and he is, asleep, the lovliest thing you've ever seen. He tries to whistle but can only produce shrill sounds by sucking in his breath, never by expelling it.

He begins to wear out his shoes. He outgrows Eton suits, but two pairs of snow pants hardly last a winter. You buy galoshes hopefully large but they barely survive the muds of March.

He loses his mittens and his handkerchiefs. He's shy and boastful, tough and tender. He swaggers. He's always hungry. He's learned to be scornful of sissies and he's a second-grade sophisticate with tolerance and amusement for first-graders—but he says when HE is big, HE won't tease the little fellows. He never stops asking "Why?" He likes to think that Jesus was a little boy like himself.

He is the slowest mortal you have ever seen, over oatmeal, brushing teeth, and putting on shoes—for isn't the world full of wonderful things to dream about? And he's somewhat concerned about the war. "If there weren't any war," he asks, "wouldn't there be any news?"

He never washes his hands beyond his wrists unless you distinctly specify "arms, too." Theoretically you let him wash his face himself. But he refuses to recognize the existence of his neck or ears so you have to take the cloth in hand yourself.

Time has no meaning for him—it's only a golden waiting for the morning when he asks, "Mama, what is the name of today?" and when you answer that it's Saturday, he shouts, "Oh, boy, no school today!"

E. McF.

Fox

These Pupils of Lingfield Central School Are Expert Weavers

British wartime conditions encourage the revival of the ancient and beautiful craft of handweaving, and the Central schools do their part by teaching it. These two girls of Lingfield Central School, on the borders of Sussex and Kent, have already become expert weavers. They are specializing in cloth making and weave yarn from wool collected from the hedges.

The Beatitudes in Basic English

By Ellen Walpole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English
Last of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

It is fitting that I should close my articles with a tribute to the greatest achievement of Basic English up to date: the New Testament in Basic. I will not dwell upon the value of such a work to the universal unity of mankind, nor discuss the methods by which the book was assembled. I will present you with a passage from this Basic English translation—a passage which is familiar to you in the King James Version as the Beatitudes. The vocabulary is the 850 words of Basic plus 150 special words, 1,000 words in all.

TEACHING ON THE MOUNTAIN

And seeing great masses of people he went up into the mountain; and when he was seated, his disciples came to him. And with these words he gave them teaching, saying,

"Happy are the poor in spirit: for the kingdom of heaven is theirs.

"Happy are those who are sad: for they will be comforted.

"Happy are the gentle: for the earth will be their heritage.

"Happy are those whose heart's desire is for righteousness: for they will have their desire.

"Happy are those who have mercy: for they will be given mercy.

"Happy are the clean in spirit: for they will see God.

"Happy are the peacemakers: for they will be named sons of God.

"Happy are those who are attacked on account of righteousness: for the kingdom of heaven will be theirs. Happy are you when men give you a bad name, and are cruel to you, and say all evil things against you falsely, because of me. Be glad and full of joy: for great is your reward in heaven: for so were the prophets attacked who were before you.

"You are the salt of the earth; but if its taste goes from the salt, how will you make it salt again? It is then good for nothing but to be put out and crushed under foot by men. You are the light of the world. A town put on a hill may be seen by all. And a burning light is not put under a vessel, but on its table; so that its rays may be shining on all who are in the house. Even so let your light be shining before men, so that they may see your good works and give glory to your Father in heaven.

"Let there be no thought that I come to put an end to the law of the prophets. I have not come for destruction, but to make complete. Truly I say to you, Till heaven and earth come to an end, not the smallest letter or part of a letter will in any way be taken from the law, till all things are done. Whoever then goes against the smallest of these laws, teaching men to do the same, will be named least in the kingdom of heaven; but he who keeps the laws, teaching others to keep them, will be named great in the kingdom of heaven. For I say to you, If your righteousness is not greater than the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, you will never go into the kingdom of heaven."

Music Appreciation at Six

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

Most teachers of young children now include in their musical curriculum experiences in rhythmics. The children, they find, love to march, skip, and gallop to music. And, with a little guidance, they soon derive great pleasure from interpreting music as well. For example, they find that some music tells them to "be elephants" or to "be fairies," or, perhaps, to row a boat. These experiences, which are so much fun, can provide the basis for a genuine interest in and appreciation of music. The children are learning, for instance, that there are different kinds of music, simply because they find that they can skip to one kind of music, but not to another.

One elementary teacher found that she could extend the children's interest in music even farther than the more active forms of musical experience, such as singing and rhythmics. She began by playing some of the very simple classics during the children's short rest period. The children seemed genuinely to enjoy the music, and inquired about the titles of the pieces. Soon, such requests as "Will you play the 'Minuet in G' today?" were heard. Tommy, evidently having discussed the matter at home, volunteered the information that there were other minuets, and asked the teacher if she would play some of them. The children discussed the subject, and, when other minuets were played, pointed out simple similarities among them.

Kenneth, a few days later, suggested that the children skip to the "Minuet in G." "Try it," advised the teacher. Kenneth soon returned with the remark that he guessed the Minuet wasn't "skipping music."

"What does it make you think of doing?" asked the teacher.

Dani, who takes dancing lessons, said it made her want to dance. A simple discussion on the "way people used to dance" followed, and the children pointed out ways in which the Minuet was especially appropriate for this type of dancing.

The children were interested and receptive to these simple beginnings of musical appreciation and history because the circumstances leading to their discussion had arisen as a part of the children's every-day life. By providing an environment rich in musical experiences and by building on the child's early natural interest in his every-day experiences, teachers and parents can early lay the foundation for genuine musical interest and appreciation which will remain with the child through life.

J. S. S.

"Baby Strawn," the present boss of Strawn Cottage, with his 13 devoted pupil "mothers." Strawn Cottage is the Home Management House of Hood College, in Frederick, Md., and Bobbie is the twelfth of a line of babies who have cooed and smiled at the home economics students who take turns looking after him as part of their course in child care.

'Professor Baby Strawn' and His Fond Pupils

Frederick, Md.

Hood College was one of the first women's colleges to give home economic students practical experience in child care by taking a baby to live at Strawn Cottage. Eleven other "adopted" babies have added their mite to the college education of home economics students in past years. The twelfth is Bobbie "Strawn," seven months old, blond, with unusually big blue eyes.

Miss Onica Prall, assistant professor of home economics at the college, is in charge of Strawn Cottage, the Home Management House. The nursery occupies a portion of the three-story colonial building. Thirteen seniors live, prepare their own meals, and plan for the baby there.

The students work out a schedule by which each girl has an opportunity to supervise the baby's routine. Each girl acts as "mother" for a week, during which time she is responsible for preparing the child's food, and for feeding, bathing, and weighing the baby. She also makes out a schedule for the girl who will take care of the infant while the "mother" is in the classroom. A record is kept of the child's physical, mental, and social development and periodically he is given simple performance tests.

Getting to Know One's Child As an Individual

The Family Forum
Mother Changed a Lot, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

"Now, Mother, you go right on with your ironing as though there weren't anyone else in the kitchen. I can do this alone."

The speaker was our ten-year-old son, who, having just finished his morning chores of caring for two 4-H Club pigs and was now reaching for my cookbook, informed me that he was about to make a batch of sour-cream cookies.

For the next two and a half hours, while the big farm kitchen buzzed with activity, mother and son knew the joys of fellowship in work.

The mangle clicked and hummed and the pile of shirts mounted; Jackie measured and stirred and tasted. Twelve teaspoonsful on a tray, then flatten them with the bottom of a tumbler, greased and floured. "Just as good as you could do, isn't it, Mother?"

Sun streamed in the south window. A good, spicy smell filled the room. But it was the comradely talk that accompanied the work of our hands and a boy's loud praise of the sample we shared, which made that kitchen a fine place in which to be.

The Dearness Of That Morning

When the mangle was covered and rolled to its corner, the room was neat as a boy ready for Sunday school. Every pan and spoon was washed and away, every supply was back in place. On the cupboard shelf, in proud display, were four dozen cookies and a sour-cream cake.

And this is the boy who, two years ago, had his mother practically "stumped."

The dearness of that morning together caused the mother to pause for meditation. What had wrought the change?

The fact that we had moved from a growing suburb to a 100-acre farm, 18 miles from the city, quite naturally had a great deal to do with it. Here, where the closest playmate is half a mile away, there is not the tendency to run to the neighbors that there seemed to be in the suburb. Here, there are animals to love and talk to and feed.

"Get over, Polly." His ten-year-size hand reaches up to slap the flank of a 1,900-pound mare. At milking time, it's fun to hear the rhythmic sound of milk striking tin pail and to see white foam rising higher and higher.

What boy wouldn't jump at the chance to drive the Ford tractor? To know the thrill of glancing back at the ever-lengthening twin ribbons of moist earth turned over by the two-bottom plow?

Widespread Problem

Yet, I knew the removal from town to country had not been responsible, alone, for the change in our son, nor just the fact that he was two years older. Neither one, nor both, would cause him to take an interest in helping Mother in the kitchen. Meditating, I realized there must have been as great a change in Mother as in child.

The problem, I knew, had not been only mine, but was shared by countless city and suburban mothers throughout the United States. Therefore, the solution must benefit all. Obviously, all families with young children cannot move to the country. The solution, then, must be the result of a change within the household, rather than a change of surroundings.

From my own former experience and the observation of friends, I have come to realize that a great majority of city and suburban mothers live such a hectic life that it cannot help being reflected in their home atmosphere and in the lives of their children.

Committees here, committees there; ice cream socials, church suppers; P. T. A., Room-mothers, child study groups; sewing circles, bridge clubs, golf, musicales; dinner-dances, theaters, concerts!

It's rush through the morning work, plan something quick for dinner, get clothes laid out, bathe, manicure, possibly a trip to the hairdresser. There are frequent interruptions by telephone, and neighbors running in. Late for appointments, it's hurry to get there; hurry home, hurry with dinner, hurry to change for the evening.

The short time mothers are home, they must make every minute count. Children are told to run outside and play, not to bother Mother; be a good boy; be a good girl.

Learning To Slow Down

There is nothing wrong with any of the things mentioned above. Every committee, club, and social activity has its place in a well-rounded life. The evil lies in taking on too many. When mothers take on so much outside activity that they haven't time to let Mary roll the piecrust or help Junior with his piano practicing, they are defeating the ends of the identical worthwhile committees they serve. When they are so immersed in hobbies, musical education, writing career (as it was in my case), that they can't stand the children barging around the house, then they are tying a noose around the neck of their own happiness and peace of mind.

We happen to be a family which loves the country. Here on our hill, with a broad expanse of rolling fields to awe us, a deep shaded lawn to rest us, gradually our thoughts quieted and a great calm settled upon us. We came to realize that we were really an essential part of God's universe. We began to think of ourselves as a family, and of our child as a person who had equal rights with us.

Away from the strident telephone bell, the clamor of committees and clubs, Mother was able to manage her household with serenity. She had time to let Jackie roll the piecrust when he wished, time to supervise his piano practice. And when he was busy with chores or roaming over the acres, she even had time to write.

Saw Reasons For Working

Not all at once, but eventually, he realized that we stayed home because we loved it here, and he was content to stay for the same reason. He saw that we worked partly because it had to be done but mostly for the joy of accomplishment, and he worked for the same reason.

Getting back to the cookies, I confess he didn't think of it all by himself. Earlier in the morning I had said, "Last night I was wishing for some cookies to munch while reading, and I kept thinking of those good cookies you baked for me a few weeks ago."

He was "managed" into baking the first batch also. Two girl cousins had been visiting us and had baked cakes, for which they were highly praised. "I could bake a cake too, if I wanted to," he told me the day after they had gone home. "Of course, you could, dear," I answered, matter-of-factly. "I bet you could even bake cookies, and the girls have never done that."

That is just one of the things this mother has learned about her child since she started two years ago to make his acquaintance.

(Mrs.) E. D.

A Saturday Column

COEDUCATIONAL

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The Bread Named for Boston

ONE OF THE most rewarding moments in my life is when I take the brown bread from the oven. If a friend is at hand to see it turned out, steaming and fragrant, so much the better. It is a pure case of showing off; but the glory goes to the brown bread, not to the cook.

Making brown bread is a lesson in American history. Cornmeal, oatmeal, and wholewheat flour went into the making of American history. So did buttermilk and molasses. Name those ingredients slowly; or, better, mix them together and steam them three or four hours, and you may catch a glimpse of the pioneer families crossing the Appalachians, the prairies, the Mississippi, the great plains, and the Rockies. Cornmeal, oatmeal, and wheat are still making American history.

* * *

It is sometimes said that we pay too much attention to our food. What we pay too much attention to is the elaboration of our food. We do not pay enough attention to appreciating it. How can we eat our daily bread with true thankfulness, if we do not eat it with imagination?

Brown bread is worthy of legend. There ought to be at least one story about some inspired housewife who first made it out of faith and ingenuity. The story might go like this:

* * *

One day, many years before the invention of the neighborhood grocery store, Dame Resourceful of Boston was about to bake bread for her family. But, when she went to her cupboard, she found only a cupful of flour. She decided to make cornbread instead, but, alas! there was only about a cup of cornmeal in the house. Boldly she mixed the flour and the meal, and still more boldly added a cup of oatmeal to make the required quantity. Finding that she was entirely out of sweet milk, she used buttermilk to make a soft dough, sweetened it with molasses, and added a pinch of salt and soda. Her last handicap was a shortage of fuel. To keep her fire all day, she would have to burn very little wood at a time. But she was equal to the emergency: she decided to steam the bread.

* * *

When the men came in from the field that evening and sat down to table, their first question was: Was it bread or cake or pudding? Dame Resourceful said they could decide for themselves. They did not spend much time debating the question, however. They started eating the loaf and finished it before they even touched their beans. Their next question was: Why hadn't she made it before?

Her fame spread throughout Boston and far beyond. Never again was she short of flour or meal, for more and more women came to her to learn the new recipe and each of them would bring her a little meal or flour in return.

* * *

My own discovery of brown bread dates back only a few weeks. Before that time, I had seldom eaten it and never made it. I had only the vaguest notion of what went into it. To me it was a bread dark with mystery, but the mystery had never touched my imagination. Of all the times I had been to Boston, I had never once gone there to eat brown bread or to praise it.

My first step was the discovery that I had all the ingredients for brown bread in the house. That in itself was a challenge. My next step was the discovery that the bread could be steamed in a double-boiler such as I already possessed. Having now the ingredients, the utensil, the curiosity, and the desire, how could I any longer hold back?

(That double-boiler of mine deserves a parenthesis here. It had been handed down to me. Before it came into my hands, it had cooked many a delicious meal, but never brown bread. I was happy to think that I was going to put it to a new use. Having carried on tradition, I was now to enrich it.)

* * *

When finally I took the brown bread from the oven where it had been drying after its long steaming, turned it upside down on a plate and saw that it looked more alluring than I had even hoped; when I cut a slice and ate it and found it good, then I may be said to have finished my discovery. At last, I was in a position to answer the question that Dame Resourceful declined to answer. Brown bread is bread when eaten with butter, cake when eaten without butter, and pudding when laid on its side and eaten with whipped cream. Dame Resourceful, by the way, probably put no raisins in her brown bread. I did.

* * *

I have said enough, I hope, to prove that my enthusiasm for brown bread is not just antiquarian or sentimental. If man or woman had invented any better bread during the past three hundred years, I should be content to let history be history and legend be legend. White bread is a triumph of technological skill, but how a loaf of it pales beside a loaf of brown! It makes me think of a boy at the swimming-hole in early June, compared with the same boy in August. It makes me think of the brown earth itself, fundamental brown.

Did I say American history? Indian corn is certainly American history if anything ever was—South American, Central American, and North American history. But wheat and oats and rye are European history; and, before they were European history, they were Egypt and Asia. When Dame Resourceful (who, you must remember, is only the legend that might have been) mixed her corn with her oats and wheat or rye, she was mingling the old and new worlds.

ROBERT FRANCIS

The Knitters

The sheep is fleeced, the wool is spun,
The ball is wound, the time has come
To cast the eighty stitches on.
Hurry the needles in the wool,
Carry the pattern to the sun,
Watch the way the row on row
Of knit and purl begins to grow,
Building a world of threads that form
Shields for men, to keep them warm.
Olive drab and navy blue,
When some American head comes through
This neckline where we bound the thread
Tighter, perhaps, than suits his head,
Maybe the feel will still be there
Of women's fingers, maybe some
Finger mark or mark of thumb
Will prick his body like a dart
And make him warmer in his heart.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Memories From His Dutch Boyhood

THOSE WERE momentous days for us boys, but they were soon forgotten in the flow of everyday life. The gas pipes were installed. The oil lamps in the homes gradually disappeared, and the town assumed a brighter aspect in the evening. It took some time, though, before the church was equipped with the new means of illumination. Until I was ten years old we worshipped by candle light. In addition to immense candelabra suspended from the ceilings, each holding five hundred candles that burned down in the precise number of minutes it took the pastor to deliver his sermon of one hour and a half, we had individual candles in front of us in the pews. The pews were really boxes of the kind still found in King's Chapel in Boston. You entered the box through a small door and took a seat on the wooden bench. Your father and uncles sat on chairs that were also inside the box. The women sat in another part of the church, separated from the men.

The Dutch remain seated during congregational singing. It would tax the strength of a giant to remain standing during the singing, let us say, of the 119th Psalm with its eighty-eight stanzas. But it was one of our delights as boys to watch the candles as the singing began. The breaths of the worshippers would suddenly strike the flames and send them flickering and throwing spooky shadows on the walls. Several candles were suddenly extinguished by the first fervent onset of particularly stentorian singers.

The huge Bibles were fastened to the sloping desks by means of long silver or iron chains. The difference in the metal reflected the social standing of the occupants of the pews. For each family had its own private box in permanent leasehold, with its name and, in the case of the nobility, its crest painted on the door. Those Bibles were printed in Gothic characters and contained the famous translation of the Scriptures ordered by the States-General in 1617. On the flyleaf it was stated that the translation was a true one from the Original Hebrew and Greek "into our own Nether-German language." Nether-German Reformed was also the official name of the state church. Of late years such references to the Germanic origin of the Dutch people and language have been carefully removed. . . . In spite of these superficial emendations, neither the character of the people nor the language has undergone any startling transformation. The Dutch remain what they always have been: a Teutonic people speaking a Teutonic language.—From "That Day Alone," by PIERRE VAN PAASSEN. (New York: The Dial Press.)

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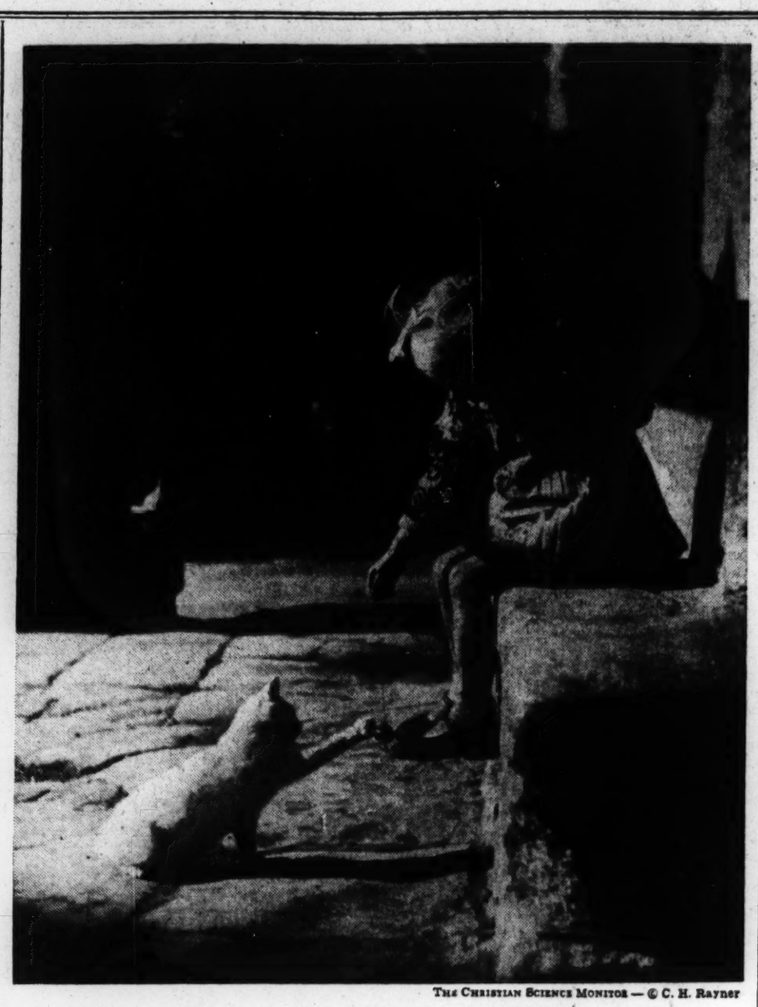

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © C. H. Rayner

"PLAYTIME": *A Camera Study by C. H. Rayner*

THE PHOTOGRAPHER was fortunate to have at his disposal such subjects for his camera as his own little daughter and the handsome white cat that is her playmate.

The ancient weathered stones, bathed in sunlight, show off to perfection the youthfulness of the flaxen-haired child and the soft fur of the cat which is reaching for a chestnut threaded upon a string. Besides the human appeal of the little scene, the print is full of detail that not only builds up the tone interest, but also sets the imagination at work. Here is a fine example of what may be done to make a background completely subordinate to the figures in a picture, without destroying the suggestion of sunlit space and distance. It is a subject eminently suited to monochrome and would lose, rather than gain, by the addition of color.

Building the B. and O.

NOWADAYS, IF, BY some remote chance, a group of promoters should decide to build a railroad, raising the money would be the chief problem. Every operation involved in such construction, as in operation, is standardized. But the projectors of the Baltimore and Ohio were working in an absolutely virgin field. They had to decide on routes and grades with no experience to guide them. They didn't know what sort of track to use. They had to decide the question of gauge. There was no rolling stock and no certain idea what that stock should be like. They had heard talk of steam locomotives but they assumed from the very start that the horse would be the main motive power. Outside of that one certainty, they started from scratch. . . .

The first section of the road was to run for about nine miles, more or less, along the valley of the Patapsco falls to a point near Elk Ridge Landing where there was to be a "relay" for the changing of horses. The Relay House still stands and is in daily use as a way station. The grade was very slight. The tracks were crossties with pine stringers topped with wrought-iron straps. The space between the tracks had to be surfaced so that the horses could trot on it. Several streams of considerable width had to be crossed on even this short section, and there was a terrific argument as between stone and wooden viaducts. Both were tried, but the stone ones, made of great blocks of granite quarried in the neighborhood, are still in use. The iron for the tracks was a special problem because it had to be imported from England. The projectors hoped that they would be able to get it in duty-free, but the Congress, which had committed Federal money to the canal project, would hear of no such thing. The cost, in consequence, was much greater than the stockholders had hoped. . . .

All the problems were surmounted after a fashion. On January 1, 1830, less than seventeen months after the laying of the first stone, a party of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, including William Wirt, now postmaster general, who had come over from Washington for the purpose, got in a carriage and were drawn by a single horse from the city terminus all the way to Carrollton Viaduct, the stone bridge across Gwynns Falls, in six minutes. This works out, according to contemporary calculation, to "the astonishing rate of *fifteen miles an hour!*"

On January 7, after due advertisement, the road offered a similar ride to the general public, nine cents for one way or three tickets for twenty-five cents. This is the very first time in the United States that a railroad operated as a common carrier. Five months later the line was open all the way to Ellicott's Mills, running passenger trains—still horse-drawn—on a regular schedule.—From "Baltimore on the Chesapeake," by HAMILTON OWENS. (Copyright, 1941, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Spring Along Beacon Street

IN THE mean time, while the inhabitants of Albany and Augusta are listening for the cracking and grinding of the breaking ice in their rivers, the Bostonians are looking out for the crocuses and the snow-drops in the Beacon Street front-yards. Boston is said to be in latitude 42° and something more, but Beacon Street is practically not higher than 40°, on account of its fine southern exposure. Not long after the pretty show of the crocuses has made the borders look gay behind the iron fence, a faint suspicion arises in the mind of the interested spectator that the brown grass on the banks of the Common and the terraces of the State-House is getting a little greenish. The change shows first in the creases and on the slopes, and one hardly knows whether it is fancy or not. There is also a spotty look about some of the naked trees that we had not noticed before — yes, the buds are swelling. The breaking up of the ice on the Frog Pond ought to have been as carefully noted as that of the Hudson and Kennebec, but it seems to have been neglected by local observers. If anybody would take the trouble to keep a record of the leafing and flowering of the trees on the Common, of the first coming of birds, of the day when the first schooner passes West Boston Bridge, it would add a great deal to the pleasure of our spring walks through the malls, and out to the learned city beyond the river, because dull isolated facts become interesting by comparison. But one must go to the country to find people who care enough about these matters, and who are constantly enough in the midst of the sights and sounds of the opening year to take cognizance of the order of that grand procession, with March blowing his trumpet at the head of it, and April following with her green flag, and the rest coming in their turn, till February brings up the rear with his white banner.—From "Pages from an Old Volume of Life," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Though it tarry, wait for it"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT IS ONE to do if, having tried earnestly to do his best so far as he could see, he yet has failed? Must he then give up the struggle and conclude that there is no use in going on with it? The prophet Habakkuk voiced the divine direction (Habakkuk 2:2, 3): "Write the vision, and make it plain . . . , that he may run that readeth it. For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry."

"Though it tarry, wait for it"! Obedience to this inspired injunction often leads to a complete overcoming of some evil belief or condition. How many battles have been lost because the Christian warrior dropped his armor when the going was rough! And how many glorious battles have been won through fearlessly facing the foe, no matter how long it seemed to withstand one's efforts to overcome it!

Christian Science shows conclusively that the desire to do right, coupled with persistent effort, will inevitably lead one into the paths of right fruition. In words fraught with encouragement, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 22 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Wait for your reward, and 'be not weary in well doing.' If your endeavors are beset by fearful odds, and you receive no present reward, go not back to error, nor become a sluggard in the race. When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving."

In the effort to solve a problem it is difficult to know, at times, whether or not one is progressing toward his objective. One must press forward continually, however, and be willing to let the solution unfold, whether the difficulty be lack, sickness, sin, unhappiness, or death. We have every reason for complete confidence that Truth will defeat the adversary. The Bible records many victories over evil won by faith in God. In the Wednesday evening testimony meetings held in Christian Science churches throughout the world, as well as in *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel* and *The Herald of Christian Science*, accounts are given of the healing of all manner of ills through Christian Science. With these proofs that various difficulties have been met and mastered, we have but to have faith that, in our own case, God will give us the needed understanding to prove His good purposes.

In "the scientific statement of being" Mrs. Eddy writes, in part (Science and Health, p. 468): "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." This is the vision of Truth which we are to seek, "because it will surely come." Our faithfulness in striving to gain the understanding of the truth of being lessens our fear of evil beliefs and enables us to gain the ascendancy over them.

The passage of time has nothing to do with our healing. "Spirit is God." This is a statement of ever-present fact. The only requirement is acceptance or understanding of the truth. The way to approach a problem and to solve it is the way of true patience. Impatience does not solve problems, but rather beclouds the issue. Patience indicates a state of thought willing to handle a problem rightly, and through spiritual means the answer will be found.

True righteousness is characterized by receptivity to good. Through the study of the Bible, in conjunction with the textbook of Christian Science, men are enabled to distinguish between right and wrong endeavor, and they find the answer to problems as they gain more understanding of the truth of being, and put off material beliefs. "Though it tarry, wait for it." Here is practical advice to rely on God alone. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 425):

"O weary pilgrim, lift your head,
For joy cometh in the morning;
For God in His own Word hath said
That joy cometh in the morning."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Lull

Long lines of peace tonight on lake and sky.
Perhaps the thunder forms again in the gray north,
But all the south is empty, save for the young moon,
Arched like a little cat at the first star
That darted into splendor at her feet.

ROSAMUND DARGAN THOMSON

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„Zoo Hij vertoeft, verbeid Hem"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

WAT KAN IEMAND doen, als hij, na ernstig getracht te hebben om naar zijn beste weten te handelen, toch gefaald heeft? Moet hij den strijd dan opgeven en tot de slotsom komen, dat het toch nutteloos is er mee voort te gaan? De profeet Habakuk heeft het goddelijk voorschrift uitgesproken: „Schrijf het gezicht en stel het duidelijk . . . , opdat daarin leze, wie voorbijloopt. Want het gezicht zal nog tot eenen bestemden tijd zijn, dan zal Hij het op het einde voortbrengen en niet liegen: zoo Hij vertoeft, verbeid Hem, want Hij zal gewisselijk komen, Hij zal niet achterblijven" (Hab. 2:2, 3).

„Zoo Hij vertoeft, verbeid Hem"! Gehoorzaamheid aan deze bezielende aansporing voert dikwijls tot een volledige overwinning over het een of ander dwaalgeloof of over een moeilijken toestand. Hoe vele veldslagen zijn er niet verloren, omdat de Christenkrijgsman zijn wapenen wegwierp, als de strijd hem te zwaar viel! En hoe vele glansrijke overwinningen zijn er niet behaald, doordat men zonder vrees den vijand tegemoet trad, ongeacht hoe lang deze de pogingen om hem ten onder te brengen, scheen te weerstaan!

Op overtuigende wijze toont de Christelijke Wetenschap, dat het verlangen het goede te doen, zoo dit gepaard gaat met standvastig streven, ons onvermijdelijk op het pad van ware verwezenlijking voert. Op blz. 22 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [*Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift*] schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap de volgende woorden, die ons vol bemoediging toeklinken: „Wacht uw belooning af en wordt niet moede het goede te doen. Indien uw streven door schrikwekkende hindernissen wordt belemmerd en gij niet dadelijk een prijs behaalt, keert dan niet tot de dwaling terug en wordt evenmin een achterblijver in den wedloop. Wanneer de rook van den strijd is opgetrokken, zult gij het goede, dat gij hebt gedaan, ontwaren en loon naar verdienste ontvangen."

Dikwijls schijnt het moeilijk voor iemand, die bezig is een vraagstuk op te lossen, te weten of hij zijn doel al dan niet naderkomt. Men moet echter onverdroten voorwaarts gaan, in afwachting van de oplossing, die zich stellig aan hem zal ontvouwen, en hetzij de moeilijkheid gebrek, ziekte, zonde, onbevredigdheid of dood betreft. Wij hebben alle reden om met het volste vertrouwen te verwachten, dat de Waarheid over den vijand zal zegevieren. De Bijbel vermeldt vele overwinningen, die door een vast geloof in God zijn behaald. Tijdens de getuigenissenbijeenkomsten, die op Woensdagavond over de geheele wereld in alle kerken der Christelijke Wetenschap worden gehouden, en daarenboven in *The Christian Science Journal*, de *Christian Science Sentinel* en *The Herald of Christian Science* [*De Heraut der Christelijke Wetenschap*] wordt er geregeld melding gemaakt van de genezing van allerlei onharmonische toestanden door de Christelijke Wetenschap. Op grond van zooveel bewijzen van het feit, dat alle mogelijke moeilijkheden door deze Wetenschap overwonnen en opgelost zijn, kunnen wij er op vertrouwen, dat God in ons eigen geval ons het benoodigde inzicht zal schenken om te bewijzen, dat Hij niets dan het goede met ons voor heeft.

Op blz. 468 van *Science and Health* [*Wetenschap en Gezondheid*] schrijft Mrs. Eddy in een gedeelte van „de wetenschappelijke verklaring van het zijn": „De Geest is God en de mensch is Zijn beeld en gelijkenis. Daarom is de mensch niet stoffelijk: hij is geestelijk." Dit is de visie van de Waarheid, die wij moeten trachten te verkrijgen, want „Hij zal gewisselijk komen". Indien wij er getrouw naar streven de waarheid van het zijn te begrijpen, zal dit onzen angst voor alle vormen van het kwaad doen verminderen en ons helpen ze meester te worden.

Het voorbijgaan van den tijd heeft met onze genezing niets te maken. „De Geest is God". Dit is een uitspraak, die een altijd-aanwezig feit vaststelt. De eenige vereischte is, dat wij de waarheid erkennen of begrijpen. Alleen langs den weg van waar geduld kan men een vraagstuk behandelen en oplossen. Ongeduld kan een vraagstuk nooit nader tot zijn oplossing brengen, doch zal ons veeleer in duisternis laten. Geduld wijst op een gemoedstoestand, die er van getuigt, dat men het vraagstuk op de juiste wijze wil uitwerken, en het antwoord zal langs geestelijken weg worden gevonden.

Ware gerechtigheid wordt door een ontvankelijkheid voor het goede gekenmerkt. Door den Bijbel in verband met het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap te bestudeeren leert men onderscheid maken tusschen juiste en verkeerde pogingen en men zal de oplossing van zijn vraagstukken vinden, naargelang men de waarheid van het zijn beter gaat begrijpen en zijn stoffelijke geloofwijzen laat varen. „Zoo Hij vertoeft, verbeid Hem"! Dit is een practische raadgeving om alleen op God te vertrouwen. Wij vinden dezelfde gedachte uitgedrukt in de woorden van Gezang 425 (Het Gezangboek der Christelijke Wetenschap):

O moede pelgrim, hef uw hoofd,
Gejuich wacht ons in den morgen,
Want God heeft in Zijn Woord beloofd,
„Gejuich wacht ons in den morgen."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Silver a 'Precious' Metal? ..... By Richard L. Strout

America has enormous piles of idle silver which can't be put to war use because of public inertia, political pressure and a monetary myth. The myth is that silver is a "precious" metal. Actually today the real precious fighting metals are tin, nickel, copper, aluminum, antimony and the like, not gold and silver which are dug out of the ground only to be buried under ground again. So far as silver is concerned, at any rate, the metal has good substantial services which it could perform if it were drafted for war, and there are huge piles of it ready to enlist. The reasons that keep it idle are so incongruous that certain officials of the Government have been reviewing the whole matter, and the Truman committee has been considering a thoroughgoing Senate investigation. Unfortunately it would require legislation to put silver in uniform. Those conversant with the situation believe the public would insist on such legislation, if they understood the extraordinary impasse that now exists.

How many people realize, I wonder, that the Treasury still buys silver in order to bury it? It buys all the domestic silver offered, at 71.11 cents, and all the foreign silver offered, including Mexican and Canadian, at 35 cents an ounce. It buries its queer silver hoard in a vault at West Point. What the real value of silver would be disclosed to be if the Government dropped the subsidy, imposed by the Western Silver Bloc, is anybody's guess. People don't like silver cartwheel dollars so paper dollars are substituted, against every one of which 27 cents worth of silver is kept immobilized by law. The treasury has about three billions of ounces thus immobilized. Meanwhile the supply of tin, for which silver is a good substitute, has been interrupted by war. There is a crying shortage of tin and certain other metals, which silver might help replace. But by one of the most extraordinary manifestations of monetary mythology in history, silver is elevated to a place of idle aristocracy, while irreplaceable, strategic hard-working tin is snobbishly regarded as just another metal. Actually tin is a priceless weapon, while tin's possible substitute, silver, is treated as a sort of mystic substance which must not be soiled by work.

Rest of World Never Understood

The rest of the world has never understood America's squirrel-hoarding passion for silver at high prices, but it has been glad to sell silver, just as it would clam shells if they fetched a high price. The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the Act of July 6, 1939, relating to domestic newly-mined silver require the Government to go on trying to buy up the world's silver supply, like the giant's effort to drink up the ocean, until, at its monetary value, the stock of silver equals one-fourth the total stock of gold and silver—a condition now less possible of attainment than ever with the recent tremendous inflow of gold (which the Government also buys at $35.50 an ounce).

Thus, despite the war, men are kept busy taking silver out of the ground in order that it may loll at luxurious ease in its bomb shelter underground again, while tin and other strategic metals cry in vain for help and re-enforcements that silver might give.

What could silver do? Well, once it is agreed that it is a hard-working metal, the Government's West Point silver hoard might do dozens of jobs. The National Academy of Sciences reported to OPM that "up to 75,000 tons of copper should be saved in an extreme emergency by substituting Government-owned silver for electric bus bars and other large current-carrying parts."

Use in Battery Plates Proposed

Another report of the academy proposed replacing half the antimony in the lead-antimony positive plates of batteries with silver. Silver is more effective than antimony and 50 tons of one would replace 2,000 tons of the other.

The worst pinch now is in tin. The West Point silver mine could replace tin at many points. Take tin cans, which are really made of steel, thinly coated with tin. A tin can is only about 1 per cent tin. According to research workers silver could replace tin in cans with an even smaller percentage.

One-sixth of all tin used goes into solder. The experts' report to OPM last summer said silver, combined with lead, could easily be substituted here. Silver could be used in the billions of tiny contacts used in America's telephone system, and the list of other industrial possibilities can be extended to great lengths.

Silver, however, is tied up at West Point by Congress in a semi-mystical Wagner opera abstraction, as a precious metal at an exaggerated price, against the now expressed desire of the Treasury. Only Congress can untie silver for humdrum war work. Backed by research experts it is high time the Truman committee looked into the matter. Like rubber, Far Eastern tin supplies are cut off, and the inadequate supplies from Bolivia compete for precious cargo space.

The Country Speaks: Hollywood

The Stars Win Their Stripes ..... By Frank Daugherty

With some of the impetuosity generally associated with professional entertainers, Hollywood has let the country know that it is in the war, too.

Robert Montgomery, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and James Stewart have gone off to the services. Director Frank Capra and John Ford and Garson Kanin have headed, and are heading, respectively, important units of the land, sea, and propaganda forces of the country. Hundreds of stars have toured, and are touring, the nation in the interests of bonds, the Red Cross, and camp entertainment. Radio programs with Hollywood players in them are being given from Army and Navy training stations; and films for this training are being made by the dozen in Hollywood.

That is by no means all. Many a star, up at 5:30 a. m. to put her makeup on to go before the cameras before 9 o'clock, knocks off at 6 p. m., after a hard day's work, to go directly to a women's ambulance training corps or some other noncombatant unit headquarters to work until 9 or 10 learning some special job which may prove useful behind the lines, if the necessity ever arises.

Entertainments in Canada

Five stars, Janet Gaynor, Brian Aherne, Greer Garson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Adolphe Menjou, have traveled to Canada and have appeared at many benefits and radiocasts in Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec. Miss Garson topped off a triumphant tour with a radiocast in French.

Senator Sheridan Downey of California has had inserted in the Congressional Record a speech of thanks given to the Hollywood Victory Committee in Beverly Hills by Col. E. A. Evans of the Army. Colonel Evans said in part:

"Let me explain the morale problem to you, as we see it, at this particular time. The Army has a unique situation. It is a citizen army. Its men are not, for the greater part, enlisted men—men who have sought out the armed service. Instead, they are for the most part selective-service men—men who have been suddenly lifted out of civilian life and civilian activities into uniform by order of the President and the Congress.

"Therefore there exists a morale problem; a problem of turning these civilians into soldiers of the United States Army. That takes more than military training. . . . There is an adjustment period that is severe to many of these civilians who are being turned into soldiers. There is a problem of the period of inactivity, such as we face now, when soldiers are standing by . . . waiting. This waiting creates a psychological problem of morale. Do we want the men entertained? Do we want stars and players from the motion picture industry to entertain them? These are the questions that we must answer and that you must know. The answer is 'yes.'"

Industry Eager to Help

This is all a little heartening to the men and women of the motion picture industry because, from the beginning of the war, they have been eager to help, and have helped. When the motion picture industry was declared to be, in part, an essential war industry, and some of its workers not subject to the draft, the Screen Actors' Guild went on record one day after the announcement declining to accept the status.

After a little cannonading from Congress and the press, Melvyn Douglas seems now safely ensconced in his job as a co-ordinator in the Office of Civilian Defense. Mr. Douglas is intelligent and patriotic and well acquainted with the job he has undertaken.

Perhaps the West Coast general who announced that an army didn't need entertaining, that all it needs is toughening, was well answered by the men of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Bataan command, who certainly could not be called soft. They are the ones who wanted most of all from this country—if we except a few hundred bombers—radiocasts by Bing Crosby. They got it, and have been getting others daily from a grateful and responsive film industry.

During the first World War, no single group served better or more unselfishly than the motion picture players—William S. Hart, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and dozens of others—who stumped the country to help the sale of Liberty Bonds. Perhaps it is not so well known as it should be that Dorothy Lamour, in a month-and-a-half tour, sold $25,000,000 worth of Defense Bonds.

These are merely the scattered high lights of Hollywood's war effort. You must add to them the hundreds of technicians and skilled artisans—and artists, too—who have already marched off in answer to an invitation from some local draft board.

To Change the Subject:

Benjamin Dispels a Fallacy ..... By Pearl Strachan

For a long time landlords, building superintendents and prospective tenants seem to have cherished the notion that babies do not belong in apartment houses; that they are noisy and disturbing to their neighbors. The person inquiring for a quiet suite of rooms is informed, somewhat triumphantly, that "no children are allowed here," although in some instances dogs and cats (on leashes) and even parrots gain admittance

Perhaps there is some justification for this belief. I have only Benjamin as illustration, and Benjamin, who arrived six months ago at 37 A is a distinct denial of any such idea. It is not the baby at 37 A who is noisy. That has been evident from the first. The milkman is witness to my observation. He was going down the back stairs one morning, with empty bottles in his hands, when I was returning from the incinerator with an empty waste basket. Suddenly upon our startled ears broke a weird, whistling sound which caused us to stare, first at each other, then at the A. R. P. instructions on the wall. As the noise developed into a shriek of exultation from a pair of sturdy adult lungs, the milkman, relieved that the sound was human, shook his head and proceeded downstairs.

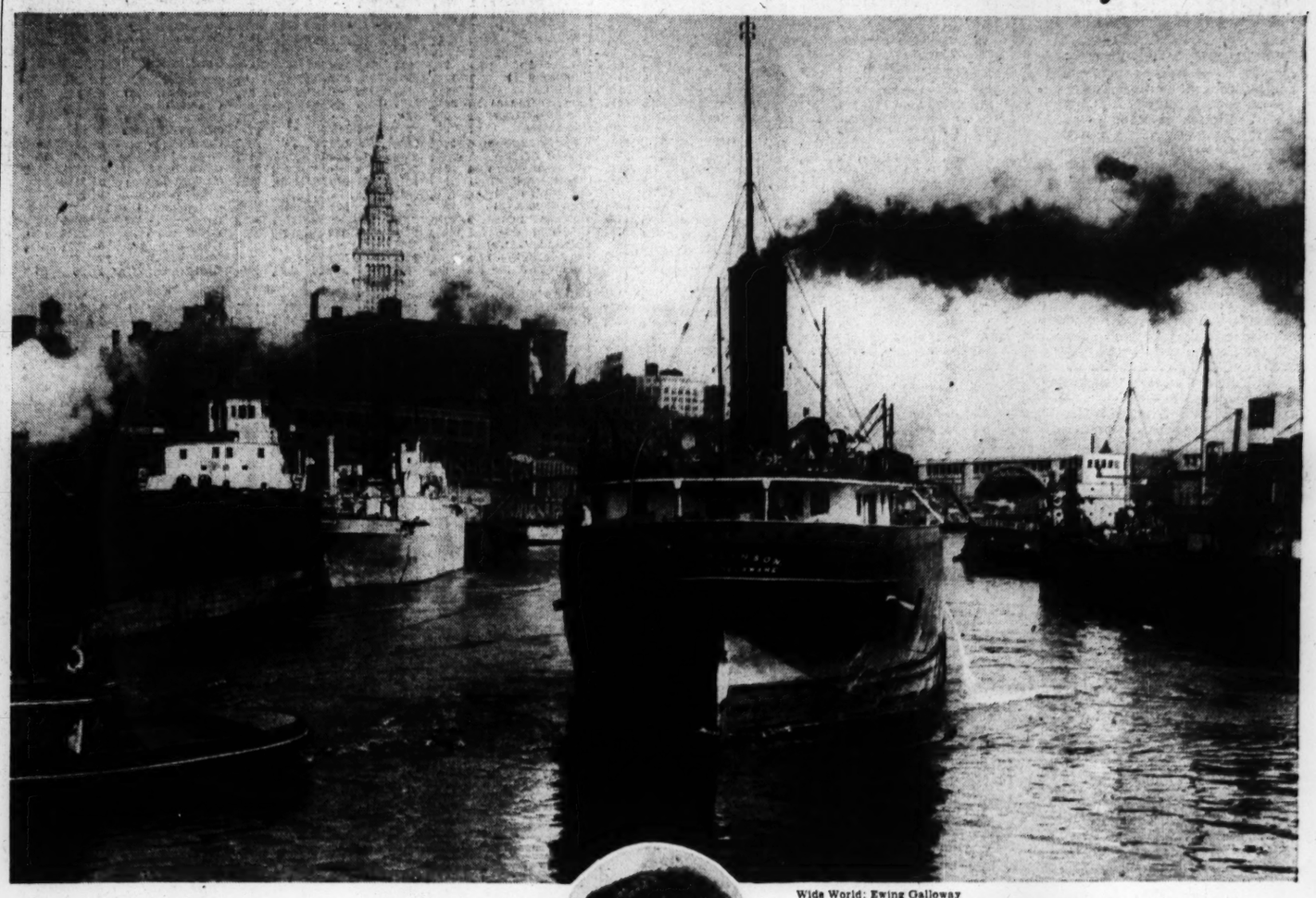
All that was happening, actually, was that Benjamin's mother was greeting her offspring as he opened his eyes to another day. Though this rather terrifying performance is repeated every morning, that child offers no counter-hullabaloo. The arrival of Benjamin's father, an unmarked event at one time, is now indicated by a rumbling baritone version of "Ride a Cock Horse," and sometimes followed by an impromptu orchestral performance. It may be two-piece or three-piece, or a tin and aluminum quartet, according to how many pan lids, cooking spoons and other utensils are available. The applause from the young audience is not audible across the corridor.

When Benjamin's grandfather calls, he signals his entry at 37 A with what sounds like a series of college yells, and the grandmother makes a noise like a steam calliope. The cousin, when she comes, gurgles and squeals, subsiding into a wheezy sound like that of a deflating toy balloon. The uncle shouts, "Hey there" as if he were a farmer routing trespassers from an apple orchard. The cousin's young man indulges in an Indian war whoop, while the insurance man, who calls on the second Thursday, treats the patient infant to an imitation of barnyard fowl.

All this do I hear from the grownups at 37 A. Yet, with the exception of a dove-like murmur, I hear nothing whatever from the infant Benjamin. From the philosophical crease in the back of his fat little neck, as I have watched him, in a ball of woollies, insinuated into his perambulator, I have gathered that he is biding his time. In the matter of the spoken language, he probably thinks there is nothing useful to be gained by attempting to reproduce such questionable speech as "Diddum bumpum little handy?" So he smiles and waits.

It is not the baby who is noisy at 37 A.

Cleveland: Proof That American Democracy Works



Wide World; Ewing Galloway

Lake Boats Ply Cleveland's Busy Harbor

Through this important inland port flow huge amounts of American war materials. Left: Frank J. Lausche, Mayor of Cleveland, who helps bind the city's many nationalities into a democratic unity.

People from feuding nations of Europe dwell side by side in this American community, sharing problems and prosperity while doing their part toward building American independence.

Americans at War
Eighteenth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio, America's sixth largest city, has nearly a million inhabitants, and of these, only a fourth are of "native-born white stock." Within the lifetime of the "old settlers," the population of the City has increased tenfold; it jumped from 90,000 to 900,000 in 60 years. During the 20 years following 1900, its population more than doubled. Cleveland's 600,000 immigrants or the descendants of comparatively recent immigrants are among the most loyal Americans in the whole United States.

St. Clair, a section of Cleveland, is often called "Little Ljubljana," because it is settled largely by Slovenes, and the Slovene language is the most commonly heard tongue on many of its streets. The Mayor of Cleveland, Frank L. Lausche, who took office in November, 1941, is of Slovene origin and speaks his father's language as fluently as he does English.

Very dramatic is the fact that the only Slovene in the world holding an elective office of importance, and freely exercising effective civil authority, is the American Mayor of an American city. It may be said that the only place in the world where the Slovenes have a right to speak freely and authoritatively for the Slovene nation is Cleveland and similar American cities. It is not an exaggeration to assert that the Slovene National Home here comes nearer to being a true headquarters for Slovene thought and Slovene opinion than any other building anywhere. And probably no institution has so much of a right to speak in the name of all the Slovenes as the Slovenski Narodni Odbor of Cleveland, meaning the Slovene National Committee.

Fortress of Freedom

This is a grim indication of the unique place which America holds in the world at present, and of the unbelievable importance of the present struggle. There is practically no place on the globe where Slovenes, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, Norwegians, Danes, Serbs, Greeks, and even Italians, as well as many other peoples, can express their convictions and work for them, except in the United States. Many-tongued Cleveland is a reminder that America has become the last beleaguered fortress of freedom for all the peoples.

The Slovenes are not the only large group of recent immigrants to contribute their muscles, diligence, discipline, and culture to Cleveland. This is, also, a German center with a German-language daily, many German clubs, German religious organizations, and German restaurants. There are districts here, which in their language, customs, and recreations so closely resemble Austria, that a visit to them gives one the impression of being in Villach or Klagenfurt. Cleveland once seemed a personification of Nordic statures, Nordic faces, and Nordic ways. One of the most famous of its early Nordics was John D. Rockefeller.

The Poles, also, are very numerous. Their group is so large and nationally-conscious that it supports a flourishing Polish daily. Hungarians, also, are numerous enough to maintain a local paper; the Italians have 2, the Ukrainians 1, the Czechs 1.

Few other cities in the world have been called upon to make so crucial and so practical a test of the capacity, of plain, untried men voluntarily to co-operate as Cleveland. Here democracy has proved itself magnificently.

One hundred years ago there were only 6,000 persons living here in a primitive settlement, strung along Lake Erie's shore. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, Cleveland's total population was only 43,000. Since then settlers have flocked here from almost every land on earth. And most of those who came were poor, obscure, hard-pressed men, with bundles on their backs and bitterness in their hearts. They were as rebels and nourished age-old enmities. The number of their nationalities was no less than 48. They spoke 40 different languages; one group could not understand another and most knew no English.

Furthermore, they settled in different sections. They established cities of their own in the common city. They transferred here their Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Zagreb, Bratislava, Bucharest, and Jerusalem. The people on one side of a street were once as hostile to those on another side as Czechs are to Hungarians, or Poles are to Germans in the homelands. Most were simple peasants, who in all their histories never had exercised civic responsibility or enjoyed self-government. Centuries of oppression had made them hate the State.

Europeans at Night

And what did these people do in Cleveland? They worked in torrid foundries, roaring as volcanoes. They shovelled coal so soft and dirty that self-respecting housewives drove it as a dragon from their doors. They marched into huge factories in lines, worked all day long at long transmission belts, and streamed out in the evening through straight drab streets to endless lines of little undistinctive houses as monotonous as saucers in a restaurant kitchen. And during their hours of leisure at home each group returned again to European ways.

You can still see them. On the South Side are the Poles and Czechs and Slovaks; on the East Side are Lithuanians and Serbs and Croatians; on the West Side are Germans and Irish and Rumanians; "Little Italy" is just off famous Euclid Avenue, east of University Circle; the Russians and Greeks are centered about East Fourteenth Street; the Jews about East 105th; the Negroes are in the center of town, as usual. Why, you can tour the world in a Cleveland street car. Can such a conglomeration of "foreigners" make a city and a nation?

The answer is: They have. Lincoln Steffens once called Cleveland "the best-governed City in the United States!" These mainfold groups have given Cleveland a distinctive character. It is a friendly, neighborly, tolerant place, marked by general good will. In spite of the world trend, there is little open strife here between "Nordics" and Jews. Very few fanatical, vicious, distinctive movements have made much headway here. Just the opposite, from here have flowed liberating, exalting, unifying movements. And they have sprung from all the groups of people. If you want to learn of equity and justice, read the Slovene Ednakopravnost. The name means equal rights and the paper fights for equal rights. If you are interested in brotherhood, read the Russian "Bratstvo." The Hungarian "Szabadsag" champions freedom, the Slovak "Hlas" is the voice of the people. In the whole gamut of Cleveland's foreign-language papers, from the Clerical to the Communist, all but one is unqualifiedly loyal to America's cause. That one is Italian. The second Italian paper, however, is beyond question.

A "Manifesto of the Federation of Democratic Hungarians," issued in Cleveland, which is the Society's chief center, is typical of this city. It says: "We repudiate the 'new order' of Hitler in the spiritual, political, and social remolding of Europe. It is only the free organizations of free people which can establish with the frame of a Danubian Federation the foundation for the peace, prosperity, and development of the nations living in that region."

Cleveland is a living object lesson of the free co-operation of free people. It is literally a Danubian Federation. Here Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Serbs, Croatians, Slovenes, Germans, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Jews actually do work and play together in harmony and enjoy a fair degree of prosperity. Members of every group are elevated to public office. To preside over them all the Clevelanders have chosen a Slovene as Mayor. The enmities of centuries are abating and the Hungarians here would like to see Danubia follow the example of Cleveland.

A recent meeting here of the Slovenes was an even more striking demonstration of the democratic will. The principal speaker and the guest of honor was Frank Snoj, a regular minister in the official Yugoslav Cabinet. Many distinguished Clevelanders were present, including the Mayor. Mr. Snoj made an eloquent appeal to all Americans of Yugoslav origin to give their unreserved support to the American Government in the present struggle. The best way to help restore freedom any place in the world, he said, is to help America win a victory for freedom. He directed a long and urgent appeal to all Americans of Yugoslav origin to forget past differences, to desist from disputes, and to form a solid front behind the American Government in its fight for liberty. He declared that all attacks among various groups in this country were only helping the cause of Hitler.

After the meeting, the President of the Slovene National Committee sent a telegram to the President of the United States beginning with the words: "Permit us, Americans of Slovene origin, of whom there are more than 100,000 in Ohio, to assure you of our love and devotion to the principles of justice and of peaceful co-operation among nations and peoples, principles for which you are such a resolute and able champion."

Patriotic Slovenes

The cause of American democracy has no stancher supporters anywhere than our brothers and sisters of Slovene origin. The Poles and Czechs of Cleveland, also, are not far behind them in democratic ardor, and diligence. If one should let his imagination grasp the drama of this City, he would see 48 nationalities fleeing here in search of freedom from ancient despotism, he could watch them as they entered into the fruits of freedom, acquiring strength, education, homes, and hopes, and now he could behold them arise in might and unity to slay the Cyclops that is trying to force the whole world into the cave from which they fled.

America, you were made by the hopes of the world and the travail of the nations. Now you are defending the hopes of the world and travailing for the nations.

E. A. Pitshke from Gendreau; H. Armstrong Roberts

Italian Musician · **Polish Girl** · **Greek Patriarch** · **Moravian Woman and Child**

Foreign types like those above are among Cleveland's most loyal Americans.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 150,000
Previous day's sales 276,870
1942 volume to date 27,273,139
1941 volume to date 28,646,879

Stock Market Is Uncertain; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—A few stocks in most departments managed to acquire negligible plus signs in today's market but many issues continued to retreat.

Losses generally were in fractions although a smattering of wider declines cropped up after a hesitant opening. Trends were a shade mixed near the final hour and dealings sluggish.

Homestake Mining was a soft spot, dropping nearly 2 points to a new year's bottom. This stock still was depressed by war-time restrictions which it was feared would cut gold production and threaten dividends. American Telephone also slipped into new low ground.

A bit backward were Chrysler, Texas Co., North American, J. I. Case, Union Carbide, Anaconda and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Resistant were Santa Fe, Great Northern, American Smelting, General Motors, du Pont, Western Union and Youngstown Sheet.

The war news remained uninspiring marketwise, brokers said, and bidders kept commitments light as insurance against possible bearish happenings over the week end. Scant stimulation was discerned in business or industrial developments.

Bonds Steady

Bonds had a steady undertone today despite some irregularity of prices in the corporate groups.

Rails inclined toward improvement after early hesitation. Fractionally higher prices were paid for Rock Island general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Western Maryland 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Quoted a little lower were Western Pacific first 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, and Western Union 5s of '60.

Loans of Canada, Peru, and Uruguay in the foreign department recorded small gains. Prices of U. S. Governments were about unchanged.

Federal Spending In Fiscal Year Is Highest in History

WASHINGTON (AP)—With three and a half months yet to go, Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year have surpassed the heaviest spending in any full year in American history.

The Treasury disclosed that between July 1, 1941, and March 17, 1942, it spent $18,667,611,678. The highest amount spent in a previous full fiscal year was $18,522,-895,000 in 1919, which included the close of the world war.

The new record was due almost entirely to the war program, which already cost $13,989,189,975.

Acording to budget estimates, total expenditures in the remainder of the fiscal year—through June 30—are slated to add about $12,000,-000,000, of which $10,000,000,000 will be for war. War costs now are running well over $2,000,000,-000 a month, and are climbing.

The new spending record was achieved in the midst of the greatest income tax collection in history. In the first 17 days of March, income tax collections officially recorded totaled $1,391,371,-310, or more than double the $602,-668,606 taken in during the similar period last year.

At least that much again in income taxes are believed to have been collected at the 64 regional collection offices, but may not show up in the official figures for several days.

Daily Crude Oil Output Declines

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 488,855 barrels to 3,526,580 for the week ended March 14, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas, with two additional shutdown days for most fields, declined 474,950 to 1,040,500, with East Texas down 148,650 to 219,750. Illinois production was off 12,500 to 321,140; and Louisiana, 18,465 to 333,635.

California increased 17,400 to 643,150; Kansas, 4,400 to 234,400; Oklahoma, 2,550 to 396,250; the Rocky Mountain States, 2,110 to 113,910; Eastern Fields, 700 to 113,-200, and Michigan, 50 to 50,900.

Canadian Optical Glass Firm Jumps Output Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Research Enterprises, Ltd., Government-owned Leaside plant, is now producing more than two and one-half times the volume of optical glass which was considered possible when the plant was built in September, 1940, said Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, President of the company, in a recent address before the Engineering Institute of Canada.

The plant produced 13,950 pounds of optical glass in January, compared with an original capacity of 5,000 pounds a month, he said, and it is expected that the monthly yield should reach 20,000 pounds in March.

Practically one-third of the workers are women, he said, and he expects an even higher percentage later, as their work has been satisfactory even on high precision jobs.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

NEENAH, Wis. (AP)—The Kimberly-Clark Corporation reports its net profit in 1941 amounted to $2,306,389, equal to $4.72 a share on common stock. The 1940 profit was equal to $3.44 a share.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅜	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	40⅛	40	40⅛	M'r 19
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105	105	105	M'r 20
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46⅝	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	5	6½	6½	6½	M'r 20
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 13
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	¼	¼	
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	— ¼
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4½	4½	4½	
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	
22¾	19¾	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'r 20
5½	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	1	4	4	4	M'r 20
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	123	123	123	M'r 20
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 16
6½	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	1	71	71	71	M'r 19
30½	25¼	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	8	26½	26½	26½	
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	17	16¾	16¾	M'r 20
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	44⅞	Amerada Pet (2)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	M'r 19
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	9	22¾	22¼	22½	M'r 20
48¼	32½	Am Airlines 1½g	7	32	32	32	
79¼	57⅜	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
33	26⅝	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	3	28	27¾	27¾	M'r 20
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	M'r 20
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	6	59½	59¼	59½	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	M'r 17
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy (1g)	2	30	30	30	M'r 20
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	69½	69½	69½	—1
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71	71	71	M'r 17
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 18
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	11	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅜
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	11	11	11	M'r 20
6	4½	Am Europ (.40g)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 14
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 17
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 19
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	4	24½	24½	24½	M'r 20
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 13
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 19
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 20
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
28	25	Am Ice pf	2	28	28	28	M'r 19
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 17
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	7	9	8½	8½	+ ¼
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¾
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 20
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	9	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 19
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
22	14⅜	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	6	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5⅛	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 19
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	M'r 18
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅝
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	140	140	140	M'r 20
34¼	29¾	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'r 18
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 20
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	16½	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16	16	16	
97⅛	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	83⅝	83½	83½	M'r 19
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅜	19	M'r 11
134¾	118	Am Tel & Tel(9)	11	117⅞	117¼	117⅞	
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	10	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
50¾	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	6	39	39	39	+ ¼
143⅜	125	Am Tob pf (6)	1	125	125	125	M'r 20
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 20
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70¼	55	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	56	56	56	M'r 17
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 16
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	9	71	70½	70¾	M'r 20
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 14
28⅝	25½	Anaconda (½e)	5	26½	26⅜	26½	
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'r 13
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	M'r 20
111⅜	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	M'r 20
4½	3	Armour Ill	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	61	61	61	—1
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	4	23½	22½	23	M'r 20
7¼	6	Arnold C (.3e)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 20
4	3¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 19
77½	69½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r .7
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	7	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	68¾	68	68	M'r 20
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 18
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 20
23⅛	18	Atl Refining (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	
109¼	104½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'r 18
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	M'r 20
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49½	49½	49½	M'r 20
70	51¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	53	53	53	M'r 18
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
2⅝	1⅛	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r .6
4⅛	3⅛	Aviat Corp (.15g)	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	3	7½	7½	7½	
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 19
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	M'r 20
18½	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 20
24½	22	Beat Cream.(1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 20
104½	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100⅜	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
7⅞	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	M'r 17
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	2	36½	36½	36½	M'r 19
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'r 19
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
24½	19⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	M'r 19
66⅞	58⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	5	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	
22⅝	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 20
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 14
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 20
14⅝	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
21½	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	28½	28½	28½	
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
20⅝	18⅞	Borden Co (.30e)	20	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	12	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
2½	1⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 16
18⅝	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18⅝	Feb 18
9¼	8⅜	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 19
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
29½	26	Bruggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 18
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas(¼e)	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 19
38⅜	28⅜	Budd Mfg	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	M'r 20
7⅜	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 20
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¾	19½	19½	M'r 18
26	23¾	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'r 19
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	17	17	17	M'r 19
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	M'r 18
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 20
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 20
20⅝	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6½	6½	6½	
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 20
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 20
50⅞	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6½	6¼	6¼	
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	13½	13¼	13½	M'r 20
12½	10¾	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11	1	11	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	4⅝	4¼	4¼	M'r 20
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	2	35	34⅝	35	M'r 20
2⅛	1⅝	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	2	26	26	26	M'r 20
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 19
69	61	Case (J I) (7g)	2	61½	61½	61½	— ½
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	34	34	34	+ ¼
21¾	18	Celanese (⅝e)	6	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 20
23⅜	17	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 19
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 20
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	3	17	17	17	
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib ⅝	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	3	16	16	16	M'r 20
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
29¾	28⅝	Ches & Ohio (3a)	7	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 19
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	6	1⅜	1	1	M'r 19

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	1	4	4	4	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	M'r 20
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	32	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 16
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
39¾	36¼	Chi P ¼ cv pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 14
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 20
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	M'r 18
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 19
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	20	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
2⅝	2¼	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 18
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅝e	4	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	M'r 20
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'r 17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
36½	30⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'r 20
79½	57⅛	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	8	57⅞	56⅞	57⅛	— ⅛
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	M'r 17
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
18½	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 20
13⅝	9⅜	Colum Br A .30e	5	9½	9¼	9½	M'r 18
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	1	9	9	9	
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (5)	4	39	39	39	
6½	5⅛	Columbia Pict	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	M'r 19
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 20
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¾	100¼	100¼	M'r 17
9¾	8¼	Comi Solv (.55g)	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	21	¼	⅛	⅛	
31½	28¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	30¼	29⅝	30¼	
23¾	18¾	Com Edis (1.80)	10	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2½	Conde Nast .40e	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 20
16½	13¾	Congoleum (1a)	4	14	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
21¾	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	27	20⅛	19⅞	20⅜	+ ¼
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	M'r 19
10⅜	7	Consol Cop (⅜g)	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	14	12	12	12	
94	81⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 20
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	8	8	8	M'r 14
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 19
6½	5	Consol Oil (⅝)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	8	8	8	
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 20
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'r 19
94¼	86	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	86	86	86	M'r 18
13½	12	Container (¾e)	5	12⅝	12½	12½	M'r 18
3¼	2½	Cont Baking	32	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
103½	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	—3
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 19
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
34¾	31⅜	Cont Motors .10e	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
24	19	Cont Oil Del ¾e	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	18	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	17½	17½	17½	M'r 20
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	4	10¼	10	10	M'r 18
11⅝	9	Cop'weld pf(2½g)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	2	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ½
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
⅝	⅛	Coty Internat'l	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 18
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 18
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Green Asks Investigation Of Campaigns

WASHINGTON (AP)—President William Green of the A. F. of L. asked a congressional investigation of what he termed the campaign in Oklahoma for repeal by Congress of the 40-hour week and other wartime restrictions on labor.

Both Mr. Green and President Philip Murray of the C. I. O. told the Senate appropriations subcommittee investigating war production that labor was whole-heartedly behind the war effort, and that restrictive legislation now might impede production gains.

Mr. Green testified that Oklahoma "school children were asked to surrender lunch money to send telegrams to Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma" asking action on anti-labor legislation.

Labor Promise

Mr. Murray, C. I. O. head, testified that labor already had promised the President to "forego the instrument of strike" during the war period "and now to the Congress and the nation we repeat that pledge."

Both labor leaders denied that the 40-hour week provision was impeding production or increasing war costs. Both insisted that strikes had not interfered with war production since Pearl Harbor.

"The charge that strikes are impeding the war production is a gross slander upon the patriotism of American workers," Mr. Murray said. "We cannot in this country reach a maximum productive effort by the methods of Hitler, by enslaving our working people."

But, at almost the same time, Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told the House Naval Committee that Congress should establish a national labor policy unless it was done voluntarily at "the earliest possible moment" and said "controversy" over the closed shop had impeded production in some instances. He was testifying on the Smith Bill to abrogate closed shop contracts in plants with Navy and Army contracts, and suspend the maximum hours law in them.

Mr. Bard described double pay for Sunday and holidays as "indefensible" and said he hoped that "within 30 days" the question of paying double time would be settled. He said the 40-hour week had not handicapped Navy production and that some employees were working 48, 52 and 60 hours a week. He opposed the suspension of the 40-hour week, saying "there must be a ceiling on hours."

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the Naval committee demanded that the Navy Department submit recommendations for recapturing excessive profits after Undersecretary James V. Forrestal had objected to provisions of the Smith Bill on that matter.

Mr. Green said that the demands for special labor legislation resulted from an "organized attempt to confuse and mislead the American people" of which he said a statewide campaign in Oklahoma was a leading example.

"Who are the men behind this drive?" Mr. Green asked of the Oklahoma campaign. "Who is paying for it? Where do the thousands of dollars that are being spent in conducting it come from? What is the connection between the current Oklahoma campaign and the anti-war rallies and mass meetings organized in Oklahoma shortly before Pearl Harbor?"

The A. F. of L. head then asked Senators to investigate what he said was a campaign by the "Oklahoma Publishing Company of Oklahoma City, publishers of the Oklahoma City Times and the Daily Oklahoman," he said as he left the closed session after more than two and a half hours that he had asked that the Oklahoma investigation be made by the special defense investigating committee under Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri.

"There has not been a single strike involving a single worker in Oklahoma war industries since December 7, 1941," Mr. Green said as he testified that the two Oklahoma papers "made a frantic appeal to repeal the 40-hour work-week and to outlaw strikes."

Mr. Green related that the papers sponsored a mass meeting downtown at which speakers urged those present to contact Oklahoma Senators and Congressmen.

Restrictive labor legislation, Mr. Green said, would "take the heart out of the voluntary co-operation offered by American workers."

Engineering Awards Second Highest

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the week ended March 19 were the second highest ever attained, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total of $273,702,000 was 105 per cent better than in the preceding week and 206 per cent higher than a year ago and only slightly under the peak figures of $298,718,000 in the week of July 10, 1941.

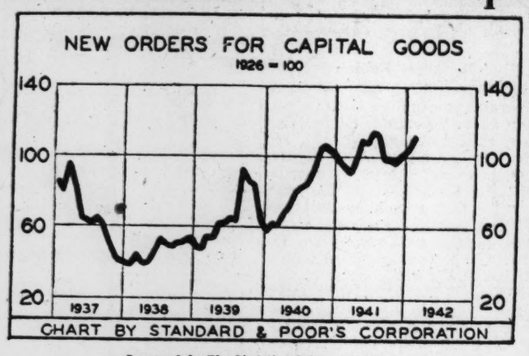
Volumes for the 1941 week, last week, and the current week are:

	Mar. 20, '41	Mar. 13, '42	Mar. 19, '42
Total	$89,558,000	$133,267,000	$273,702,000
Private	16,618,000	12,167,000	13,523,000
Public	72,940,000	121,100,000	260,179,000
State and Municipal	23,639,000	11,052,000	13,350,000
Federal	49,301,000	110,048,000	246,829,000

Booklet on Municipal Taxes

A booklet entitled "Will Municipal Bonds Be Taxed?" has been issued by Lyons & Shafto, municipal bond specialists of New York and Boston, analyzing the effect of taxation upon income and market values of state and municipal bonds.

New Capital Goods Orders Rise With Accelerated War Output



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The quickened pace of war production has been reflected in increased capital goods orders during the past few months, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. This is in contrast with the earlier period when deliveries were so far behind that it was considered futile to place further orders.

Girdler, Rugged Individualist, Fits Well in New Plane Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Western oil men who gathered here recently for their regional meeting under the American Petroleum Institute, heard Tom M. Girdler as their featured speaker. The industrialist, who has made an enviable name for himself as an individualist at the head of Republic Steel Corporation, thereby made his first major public appearance here as a new aircraft executive in the nation's aviation capital.

His words, as with every manufacturer and worker today, exhorted all interests to increase production without interruption in order that victory can come soon.

Beyond his "fight-talk" service, however, his very appearance stressed a new phase in aviation, with import to immediate arming and to postwar transportation.

The new phase hinges on Mr. Girdler's added duties as an industrialist and financial expert. Just before declaration of war, Mr. Girdler, with the aid of other experts, consummated the purchase of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation by Vultee Aircraft Corporation. In itself, the deal was one of the biggest in the past decade. Also, it brought to a wider front the large-scale experience in steel making which had already boomed a floundering plant in Downey into a leading production line.

50,000 Turning 'Em Out

Today there are more than 50,000 workers turning out several important bomber and fighter models at Consolidated in San Diego, and at Vultee in this county, in Wayne, Ind., and Nashville, Tenn.

In addition to his reputation as an aggressive and able independent steel maker, Mr. Girdler early became a strong proponent of open-shop labor policies; his activities, criticized by the National Labor Relations Board and the Senate's La Follette Committee, long ago encouraged many unionists to regard him as anti-labor.

In coming to southern California, he is greeted as a "brother" as far as labor views are concerned, for the great majority of manufacturers and business leaders here retain open-shop, anti-New Deal views despite NLRB rulings.

To a great extent, war has minimized labor agitation here, but before the war, the Congress of Industrial Organizations gained its present contract with Vultee only with the aid of a strike, and there have been strong strike threats at Consolidated, where the American Federation of Labor has a contract.

Maj. Rueben Fleet, Consolidated's founder who retained a salaried position after selling out, had been regarded as a lone-wolf in aircraft dealings, especially in regard to wage stabilization. Whether Mr. Girdler's independent background will close the breach with other manufacturers remains to be seen in postwar years, although it's practically an academic question now, for in wartime all sides seem to be co-operating almost beyond expectation.

Alert Postwar Management

Unless unionists allow memories of Mr. Girdler's background to influence their tactics in regard to employment of women and Negroes, the added experience of the steel maker is expected to assure smooth sailing.

In taking over Vultee in 1937, Mr. Girdler became one of the few outside industrialists to enter large-scale aviation. General Motors' interest in North American Aviation and Henry Ford's renewed interest under war requirements, are about the only others that can be ranked with Mr. Girdler's "invasion."

In fact, long before American industry generally had been "converted" to war production, Vultee had become a major interest to the able industrial management headed by Mr. Girdler. Ahead of the war declaration Mr. Girdler and Mr. Ford had both been complimented for gearing up war production while differing at many points with President Roosevelt.

The revitalization of Vultee with the help of Wall Street experts, together with the mammoth Consolidated "consolidation" indicates that in postwar years, "V.-C." will be assured of alert managers to make the most of civilian and reconstruction opportunities.

This financial background is ranked with latter-day interest of bankers in the film industry, and if Hollywood is any precedent, those with Wall Street connections may have an advantage. However, the intense experience of such local independents as Douglas and Lockheed in financial and industrial matters may already have offset any so-called Wall Street advantage.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Irregular				
1st N Bk (St P)	$5.50		Mar. 26	Mar. 24
Harbauer Co	12½c		Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Houston Natural Gas Corp	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Johnson Serv Co	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Standard Screw Co	30c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
United Bond Fd	10c		Mar. 31	Mar. 16
United Income Fd	12c		Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Wabasso Cotton Co Ltd	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Resumed				
El Dorado Oil Wks	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
20th Cent Fox Film	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Initial				
AmHrd Rub (nw) Do pf	25c $1.75		Mar. 31 Mar. 31	Mar. 21 Mar. 21
Regular				
Amer Locker Co, Inc. $1.50 non-cum Class	30c		Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Baldwin Rubber	12½c	Q	Apr. 21	Apr. 9
Calif Packing	37½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Do 5 pf	62½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Cent Aguirre As	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 31
Cent Nat Bank (Richmond, Va.)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do	50c	Q	July 1	June 25
Chillicothe Paper Co 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Clayton & Lambert Mfg	25c		Mar. 12	Mar. 4
Conn Gen Life Ins	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Consolidated Wt Pw & Paper Co	60c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 12
Equity Fund, Inc (Richmond)	5c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
1st Nat Bk (Philadelphia, Pa.)	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Florsheim Shoe A	$4	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do B	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Grief Bros Cp, A	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Griggs Cooper & Co pf	80c		Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Horn & Hand Bak N J	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Houston Nat Gas Cp 1st cum pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Indian Motorcycle	$7½c		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Iowa Pub Serv $7 1st pf	30c		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
do orig pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do $6.50 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do $6 1st pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Nat Dept Strs pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Nat Shawmut Bk (Boston, Mass)	30c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Natl Tool Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Northwn El 7 pf	10c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
do orig pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Ohio Pub S 7 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Ohio Pub S 7 pf	58 1-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do 5 pf	58 1-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Ohio Serv Hold Cp $5 non-cum pf	42 2-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Peo-Pitts Trust (Pittsburgh, Pa)	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Safe Dep&Tr Co (Baltimore, Md)	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
St. Joseph Ry, Lt, H & Pr 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 17
Shenandoa Razon Do A	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pr pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
So Am Gold&Platl	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Stearns Mfg, Inc	10c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Tagg't Cp $2.50 pf	10c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 18
Telluride Pwr 7 pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Temple Coal $6 cum cv pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Twent Cent-Fox Film Cp $1.50 conv pf	25c		Mar. 25	Mar. 5
United Fuel Invest, Ltd 6 pref	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Warren Refin&Chem	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Wheeling&L E Ry	75c		Apr. 2	Mar. 23
	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 24

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, March 23

Consolidated Car Heating Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Container Corp. of America (Com.) (9 a. m.)
Dixon (Jos.) Crucible Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, March 24

American Safety Razor Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Gimbel Bros., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)
Hershey Chocolate Corp. ($4 Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
McCall Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (4% Adj. Pfd.) (10:45 a. m.)
Reading Co. (Com.) (12 m.)

Wednesday, March 25

Air Reduction Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Corn Products Refining Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
Hecker Products Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Hercules Powder Co. (6% Pfd.) 10 a. m.)
McLellan Stores Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:45 p. m.)
Washington Gas Light Co. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Thursday, March 26

American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
McCrory Stores Corp. ($5 Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
National Distillers Products Corp. (Com.) (11:15 a. m.)
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)

Friday, March 27

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. (4½% Pfd. & Com.) 3:30 p. m.)
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.)

Hewitt Rubber Earnings Rise

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hewitt Rubber Corporation's earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, were $396,304, or $2.35 per share on the 168,188 shares of capital stock outstanding, as compared with $280,701, or $1.68 per share, in the previous year. President Thomas Robins, Jr., reported that sales were more than double those of any previous year in the company's history, due to greatly enlarged demand for the company's regular line of industrial rubber products, together with a growing demand for special airplane equipment introduced a year ago by the company's Aircraft Products Division.

Pere Marquette Net Drops

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway Company reported February net income of $27,986, compared with $301,193 for the corresponding month of 1941. Gross income was $2,890,319, against $3,-033,647 a year ago.

Grain Alcohol Plant Building Seen Held Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate subcommittee was told that industrial alcohol would be produced from grain at less than half the cost of that distilled from sugar derivatives but that the WPB had refused to grant priorities for the construction of alcohol plants.

George E. Johnson, President of the Farm Crops Processing Corp. of Nebraska, testified that he had proposed without success to build five grain alcohol plants, each to produce 10,000 gallons a day.

The country will need about 275,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol this year for the manufacture of munitions and other war materials, Mr. Johnson said, and upwards of 400,000,000 gallons in 1943.

Asked by Chairman Gillette (D) of Iowa whether the Government had shown a sympathetic attitude toward his proposal, Mr. Johnson said:

"I would say it was just the opposite."

Frasier Moffett, of the WPB's chemical division said that construction of the plants would require a large amount of critical materials.

Grain alcohol could be produced at a cost of 20½ cents a gallon, he said, compared with the 50 cent per gallon which he testified the Government was paying for alcohol made from molasses

Mr. Johnson, who preceded Dr. L. M. Christensen, Nebraska State University chemist as a witness, declared he and his associates had arranged options on 80 per cent of the construction materials needed, but his conversations with Mr. Moffett made him feel it would be useless to apply for priorities on the balance.

"We haven't filed an application because we feel it would do no good unless the attitude of the WPB changes," he said.

Mr. Moffett told him the problem had been solved with "the whisky people," he said, explaining that the Government planned to divert part of the output of existing distilleries into industrial channels.

Mr. Johnson questioned, however, whether sufficient tank cars would be available to move beverage alcohol from one distillery to another for rectification. He also said that this program called for the use of 1,000,000 tons of raw sugar.

Nelson May Testify On Resignation Of Robert R. Guthrie

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, probably will be called next week to testify before a House military sub-committee investigating the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie as chief of the WPB textile, clothing and leather goods branch, Chairman Charles Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania, said today.

The committee called for testimony today from George Doherty and Marshal Hale, Jr., Mr. Guthrie's aides who resigned with him. First witnesses next week were expected to be A. J. Rice, adviser on textile procurement, and Philip Reed, chief of the bureau of industry branches, from both of whom Mr. Guthrie testified he failed to receive the co-operation necessary to work out programs for conservation of wool and other textiles.

In testimony yesterday, Mr. Guthrie complained of failure to properly plan in WPB for stockpiles and conservation of textiles, and said difficulty was encountered in obtaining information on the military needs for these materials.

He attributed his resignation last Saturday to failure of his superiors to give him proper support and to insubordination by some of those working under him.

Earlier he had asserted that some dollar-a-year men in WPB had found it difficult to subordinate their private business interests to the public welfare.

Limit on Charge Accounts Weighed

NEW YORK (AP)—Possible future limits on use of charge accounts will be discussed Friday at a meeting of credit managers and store heads, the National Retail Dry Goods Association announced.

Such limitation, the association said, would be in line with Federal Reserve Board attempts to reduce the difference between potential purchasing power and the amount of consumer goods to be available.

The association said that the difference—called by the reserve board an "inflationary gap"—might be affected by a change in charge account regulations and that retailers would co-operate in any changes deemed necessary.

Pacific Fruit Express To Buy New Equipment

OMAHA (AP)—Pacific Fruit Express has been authorized to spend more than $21,000,000 for new and rebuilt freight cars and heavy repairs to equipment in 1942, the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, joint owners of the company, announced.

Orders for 2,000 new cars are expected to be placed shortly and it is hoped deliveries will start before the end of this year or early in 1943. P. F. E. will rebuild 2,560 of its cars completely, providing new bodies of improved type and make extensive repairs on 3,000 others during the same period.

Elected Director

Greystone Studios

George W. Mason

Elected a director of the Square D. Company, succeeding F. Eberstadt, who has accepted an appointment to a Government post. Mr. Mason is President of Nash-Kelvinator Corp.

Freight Carloadings Up 3.7 P. C. in Week; 5.2 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 799,356 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 14.

This was an increase of 28,659 cars, or 3.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 39,749 cars, or 5.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 179,968 cars, or 29.1 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	—Incr. Over— Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	373,871	16,353	45,377
Less-than-carlot mdse.	146,821	†1,698	†12,468
Coal	155,612	10,239	†6,634
Grain and grain products	38,233	†123	5,671
Livestock	10,868	179	679
Forest products	47,486	4,349	8,042
Ore	12,710	†631	†535
Coke	13,755	19	†386

†Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled on railroads reporting for the week ended March 14 included:

	March 14	Prev. wk.	Yr. ago
Atchison	30,930	29,698	25,464
Seaboard Airline	18,964	17,078	16,585
Chicago-Eastern Ill.	5,910	6,044	6,481
Ches. & Ohio	38,918	31,213	38,113
Nickel Plate	22,610	21,634	18,511
Pere Marq.	11,704	11,662	12,972
Delaware & Hudson	19,554	19,316	16,148
Reading	45,027	42,823	38,897
Jersey Central	26,447	26,684	22,420
Rock Island	28,566	27,889	24,532
Erie	50,251	29,709	28,979
Great Northern	16,268	16,649	14,400
Northern Pacific	15,142	14,998	13,658
New York Central	91,676	96,339	96,343
New Haven	31,625	31,143	26,565
Norfolk & Western	29,136	29,273	29,350
St. Paul	31,274	31,616	29,540
Frisco	17,841	17,603	15,269
North Western	30,923	32,131	27,562
M-K-T	9,364	8,923	7,353

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat:			
May	1.25⅛	1.26	.87⅛
July	1.28	1.27⅞	.84½
Sept.	1.29⅛	1.29¾	.85
Corn			
March		.83⅝	
May	.86⅞	.87	.63⅞
July	.89	.89¼	.64¼
Sept.	.91⅜	.91¼	.64¼
Oats			
May	.54⅞	.55	.36¼
July	.54½	.54½	
Sept.	.54¾	.54⅞	.32¼
Soybeans			
May (old)	1.89⅜	1.89⅝	1.05⅜
May (new)		1.91⅛	
July (old)	1.91¼	1.91⅝	1.02⅛
July (new)	1.93⅛	1.93⅝	
Oct.	1.85¼	1.84⅝	
Rye			
May	.77⅛	.77¾	.44
July	.80⅝	.85⅜	.45½
Sept.	.83¼	.83⅛	.48
Lard			
March	12.55	12.55	
May	12.82	12.82	7.42
July	12.82	12.82	7.62
Sept.	12.82	12.82	7.80

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.59	18.63	18.57	18.61	18.59
July	18.66	18.71	18.65	18.70	18.66
Oct.	18.77	18.82	18.75	18.80	18.77
Dec.	18.80	18.84	18.78	18.84	18.81
Jan.	18.18b				b18.80
b—Bid.					

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	131.00	131.00	131.00	131.00	131.3b
May	132.2	132.4	132.2	132.4b	132.4
July	132.7	132.7b	132.7	132.7b	132.7b
Oct.	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7b	132.7b
b—b d.					

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98b				13.98b
July	13.98b				13.98b
b—Bid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.68N				8.68
July	8.71N				8.71b
Sept.	8.76N				
b-Bid. N-Nominal.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*March	32.40	32.45	32.40	32.45	32.80
Eggs					
†October	32.30	35.00	31.90	32.10	32.35
‡March	30.20	30.20	29.90	29.90	33.05
‡April				29.75b	
Potatoes					
March				2.60b	
April				2.76b	
November	2.51	2.52	2.50	2.52	2.51
b-Bid. *S.s. †R.s. ‡S.p.f.					

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Figge. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender

CHICAGO (AP)—The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, manufacturers of bowling and billiard equipment, reported net income of $2,036,687 or $4.38 a common share in 1941 against net income of $2,383,497 or $5.05 a common share in 1940.

Skelly Oil Net Nearly Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—Skelly Oil Company reported for 1941 net income, after all charges, depletion and depreciation, amounted to $5,913,826, equal to $6.02 a common share, against $3,316,678, or $3.28 a share, in 1940.

Would Fight N. Y. Fare Boost

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The Public Service Commission has asked Governor Lehman and the Legislature for a $80,000 appropriation to "carry on a fight" against railroads' efforts to boost intra-state commutation fares.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
7 2½s 72-67	100.29	100.29	100.29

New York City Bonds

24 3s '80	103¼	102½	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	102	102	102
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	81¾	81¼	81¼
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅛	102½	103½
4 Am Int 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Am T&T 3½s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅜	106½	106⅜
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Atl&Birm 4s 33	25	25	25
4 AC Line cit 4s 52	70¾	70⅜	70⅜
5 A C Line 4½s 64	65¼	65	65¼
1 A C Line 5s 45	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64¾	64¾	64¾
10 B&O 95 st A	38	37⅞	37⅞
2 B&O 95 st C	43	43	43
8 B&O 2000 st D	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
75 B&O cv 60 st	41¼	40⅞	41
14 B&O 4s 48	61	60½	61
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
2 B&OSW 50 st	47½	47½	47½
1 B&OTC 4s 50	53	53	53
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41	41	41
4 Boston&Me 4s 60	74¼	74	74¼
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57B	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 J1y	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 Can Pac 5s 54	88	88	88
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	83	83	83
21 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7	7	7
13 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7	7	7
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅜	18¼	18¼
18 Chi&Alton 3s 49	20⅛	20	20
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	79½	79⅛	79⅛
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	71⅜	71⅝	71⅝
26 Chi&E Ill Inc 97	31	31	31
7 ChiNW Inc 4½s 2038	38¼	38¼	38½
10 Chi & L 6s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Chi I & L 6s 47	33	33	33
10 Chi I & L 5s 47	32¼	32⅛	32¼
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
55 CMSP&P 5s 75	15⅛	15	15¼
8 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 CM&SP 4½s 89F	52¼	52¼	52¼
13 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41¾	41½	41½
13 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35¼	35⅛	35¼
15 CHI&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2 Chi&NW 4s 87	34	34	34
14 Chi & NW 3½s 87	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
16 CRI & P 4s 88	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
18 CRI & P 4s 99	24½	24½	24½
3 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	15	15	15
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51⅛	51	51⅛
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	51⅛	51	51
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	79	79	79
2 Col & So 5s 52	22½	22½	22½
20 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	91⅞	92
1 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
7 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108	108	108
2 Con Edis 3½s 70	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pw 3½s 65	108	108	108
12 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
6 D&RG 4½s 36	17½	16⅞	17½
43 D&RG 4s 36	17	16¾	17
16 D&RGWW 5s 55 Asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
77 D&RG West 5s 78	17¼	16⅞	17¼
4 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	27	27	27
31 Erie 4½s 2015	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
12 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90½
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9½	9½	9½
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8½	8½	8½
5 Food Mach 3s 56	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 5s D	96	96	96
7 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97¼	97¼
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96	96⅞
2 G Bay&W deb B	8	8	8
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	92	92	92
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57¾	57¾	57¾
10 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
37 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47⅜	47¾
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 51	90¼	90¼	90¼
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	51¼	51¼	51¼
31 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	47¾	48
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¼	47¾
27 Ill Cen 4s 66	45⅜	44¾	45⅜
49 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49½	49¾
28 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45¼	45⅛
5 Int GtNor 1st 6s 52	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 Int TT 4½s 52	49¾	49½	49¾
1 Int T&T 5s 55	52	52	52
10 KCFS&Mem 4s 36	53¾	53	53
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	73¼	73¼	73½
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 L S & M S 23½s 97	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Leh Cn&Nav 6s 54A	78	78	78
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49¼	49½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003

Exchange Head Sees Benefit in Lowering Capital Gains Tax

G. M. Workers' Annual Wages Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—During 1941 average annual earnings of regular hourly rate employees of General Motors in the United States, including those who had intermittent employment during the year, increased to $2,141 in 1941, from $1,804 in 1940 and $1,503 in 1939, it was disclosed by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the corporation, in a statement issued in connection with the forthcoming annual report.

The average annual earnings in 1941 represent an increase of 42 per cent over 1939. Average hours worked per week by these same employees increased to 40.7 in 1941, 39.1 in 1940, an increase of 4 per cent.

"For the year 1941," Mr. Sloan said, "the average hourly earned rate of the corporation's employees in the United States was about 43 per cent higher than that prevailing in all manufacturing plants and approximately 29 per cent higher than the rate in 25 major manufacturing industries."

During 1941 the total employment and pay rolls of General Motors reached an all-time high level, with the average number of salaried and hourly employees on the corporation's pay roll throughout the world increasing 22 per cent to 303,827, as compared with 249,386 in 1940. At the same time the total pay rolls jumped from $492,246,017 in 1940 to $669,744,870 in 1941, an increase of 36 per cent.

The average number of hourly rate employees in the United States alone showed an increase of 23 per cent, from 180,576 in 1940 to 221,709 in 1941. Likewise, wages paid to hourly rate employees in the United States increased 40 per cent, from $357,252,822 in 1940 to $500,422,165 in 1941.

Among the employee plans outlined in the annual report are the Bonus Plan, Group Insurance Plan, Employees Contributory Retirement Plan, and the Separation Allowance Plan.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In March 14 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale community prices increased 0.2 per cent during the week ended March 14, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The index is now 97.1 per cent of the 1926 average. This is the highest level since September, 1928, and is 20 per cent above the like period of last year.

The indexes for 5 of the 10 major commodity groups changed during the week. Farm products and textile products rose 0.8 per cent as stocks of gasoline in the mid-continent area reached new high levels and quotations were lowered.

	(1926=100)		P C Changes to Mar 14, 42 from	
	Mar. 14 1942	Mar. 7 1942	Mar. 1941	Mar. 15 1941
All commodities	97.1	96.9	+ 0.2	+20.0
Farm products	102.3	101.5	+ 0.8	+44.3
Foods	95.8	95.8		+28.9
Hides & leather	116.4	116.4		+13.2
Textile products	95.9	95.1	+ 0.8	+24.2
Fuel & light mtls	78.2	78.5	— 0.4	+ 7.7
Metal & products	103.7	103.7		+ 6.0
Bldg materials	110.2	109.9	+ 0.3	+10.9
Chem & allied	97.1	97.1		+22.6
Housefurnish gs	104.1	104.1		+14.6
Misc commod	89.4	89.2	+ 0.2	+16.1
Raw materials	97.4	97.1	+ 0.3	+30.7
Semimnfd atcls	92.1	92.0	+ 0.1	+11.4
Manufact prods	97.9	97.7	+ 0.2	+16.5
Com other than farm products	95.9	95.9		+15.4
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The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER,
March 19, 1942. *Treasurer.*

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15

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Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Levying of Equitable Taxes Most Thorny Fiscal Problem

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Did you or did you not discuss taxes with someone this week? If you did not your interest in mundane affairs might be said to be as close to the vanishing point as Robinson Crusoe's interest in a foppish cane or Hitler's in Christian morals.

This week, the collective American citizen paid, or at least there fell due, the heaviest Federal taxes ever borne. It was paid willingly, by many with satisfaction and even enthusiasm. The payment represents for a large section of the population perhaps their most important contribution to the war effort. This burden will grow heavier, much more so; hence, it is inconceivable that there are people who are not in one way or another conscious of the daily incidence of taxation upon their lives.

How Distribute the Burden

Today, the problem of stripping ourselves of more of the trappings of a high standard of living exercises the attention of every class of society, of state and Federal legislators. How to arrive at a tax formula that will be inherently fair to everyone who has income will require the keenest scrutiny of the liveliest intellects, for the problem goes to the bottom of everyday living throughout the land. Taxing to pay for war and to prevent inflation is a dual purpose most difficult of attainment. Shall there be a sales tax; shall personal exemptions be lowered or eliminated; shall the capital gains tax be taken off the statute books; shall there be a law to limit profits during the war; shall excess profits be jumped to as high as 75 per cent; shall the higher revenues needed be taken, as the American Federation of Labor proposd on Thursday of this week, "from the surplus income of individuals and corporations"?

That conformity or agreement as to principles is not too much to expect, but wide differences of opinion as to methods are well nigh inevitable. Continued clash may well be looked for between those who would use the tax as an instrument of reform and others who regard it merely as a revenue-raising tool. At any rate, most agree that taxes will be so drastic as to push the standard of living down to the level of 1932, assisted, of course, by rationing. This can readily be believed when it is realized that war expenditures are now in excess of $100,000,000 a day and that, including social security taxes, the Treasury's program calls for levies totalling about $27,000,000,000. This tax total is, of course, not equal to one half of next year's budget which is put at $59,000,000,000, of which $6,000,000,000 is for ordinary government expenses.

Validity of the Sales Tax

The reason that there is so much talk now of sales taxes, increased excise taxes, withholding taxes, higher estate and gift taxes is because economists as well as legislators are beginning to feel that corporation income is beginning now to approach the point of diminishing returns. This is not to argue that corporate taxes cannot properly be taxed more than at present. The annual 1941 income reports of leading companies now being published show earnings well ahead of 1940. The Federal Reserve Board reported that 629 larger companies showed an aggregate gain of about 20 per cent over the previous year. Obviously, such profits or possibly larger ones for 1942 in instances are fair game for the tax collector. But when all is said or done, these returns will not meet the situation.

The Treasury proposal which ups excess profits taxes 15 per cent for each bracket until 75 per cent is reached, added to the 31 per cent surtax for income in excess of $25,000, will probably produce $3,000,000,000 more than the current take. This would bring corporate taxes to about $10,250,000,000. Individuals of low to medium incomes would under the Morgenthau plan pay double what they pay now, and the upper brackets would wince under a levy that would take $10,418 of a $25,000 salary, $27,715 out of $50,000 and $69,625 out of $100,000. Individuals would pay the Government about $8,200,000,000. Excise tax of $4,620,000,000, estate and gift taxes of $850,000,000, and social security taxes of $3,000,000,000 make up the balance of the $27,000,000,000 aimed at.

Would Hit Lower Incomes

The Treasury plan may be unrecognizable after it comes out of the Congressional hopper. Those who favor the A. F. of L. views say that the low income earners, that is, those below the exemption figure, are already heavily taxed through indirect levies, such as manufacturers' excise taxes. This objection could be obviated if, as the National Retail Dry Goods Association proposes, all manufacturers' excise taxes except, say, on liquor and tobacco be replaced by a simple retail sales tax. Such a tax would have the advantage, not only of broadening the tax base and bringing in more revenue, but would aid in making every element in the land tax-conscious. A sales tax, while it cannot be imposed as to be altogether equitable, would not hit the earner so hard as a withholding tax, because as a buyer he would have a choice as to how much he pays. He automatically adjusts his spending to the tax he must pay. This spending is taxed directly and saving is promoted.

The argument that such a tax discriminates unfairly against the lower paid worker is offset by the fact that if the increased spending powers of all groups is not siphoned off in taxes, inflation will take it away from the low income even more surely than taxes do. Already consumers are faced with price inflation in 1942 of nearly $9,000,000,000, according to Department of Commerce figures, or an increase of 12 per cent. What is this but a tax on income for everybody, part of the price to pay for a Congress which would not or could not take the bold steps necessary to stabilize the wage and price structure.

The Graduated Sales Tax

A 5 per cent sales tax on manufacturers' sales of finished articles, excluding professional, personal, and repair services as well as service industries, and exempting sales to the Federal Government, is estimated to yield $1,875,000,000; a 5 per cent tax at wholesale $2,238,000,000 and a 5 per cent tax at retail $3,113,000,000. A 10 per cent tax would bring nearly double the above amounts. A graduated tax on retail sales, that is, one taxing food and clothing less than other items, is finding some favor. Last year retail sales volume amounted to $55,000,000,000 and may be $65,000,000,000 this year.

Like the rain, which falls on the just and unjust alike, a sales tax falls on those whose income has stood still, gone down or increased. The best that can be said for it is that it taps income immediately wherever income is; it is merely a supplementary tax, and it assuredly is deflationary. Socially it is hard to defend and Congress is well aware of the opposition of union labor and low income workers.

A withholding tax might be serviceable. Canada has instituted such a tax, one of 5 per cent on single persons earning more than $660, 7 per cent on single persons earning more than $1200, and 5 per cent on married persons earning $1200 or more. The same argument is made against tax deduction at the source as against the sales tax. However, it, too, is merely a supplementary tax. It cannot be overlooked that it is the income taxes which are the backbone of the tax program and they are levied in accordance with ability to pay.

Taxes Have a Ceiling

Legislators in searching for a maximum tax load will find a ceiling on taxes. That ceiling is where more taxes make it unwise for a concern to spend money for new machinery and equipment so that it might reduce costs. If a company can no longer retain enough of earnings in the business to increase efficiency, thus offsetting higher wages, and sell at lower prices to consumers, it would have to try to borrow to keep abreast of the times. But investors lack the desire to put money in businesses where taxes will take 75 to 80 per cent of the savings effected.

Dividends from now on will have to be cut or eliminated in a great many cases because companies need the working capital to take care of the great increase in volume without corresponding increase in net income. Like individuals who must cut their standard of living to meet bills, so corporations will have to run twice as fast merely to keep from going backward.

The best intentions in the world will never produce a wholly equitable, easy-to-swallow tax. The criterion as ever must be the greatest good to the greatest number. If the idea of punitive taxes gains headway because of past corporate misdemeanors, the entire fabric of business may get a setback which would affect adversely every worker. The goose, and it is an indispensable goose, that lays the golden egg of profit must be permitted enough sustenance and covering to go on laying. Without profits, there can be no taxes. There can be only confiscation. Even labor, traditionally suspicious of management, said this week that taxes should not be so heavy that "companies are driven out of business." That, of course, is only realism. Legislators are certain to consider this when evaluating the Treasury proposals.

Charge Accounts May Be Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Reserve Board officials were reported authoritatively to be considering restrictions on open charge accounts. At present, the board restricts only installment credit transactions.

No definite decision has been reached, but indications were that the new rules—if adopted—will require down payments on certain types of purchases, regardless of whether the customer agrees to pay for the articles in the usual 30 to 90 days or takes the 15 month maximum time permitted under present rules.

U. S. Requisitions Idle Blast Furnace for Mexico

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Idle since 1926, a blast furnace of the bankrupt Mississippi Valley Iron Company has been requistioned by the United States Government for shipment to Mexico City, E. Field Goltra, President of the company, said.

The requistion designated the American Rolling Mills Company as agent in the transaction for the Nacional Financiera, S. A. A price for the property will be fixed by Government appraisers, subject to appeal of the Court of Claims.

Schram Urges Capital Gains Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON (AP) — Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee a reduction in the present capital gains tax rather than an increase recommended by the Treasury.

"I earnestly believe," he said, "that the good which will come to the country as a whole from a lowering of the present capital gains tax will far exceed any benefits which our securities markets may derive, and that much more revenue will be realized in the aggregate from a lower tax than from the present one whose principal effect, as I see it, is to destroy incentive."

The Treasury has suggested that the maximum effective rate on long-term gains be increased from the present 15 per cent and 20 per cent to a flat 30 per cent single rate. Representative Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, has recommended a 10 per cent tax.

Saying that a reduction in the tax rate would actually bring more revenue, Mr. Schram told the committee:

No Venture Capital

"Under existing circumstances it is easy to see why business investments no longer attract private capital to the extent that they should in a healthy economy and why there is such a lack of much-needed venture capital.

"It seems to me that those who urge a higher capital gains tax lose sight of the very important and very fundamental fact that you can not derive revenue from a capital gains tax unless you have purchases and sales of capital assets. I think it is demonstrable that the high capital gains tax has been an important factor in discouraging people from making capital investments. In addition, it has discouraged those with profits from realizing them.

"I am convinced that the lowering of the capital gains tax will free equity capital and, by so doing, will not only help to shift a portion of the financing of the defense effort from Government to private capital, but also to increase the revenue derived from the capital gains tax itself."

Robert B. Dresser, partner in a Providence, R. I., brokerage firm, joined Mr. Schram in requesting changes in the capital gains tax structure and in opposing increased rates.

"It is probable," he said, "that with the great majority of taxpayers capital losses over a period of years exceed capital gains, so that the inclusion of capital gains and losses with ordinary income and deductions in the computation of net taxable income would result in a reduction of the taxes on ordinary income that would otherwise be payable.

"And yet, the inclusion of any class of capital gains, such as short-term capital gains, as a part of ordinary income without allowing the deduction of short-term capital losses from ordinary income is nothing short of confiscation. If we are to have a capital levy, let us not disguise it as an income tax or limit to to capital gains; but let it be applied to all capital."

Treasury Plan

The Treasury has suggested, too, that for long-term capital gains, one holding period of over 18 months be substituted for the present double period of 18 months and 24 months. Such gains would be included in taxable income at 50 per cent face value, then the maximum effective rate of 30 per cent would become effective.

For long-term capital losses, the Treasury recommended that they not be permitted as a deduction against ordinary income but only against long or short term capital gains. Short term losses would be permitted as a deduction from long term gains as well.

Elisha M. Friedman, New York consulting economist, said the Treasury's proposals would yield little revenue and violated the principle that a tax "should not destroy its source of other taxation."

"The proposed high rate of tax on long-term gains and the prohibitive rate on short term gains places a penalty on the seller but none on the buyer," Friedman said.

"It takes no prophet to predict that the coming boom in property and the coming collapse under the proposed restrictive capital gains tax will exceed by far that of the period of 1929 to 1932. The proposals will threaten a wild inflation and a perilous collapse in our national life."

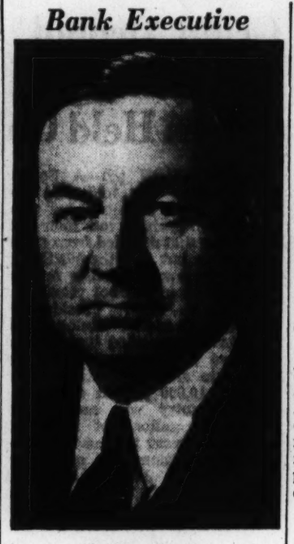
Glass 'Board' Found Cork Substitute in Insulation

NEW YORK (AP)—As a substitute for cork in very cold refrigerator and roof insulation, the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation announced a "board" made of glass fiber finer than human hair.

Imports of cork from Spain and Portugal have been limited by the war. The corporation said the fiber glass, finer than anything except eiderdown, could be pressed into boards one or two inches thick which might be used even for sidewalks.

Fiber glass has been used for insulation since the American process for making it was perfected several years ago, according to the corporation, but the glass board may be used for much lower temperatures.

Bank Executive



C. Alison Scully

Elected Executive Vice-President of Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Scully has been an officer of two New York banks since 1923, having served as vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York from 1926 to 1929 and as vice-president of the Bank of Manhattan Co. from 1929 to March 1, 1942.

North American Head Sees Lower Stock Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward L. Shea, President of the North American Co., said the company's plan of retirement of outstanding bonds "must necessarily result in a reduction in the earnings available for the common stock."

In a message to stockholders in the annual report, the head of the utility holding company disclosed that it had retired or called for redemption $23,524,000 of its debentures since April 15, 1941, reducing the amount outstanding to $46,476,000.

Further reductions in the funded debt will be made, he said, as circumstances permit "because of the company's position under the Holding Company Act and the uncertainty of the future."

Dividends on North American Co. stock have recently been paid in stocks of affiliated utility companies held in the former's investment account.

"The disadvantage of reduced income which would be imposed upon the common stockholders," Mr. Shea added, "will be somewhat lessened by the fact that, upon retirement of the company's senior securities, the equity of the common stockholders would no longer be subject to any prior claim."

Federal Income Tax Collections Increase Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Official Treasury records of income tax collections through March 18 totaled $1,671,591,218. In the similar period last year collections were $768,910,731.

Although March 16 was the deadline for filing annual returns, delay in reporting collections from the regional offices to the Treasury assured substantial additional collections before the month's books are closed.

The Treasury has estimated that the total taxes on 1941 income, including excess profits taxes on corporations and individuals, will be $8,753,000,000, but a large part of this sum will not be due until the quarterly payment dates in June, September, and December.

In the current fiscal year, which will end June 30, the budget estimate of income tax collections is $7,147,000,000, of which $3,911,459,648 actually had been collected through March 18.

United Corp. Plan Approved by SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities Commission has given the United Corporation permission to restate the value of its outstanding 2,488,712 shares of $3 cumulative preference stock from $50 to $5.

The company must get the approval of holders of the issue before making the change.

The restatement will create a special capital surplus fund of $111,992,047 against which no charge may be made without the approval of the SEC.

United proposed the alteration to facilitate the payment of dividends on the preference stock. It told the commission that a Delaware law barred declaration of dividends when the value of the issuer's property depreciated to less than the aggregate amount of capital represented by outstanding stock entitled to preference in the distribution of assets.

The company said, however, that it's own view was that the true value of its portfolio exceeded the liquidation value of the preference at its present stated value.

American Cyanamid Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Cyanamid Company reported 1941 net income of $6,766,292, equal after preferred dividend provisions to $2.42 a common share, compared with 1940 net income of $6,395,666, or $2.44 a share. The company, deducted $1,00,000 from its 1941 earnings and added it to a similar sum placed in a contingency reserve in 1940.

Babson Urges Budgeting For Every Family

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Income taxes this month hit a larger group than ever. Thousands of individuals, after making payments, see the need of giving more careful thought to their personal expenditures for the balance of the year. For the first time they are considering making up a budget.

Probably, however, few individuals have ever stayed with a budget to the bitter end and won a decision! However, with much higher taxes in the offing, many charitable calls, and the absolute necessity of buying defense bonds, more than the ordinary amount of planning is now needed to "make ends meet."

Budgets Are Tough

I'll take a chance on most anything, including a forecast as to the time of the ending of the war and as to what stocks, if any, are a buy! When it comes to recommending a budget, however, my head and my knees go back on me. Unless one is familiar with all the individual and family circumstances, only a catch-as-catch-can program can be outlined. Furthermore, the so-called human element is so unpredictable that it is doubly hard to make any budget recommendations with assurances that they will work out.

Here are some of the things I hear today: A truck driver with an annual income of $1,600 says, "I have no money in the bank to pay my next tax installment, but will borrow from friends." A junior executive earning $2,700 says, "I'll have to save every penny from now on." He's starting a little late! An executive, who earned $3,000 last year, confesses, "Unfortunately, I didn't save anything. I had to use the installment plan." A Government worker earning $1,900 says, "I paid my income tax on the 15th, but now am broke."

Who Should Budget?

There's only one answer to this—namely, our 40,000,000 families should at once start making a budget. If I were a young man, exempt from military service and contemplating a business career, I'd go into the "budget business." Most successful corporations prepare and adhere strictly throughout the year to a predetermined budget. Through an examination of the past year's production figures, receipts, and expenditures, plus an analysis of the business outlook for their particular industry, they are usually able to come within a fraction of a per cent in forecasting what their current year's income, expenses, and profit, or deficit, will be.

This, perhaps, is too much to ask of the individual; but, especially this year, an attempt should be made to plan coming expenditures as well as hoped-for savings. The job should, if anything, be easier now that the purchase of many items for civilian use is restricted. Many families may be pleasantly surprised by how little in the way of new goods they will need to get by on this year. It will be a good thing for once to cut out random spending, to operate strictly on a budget, and to watch the dollars pile up. Budgets—along with bullets—are needed to win World War II.

The Average Income

With our national income now running at the rate of $90,000,000,000 per year, the total income of each family averages $2,250. Of course, some families have larger incomes than $2,250, and others have far less on which to get along. However, as family incomes rise above the present average of $2,250 per year, the number of families so benefiting decreases rapidly. Remember, that less than 5 per cent of the people receiving any income at all have more than $5,000 a year.

Any pre-war arguments to the effect that the so-called money interests control our country are entirely fallacious. Control—politically and from a purchasing point of view—is embraced in the great mass of families which have incomes of even less than $2,250 per year.

Let me assume that an average family of four, of which two are children, has, after provision is made for Social Security payments, a net income of $2,250. This may seem small potatoes to a few readers of this column, but let me say that an income of this size is not to be sneezed at. Personally, I am much more interested in how families of this income group handle their money than I am in how those in the larger income brackets spend their money.

The above family might disburse its funds as follows:

Savings and taxes	$223
Food	627
Clothing	290
Housing	577
Transportation	210
Personal and miscel's	260
Benevolences	63
	$2,250

In spite of Social Security, a family's first duty is to preserve its own economic independence. Thus, I have allocated nearly 10 per cent of the average family's net income to taxes and savings. This is a relatively high per cent, and the majority of families never anywhere near reach it. About half this saving should go into straight life insurance and the balance kept in a savings bank account or invested in defense bonds.

Savings, as well as steel, will do much to win this war. I again urge my readers to get out of debt as soon as possible; but by all means make out a budget today and stick to it.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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This is the time to prove YOUR ANCESTRY
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Records; Research; Family Histories compiled.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

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ROOMS AND APTS.
The Service Bureau, opp. The Christian Science Publishing Society, 58 Falmouth Street, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE sales-manager, widely acquainted in Washington and other government purchasing points; 12 yrs.' selling experience; university grad.; 39; draft class 3A; excellent references. Newcastle 2525, 6526 Osceola, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION secretary, college graduate, good driver, desires responsible position in the west; loves children; excellent refs. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street, Boston.

LOYAL American citizen of German birth. Christian Scientist, wishes position as companion in motherless home; college graduate; musical; languages; good driver; free to go anywhere; excellent references. Martha Osterrieth, 178 Mason St., Greenwich, Conn.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. 2400.

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REAL ESTATE

A REAL BARGAIN
Brookline, Mass.
Brick single house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavs., 7 fireplaces, new plumbing, vapor oil heat; garden, brick terrace; Beaconsfield section; 3rd floor may be rented to pay all running expenses. Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENTALS SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1584

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

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This Smart Address is So Convenient to Everything
7 ROOM APARTMENT
24 Hour Elevator Service
90 Commonwealth Ave.
Corner Clarendon St., Boston
NORDBLOM MGT. HUB 7000

BALTIMORE, MD.—Two beautiful rooms, kitchen, bath, deck-porch, electric refrigerator, near car line; Howard Park. Liberty 0926.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
LARGE RECEPTION HALLS; ELEVATOR; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. SUPT., KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Exceptional 2-3-room apartments in remodeled house, $40-$60; large rooms, convenient, well heated, restricted. Tel. for appointment Saturday, Sunday or after 6:00, evenings, Ell. 1919.

DORCHESTER, MASS., Codman Square—3-4 room heated apartments, $45-$55; refined tenancy. Gen 8379.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 33 Sacramento St.—2 or 3 rooms with kitchen in private home convenient to Harvard Sq; Miss Littlefield, Kir 9668.

N. Y. C., 32 E. 68th St.—Gentleman's apartment, 2 room, Frigidaire; attractively furnished; exclusive house; service available; $85 monthly. BUtterfield 8-2343.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PEABODY, MASS. — 6-room cottage, 2-car garage, all modern improvements; land for garden; near 2 bus lines; price reasonable. Box B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SHIRLEY, MASS.—New; 5 rms.; view; 1 mile to stores, bus. Miss Lovering, 276 Chestnut Hill Avenue. Call Sta. 5433.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—8-room house, remodeled, all modern conveniences; steam heat; convenient to transp.; $45. PAR. 4314-J.

DESK SPACE

PART of office available to person in reliable business; refs. exchanged. Ken. 3393 or Box F-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

SUMMER RENTALS

HOLDERNESS, N. H.—For summer season, 12-room house, spacious grounds; also 6-room cottage, located on west shore Squam Lake. Apply MRS. N. PARISEAU.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; atten. if desired. Hollis L. I. Ho. 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1060.

PAYING GUESTS

VENTNOR, N. J., 20 South Weymouth—Harmonious home offers room with private or semi-priv. tiled bath, shower; near beach; rest.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Newly renovated home, pleasant, attractive, convenient to Martin and Bethlehem defense plants; gentlemen. MRS. WM. E. PUMPHREY, 2314 E. Hoffman St.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Light, attractive rooms; single or double; hot and cold water. M. PEAKES, Com. 3034.

BOSTON—Front room in quiet, refined home; homey atmosphere; kitchen privileges; a good view. Call Ken. 4143 (Mass.).

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Two young ladies to occupy bedroom and sun parlor; home privileges. Mrs. Laura Horne, 1001 N. W. 18th Terrace.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—DELIGHTFUL ROOM. 3 exposures; for gentleman; private home in near-by Maryland suburbs. Wisconsin 6293.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Comfortably furnished room, within easy access to train and trolley; parking space; gentleman preferred; references exchanged. Tel. Par. 6194-R.

Local Classified

(Continued)

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

BOARD DESIRED
for 16 year old boy on modern farm with family; strong but still requires patient and loving care. Reply in detail. Write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-28-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

GREENWOOD, MASS., 9 Linden St.—Sunny rooms, porches; quiet surroundings; ideal for rest; tray service; home cooking. Cry. 1483-J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical structural defense work; write training experience. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN to service merchandise vending machines; car necessary; state age and record of previous employment. Box B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT — Office building, full charge. Phone or write H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. La. 4-8004.

WANTED—Two men—one as chauffeur, butler, useful man, the other for general farm work; must understand care of livestock and poultry; white, Protestant, sober, reliable; references; pleasant surroundings, Connecticut. Write Box L-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN — Assist and learn insurance brokerage. Phone or write H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. La. 4-8004.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COUNSELOR with some following; New England mountain camp (modern, boys' and girls' divisions); exceptional opening for qualified counselor or former director; salary and commission. Box E-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED hairdresser wanted, high salary; vicinity Melrose; only best need apply. Box W-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK
Young lady wanted for Real Estate Office
Interviews 10:00-12:00, March 23
L. Price Realty Co., 24 Westland Ave., Boston

GOOD home and salary offered woman who will assist with housekeeping and cooking; 2 adults and 4 children; small N. J. town, 50 miles N. Y. C. Write H. STANLEY JUDD, 22 East 40th Street, N. Y. C.

MALBA, L. I., N. Y., 122 Malba Dr.—General housework, middle aged preferred; good cook; no laundry; 2 in family. Trumbull, FL 3-0652.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LONG-established organization entering new field not affected by priorities has opening for a capable woman; previous experience not essential; liberal advanced commission-bonus; permanent and with attractive future. Westmorland Silver Div., 3rd Fl., 378 Stuart St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HEAD GARDENER American Citizen with 25 years' experience in all branches of horticulture, eastern states and California; trained in Holland at one of the horticultural schools; exceptional references; married. Box 110, Prides Crossing, Mass. Call Beverly Farms, 298-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PART time work desired by middle-aged exp. bookkeeper and stenog.; familiar with ins.; used to responsibility. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boton.

STENOGRAPHER-assistant bookkeeper, capable, reliable, wishes position; splendid refs. Write Box F-4, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—GOOD TIRES
'41 Chev. Sedan, like NEW $795
'40 Ford Tudor $545
Hoover Motors, Park Sq., Boston Hub. 7100

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO SERVICE SHOP
GOOD WORK FAIR PRICES
E. J. MacDonald, 760 Com. Av., Boston Lon. 7431

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERA SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT Printing and Developing
Ralph Harris Co. (Boston's Popular Camera Store)
47 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 7142

DRAIN SERVICE

CLEAN plugged and clogged sinks, drains, cesspools. Call us for our reliable tested service. MOR-ADE Chemical Co. 3078 Washington Street, Boston. Hig. 8720.

FLORISTS

R. D. CURRY
"Flowers in Fashion"
75 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange SO. 2-1812

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Rig. 1016, Boston, Mass.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
White-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches

PIANOS

STEINWAY PIANO—Used style K, mahogany case, fine tone, only $395. BALDWIN PIANOS, 159 Boylston Street, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

JAMES J. DILLEY, piano tuning, regulating, repairing; formerly tuner for Minneapolis Symphony 219 Gunlock Ave., Tampa, Fla. H28-001.

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

REFRIGERATORS

REFRIGERATORS bought, sold and exchanged; fine iceboxes, $6 up. MARKS, 615 Albany Street, Boston, Com. 8646.

RUG CLEANING

NEW RUG CLEANSING PROCESS Exclusive with us in BOSTON
9'x12' Domestic $4.95 Oriental $7.95
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4158

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS now open for soloist. Write Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 814 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded, $2.50 mo.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0661, 8 to 5 p. m.—5-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED CASH AND CARRY BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service PHONE 3-4216

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

THE MINGE FLORAL CO., INC.
453 Government St., Phone Dexter 1120
Mobile, Ala.

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery—Shoes—Hose
Dainty Lingerie

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

You Must Drive Your Car Longer
Let us SERVICE it—with Genuine Factory Parts—Factory Trained Mechanics
DODGE and PLYMOUTH
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7641

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
Barbizon Underthings
Hosiery, neckwear, linens, drapery materials.
150 SOUTH BEACH STREET

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

DOBY'S MEN'S SHOP
for
Easter Fashions
Beach Street at Volusia Avenue

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

SHELL GASOLINE and Golden Shell Oil
G. F. PEASE
Phone 9255 S. Federal Hi-way and 9th St.

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

FORT MYERS

Weatherly Electric Co.
2225 Hendry Street
Electrical Wiring
Complete Line of
Electrical Appliances
PHONE 676

MILLER'S GIFT SHOP
Easter Cards—Perfumes—New Bags—Spring "Hankies"—Costume Jewelry for your Easter Gift.
1019 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0763 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6133

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1755 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2896
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 2-5514

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Books of All Publishers
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Personal Stationery
Symphony Concert Tickets on Sale
44 S. E. First St. Phone 3-1849

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
Mary's Hat Shop
MARY P. KEMP
161 S. E. 1st St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

SMART WOMEN SHOP AT
Rose-Franzis
Gowns, Coats, Resort Wear
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Clyde Court Bldg.

MIAMI (Continued)

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-0491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-3080

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
67 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 2-4949

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Look your best in our Easter styles —or designed individually for you
at the
"GLORIA HAT SHOPPE"
9 Wash St. Arcade Orlando, Florida

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 8186
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
181 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

Hamilton's Standard Service
Main at Osprey Phone 7181
- ATLAS TIRES
- BATTERIES
- ACCESSORIES

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

SARASOTA (Continued)

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-630 Fourth Street, North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Select your
EASTER CARDS
GREETING CARDS GIFTS
AT BEULAH'S CARD SHOP
Shell Novelties
450 First Avenue North

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry (Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat
232 Second St., North

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida — 346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429
Philco Radios Kimball Pianos

GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for every home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1103-1109 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMAN'S
327 Clematis ⊕ West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ⊕ County Road and Sunset Avenue

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery — Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ATLANTA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 9436, 9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

COLUMBUS

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
1038 Broadway Phone 2307

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Goyons 235 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 7908

Exclusive Millinery
MARNEZ SHOP
17 West McDonough Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 288

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY
328 East Market Street
Phone 7101

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Europe

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 4, Karlavagsgatan 10
In Malmö, Saltavagsgatan 22
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Eugen **NIL** Aarau
Bachstr. 4 Tel. 2.23.07
Alkoholfreie Weine
Trockengemüse
(Wines without alcohol)

BASEL

Jaermann—Furniture
Simple and exclusive style—best Workmanship—Framing
Nauenstrasse 37 (S. B. B.) Tel. 4.82.79.

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY, LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Jubiläumsstrasse 59 Wyler BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 34

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 30 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3
(DRESSMAKING)

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommends

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 20-448, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAPISSIER - DECORATEUR
(Upholsterer — Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4, Rue Liotard Tel. 2.33.35

ST. GALL

Wiessner
Multergasse 2. Phone 233.05
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

EUG. KOLLER-MAURER
GROCERIES
Alle Lebensmittel
Lämmlisbrunnstr. 48. Tel. 2.23.87

HANS AMMANN
Comestibles
Provisions
Neugasse 46 Tel. 2.25.71

ZURICH

PASSENDE BLUMEN
Für jede Gelegenheit liefert
W. SCHIESSER
Hegibachstrasse 62, Ecke Streulistrasse
Tel. 2.91.59
(FLOWERS)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN UND HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

GASSMANN
Zürich, Rennweg 7
Joh. Jacob Parade Platz
First Class Home for Ladies' and Children's Garments.

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 2.46.50 u. 2.46.57
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer.
(Florists)

Mme. H. Seiler
MODISTE
Forchstrasse 72. Tel. 2.36.54
(MILLINER)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1046 3 Drakiew St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

BOOKS
School Books and Stationery, also Latest Novels and Biographies, Maps, Writing Materials, Handbags, etc.
MASKEW MILLER Limited
30 Adderley Street Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
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Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
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Melbourne Acclaims General MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

still thrilled by the General's statement March 20 that a grand Allied attack would supplant the present defense warfare, gave a great shout when the broad-shouldered supreme commander of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific stepped from the Adelaide express.

General MacArthur paid tribute to the Australian soldiers in his short talk to the welcoming throng.

"I am glad indeed to be in immediate co-operation with the Australian soldier," he said. "I know him well from World War days and admire him greatly."

Then he touched in a general manner on the coming struggle.

"I have every confidence in the ultimate success of our joint cause, but success in modern war requires something more than courage and willingness to die," the General said. "It requires careful preparation.

"This demands furnishing sufficient troops and sufficient material to meet the known strength of a potential enemy.

"No general can make something out of nothing. My success in the future will depend primarily upon resources which the respective governments place at my disposal.

"My faith in them is complete.

"In any event, I shall do my best.

"I shall keep a soldier's faith."

It was not known how long General MacArthur and his family would remain in Melbourne, but he took quarters at a hotel, declining many offers to stay at private homes in the city.

[The New York Times, in a dispatch from Melbourne, reported it originally was planned to treat General MacArthur's arrival as a military secret and that the secrecy had been carried to such a degree that mention of the General's name in any public place was frowned upon.

Last night, the New York Times reported, the lid was lifted at the suggestion of General MacArthur himself and the news of his impending arrival was allowed to spread throughout the city.]

The crowd began assembling an hour before the arrival of General MacArthur's train.

United States troops were drawn up as a guard of honor in an impressive greeting to their Commander.

High American and Australian service chiefs were headed by Deputy Supreme Commander Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett and Vice-Admiral Herbert Leary, Commander of the combined naval forces in the Australian-New Zealand area.

On his schedule General MacArthur had conferences with Army Minister Francis M. Forde, Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford, and Navy Minister J. M. Making, as well as consultations with United States service chiefs.

While the crowd waited for General MacArthur's train, the United States battalion guard went through the manual of arms, the first opportunity Australians had had to see such a display.

Among leaders greeting General MacArthur was Brig. Gen. Patrick Jay Hurley, United States Minister to New Zealand.

General MacArthur carried a walking stick but it was purely decorative.

He and his Philippine Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, rode together in a limousine down a long open area in the station. A loud roar arose from the crowd behind the barriers as they drove past.

Police had a difficult time clearing the way as the cars left the station and proceeded three blocks up crowded streets to a hotel.

There, too, crowds surged around the cars and gave a great cheer as General MacArthur emerged.

The General went immediately to the hotel suite to which Mrs. MacArthur and their son had gone. They had left the station quietly while the dignitaries were greeting the General.

The boy, apparently enjoying the excitement, left with his mother when she retired from the room where the General was meeting newsmen.

Greeting reporters and photographers, General MacArthur said "I want to say how glad I am to meet the Australian press. Some of the best friends I have are press men."

Southwest Pacific:

Japanese warplanes struck at the western coast of Australia again March 20, bombing Broome and Derby and attacking a small vessel near Darwin, it was announced today.

A force of heavy bombers and fighters participated in the attack on Broome and dropped about 50 bombs in the vicinity of the airdrome, killing one civilian and doing some damage to commercial aircraft, a communiqué said.

Derby, some 75 miles north of Broome, was attacked at about the same time by two Japanese planes, which swept over the town at a low altitude three times and strafed the ground with cannon and machine-gun fire.

A Japanese fighter which attacked a small ship near Darwin, almost 600 miles farther up the coast, fired about 500 shots at the vessel but failed to hit it, the communiqué added.

Two new raids on Port Moresby were the fifteenth and sixteenth on the town, Prime Minister Curtin stated in a communiqué. He added that no damage or casualties were known.

The communiqué said: "Port Moresby was raided twice today by Japanese aircraft. These were the fifteenth and sixteenth raids on the town.

"The first attack was made early this morning by a small force of Japanese fighters which machine-gunned the airdrome from 200 feet.

"They made two runs over the target, being engaged by antiaircraft fire all the time.

"No damage or casualties are known.

"The second attack, an hour later, was made by one heavy bomber which dropped six bombs from about 20,000 feet. It was driven off by antiaircraft fire.

"No damage or casualties are reported."

Philippines:

The War Department reported today a surprise raid by American and Philippine troops on Japanese forces near Zamboanga on the Philippine island of Mindanao in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

American and Filipino losses were described in a communiqué as negligible.

Meanwhile harbor defenses of Manila Bay were reported under "extremely heavy" shelling from Japanese artillery, which included 240-millimeter (about eight-inch) guns but the War Department said little damage of military consequence was done.

Fighting on the Bataan Peninsula continued in a lull.

In Australia, the War Department announced, Prime Minister John Curtin had appointed Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, United States Army, to command of Australian as well as United States air forces operating on the southern continent.

Burma:

British detachment fighting on the Irrawaddy Front in Burma has driven the Japanese from Letpadan, on the Rangoon-Prome Railway about 20 miles north of Tharrawaddy, it was officially reported today.

Letpadan is an important junction point about 100 miles northeast of the Irrawaddy delta port of Bassein. The railway from Bassein connected with the Rangoon-Prome Railroad at Letpadan.

Earlier, the British announced that the Japanese suffered 700 casualties in heavy fighting south of Toungoo, Burma, where Chinese cavalry was in action against Japanese armored cars, infantry and cavalrymen.

The official advices placed the Chinese-Japanese fighting on the Sittang River, on the left wing of the British-Chinese line defending mid-Burma.

The British said the Chinese and Japanese established contact in the Pyu area, 35 miles south of Toungoo, important British defense point, on March 19, after the British had withdrawn north of Pyu.

On March 29, the communiqué said, 600 enemy infantrymen, supported by cavalry and guns, crossed the Pyu River, only to be met by a small party of Chinese cavalry and infantrymen. The Pyu River empties into the Sittang just east of Pyu.

"It is believed the Japanese tried to envelop this party, but the Chinese managed to counter this movement and, inflicting considerable casualties on the Japanese, withdrew with negligible loss to themselves," the communiqué said.

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Florida All Stamps —It'll Be a Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — University of Florida students at Gainesville are "covering the State with defense stamps" as part of their war effort.

The labor department of the student government cabinet has placed a nine-foot map of Florida, with a section for each student enrolled in the University, in Bryan Lounge on the campus. Each square is to be covered with a defense stamp. A special section is reserved for faculty and university employees.

When the map is completely covered the stamps are to be converted into defense bonds to be added to the Tolbert Memorial Loan Fund for student aid.

Purchase of a stamp a week by each student is the goal of the labor department.

Australia Asks Equal Voice In War Councils

Continued from Page 1

bound up with the imminent threat of direct Japanese invasion.

Other matters are subordinated to it. Britain, on the other hand, like the United States, is concerned with the possible junction of the Japanese and Germans in the Middle East, which is of almost as much importance to Australia as is the direct Japanese threat from the north. The possibility arises that Germany will attempt to effect a junction with Japan through Egypt, Turkey, and the Suez and down through India while at the same time Japan attempts to continue its conquests through Burma to India. Thus the post to which Mr. Casey is being sent is of tremendous strategic importance.

Churchill's Aims

Mr. Churchill has not set up the Imperial War Cabinet established by David Lloyd George in the World War, in which the Dominions were represented. But he has now taken the unique step of picking out a Dominion diplomat to sit in the British Cabinet, to symbolize the unity of the Dominions, the Mother Country, and the United States.

At any other time the undercurrents in the present shift of Australian attention from London to Washington would attract attention. With Britain momentarily engaged in Europe, Australia obviously feels that its first hope of succor lies in America. A big AEF has arrived and General MacArthur is in command.

The complete understanding between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill fortunately smoothes the situation at every point.

Probably the biggest dividends of the Churchill visit are being paid now.

There is no difference in aims and objectives between Washington and London, and it is merely a matter of implementing them to the best advantage.

Warplane Production Soars; 60,000 Goal Believed Assured

Continued from Page 1

plained, that Buick would finish its entire originally scheduled 1942 output during the first six months of this year and by this July Buick will have built more engines than were planned for the first quarter of 1943, when production was supposed to reach its peak.

Buick's record is being paralleled in numerous other plants throughout the country.

It was to such successes as these that Brendan Bracken, the British Minister of Information, was referring when he stated in a recent speech at London's famous Guildhall that "I have some knowledge of the Americans' war effort and I prophesy to you that the United States will astonish the world by her powers of production."

Although no production figures have been announced by the Government since last September, it is known authoritatively that warplane output has kept on rising along the lines indicated by the figures for the first eight months of last year. Whereas, production was only 962 in February, 1941, it had risen to 1,914 by September—a jump of almost 100 per cent in seven months. Mr. Nelson's disclosure of a 50 per cent jump in the last three-months' period is seen here as a good indication that the phenomenal rise is continuing unabated.

Especially welcome to the Army is the knowledge that the output of the all-important big bombers built by the Boeing and Consolidated aircraft companies is now reaching formidable proportions after long months last year in which only a handful of these aerial dreadnaughts were turned out.

Not only has the Consolidated plant at San Diego established a continuously-moving assembly line for its B-24 four-engine bombers, it is already building and shipping trainloads of parts to be put together at a Government-built assembly plant "deep in the heart of Texas."

Willow Run Outlook

Before many weeks, production of B-24s and sub-assemblies will also start at the tremendous Ford plant at Willow Run, Mich., which expects to employ as many workers as there were persons in the State of Nevada 10 years ago. Various reports are going around as to the number of B-24s which Ford engineers expect to produce in this plant a day, but all that one is permitted to say is that officials here believe that the highest estimates will be the correct ones.

The original big bomber program, formulated before the United States entered the war, called for 500 four-engine bombers a month by July, 1943. Many officials are now confident, however, that this goal will be reached a year earlier and that by the middle of next year this country will be producing 1,000 of the far-ranging bombers a month.

Similar jumps are predicted in the output of two-engine bombers and pursuit ships, with the latter category already having reached the stage of mass production. Having solved most of their problems earlier than the manufacturers of the big bombers, the builders of pursuit planes are now turning them out in such swarms that a week's production today almost equals a whole month's rate of a year ago.

Santa Fe Boasts a Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Fe, N. M.

Walk around the plaza of Santa Fe until you come to a place where several Indian women are sitting on the sidewalk in the sunshine—and you are at the Palace of the Governors.

The Palace is least like a "palace" of any structure bearing that name, but when you learn of its history you cannot deny its claim to fame. One hundred governors have lived in the palace and over it have flown the flags of Spain, Mexico, the Confederacy, and the United States.

The Pueblo Indians probably did not bother to put up a flag when they drove out the Spaniards in 1680.

The palace was built by order of the Spanish crown in 1610. It was a fort as well as the seat of government. When the Indians wrested it from the Conquistadores, they used it for a stable. But the Spaniards came back and it was renovated.

After the Spanish and Mexican Governments used the palace, the American Territorial Government made it headquarters until 1885 when the New Mexican State Capitol was built. It continued in service as the Governor's residence until 1910 when the gubernatorial mansion was erected. Since that date the Historical Society of New Mexico has used the old palace as a museum.

The architecture of the building is simple—just two rows of rooms, none of which is of "palatial" dimensions. The back, or north row, is at a slightly lower level, necessitating a step down. Windows are deep-set since the walls are very thick and built of adobe (mud bricks). Floors are plain boards and the roof is flat as are most adobe structures.

Various exhibits of the Historical Society occupy separate rooms. Those from the old missions take the eye of many a tourist but others find old sea chests, weapons, saddles, and other accoutrements of the gold-searching Conquistadores most interesting.

Indians have their place in the palace museum with the displays of rugs, baskets and pottery—both modern and those of great antiquity. There are also models of the Indian pueblo dwellings and kivas (ceremonial caves).

Wander through these quiet rooms if you ever travel the old Santa Fe Trail. Glimpse the past that the old relics bring to mind and feel the spell of the Palace of the Governors. You'll surely visualize the building of it, the shouting, the fighting, the clanking of the armor of the lusty Spaniards, the secret planning of the conquests for its possession, the tense waiting of the besieged, the gay laughter and the music of happier times. The old palace. Palace, indeed!—**Laurence T. Cork.**

Price Appeal Made To Fruit Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Appealing to growers not to demand prices that will contribute to the spiral of inflation now under way, C. D. Cavallaro, manager of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, told the San Jose Realty Board the outlook for the dried fruit industry is moderately favorable because of war requirements.

Give Us Tools, Australia Says, And We'll Smash the Japanese

Continued from Page 1

Panama Canal and the oil would have to be refined first in the West Indies.

Persian Gulf, Nearest Point

The shortest haul of oil could come from the Persian Gulf. The oil producing areas near the Gulf, with refineries at Abadan and Bahrein in the Gulf, can easily supply all the oil Australia needs, 120,000,000 barrels of oil being refined there annually. From the Gulf entrance, it takes less than 5,000 miles to the port of Fremantle in Western Australia. From there, the oil can be shipped to Port Darwin or Melbourne at a distance of less than 2,000 miles. Oil to the defense highway in the interior is thus by 2,000 miles nearer from sources in the Persian Gulf than from America's West Coast.

An attempted blockade of Australia by Japan would concentrate along the East Coast of Australia and could not block at the same time oil shipments which are reaching Australia from the west. Oil to Australia will secure its fighting strength which will defeat the enemy.

The size of the continent makes it impossible to prevent Japanese landings at will. Australia cannot spread its manpower all over the continent—but will succeed by making strategic use of it. If it would try to defend everything it could not defend anything, even with a much bigger force than it can marshall at the present time.

Total Strength 1,500,000 Men

The total male population of Australia amounts to 3,600,000 persons. If every able-bodied man in the barracks from 18 to 48 should participate in the defense of his soil about 1,500,000 soldiers could be brought into the battle. Naturally, such an extreme effort could only succeed if all the women could take their places in the factories and fields to maintain the most important branches of production. The Japanese would need at least a force of 3,000,000 with superiority in the air to defeat the Australian home forces.

Australia cannot equip such an army but it already has a strong self-sufficient war production. In 27,000 enterprises 600,000 persons are employed. War production alone gives work to 250,000 persons. It produces rifles, machine guns, sub-machine guns invented by an Australian, field guns and trench mortars, anti-aircraft guns and all other small arms required in the field. By February of this year Australia had produced its 1,500th airplane, mainly trainers and torpedo bombers and a monthly production of 100 planes is under way.

Providing the Goods

Australian armament production, as well as shipbuilding, with an ambitious program of 60 freighters under construction, patrol-boats and destroyers, is based on the industrial area of Newcastle. There, the necessary steel of about 2,000,000 tons annually and 20,000,000 tons of coal are produced.

Strengthened by American convoys which must ship increasing quantities of airplanes and tanks, Australia can meet and defeat the enemy. The main dangers which Australia must face are its communication system and its oil supply.

Some six-sevenths of the Australian population of 7,000,000 settle in the southeastern part of the continent on one seventh of its size. This coastal section from Newcastle to Melbourne must be defended.

Port Darwin in the north cannot be defended against superior enemy forces, its harbor being too close to the Japanese bases in the Timor Sea. But if the enemy should attempt to invade Australia from the north he will remain some 2,200 miles from Sidney. It takes 1,000 miles of rail from Southern Australia to Alice Spring, the starting point of the defense highway of 600 miles across the central desert. From its northern end it takes 300 miles of rail to port Darwin.

The Australian railway system is frequently broken by changes of gauges. The main battle against the invader from the north will no doubt take place on the highway.

With sufficient gasoline at hand, Australia could shift its forces from the southeast to the highway in making use of the 800,000 motor cars which Australia has at its disposal. It would not be the first time that automobiles saved a front. Paris taxicabs in 1914 saved the Marne Front in carrying troops to the most menaced places.

Food Situation in France Relieved by African Grain

Continued from Page 1

fused to sell often at unremunerative prices, the markets were empty and illegal private sales took on enormous proportions, causing a "black market" which got almost beyond control.

Finally the Food Administration gave in and let the people buy and sell as they liked. With a strange contrariness, the farmers began to frequent the markets again and the food situation has eased up.

Even the parcel post is now being used to deliver food packets, and an important part of the population of the big cities, especially Paris, is being fed in that manner

Racketeers Imprisoned

The black market has in consequence become less of a danger and racketeers who had got control of markets of meat, poultry, butter, and eggs in many sections have been obliged to let down their exorbitant prices. Many have also gone to prison.

The black market has unfortunately meanwhile become general so that a large percentage of ordinary merchants receiving supplies at established prices from the Food Administration have two classes of clients—those they favor at their prices and the great body of consumers who still suffer because the few are favored.

A new law has just been issued providing confiscation and prison for these many thousands of semi-black market merchants.

Oil-Bearing Crops Urged

With the possibility of an even stiffer winter ahead, how to stave off famine is becoming the all-absorbing problem. As the lack of fat is the most serious danger, everyone with spare ground is being urged to produce oil-bearing plants.

France once had a million acres of oil-bearing plants, but the acreage fell to 30,000 in modern times, due to the import of cheaper vegetable and animal fats. Now this import is cut off except for peanut oil from North Africa.

The object of the present drive is to get 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres under cultivation and in linseed and other oil-bearing plants to provide vegetable oil for next winter when the meat ration will inevitably be lower than the present pound and a half to two pound monthly ration.

Potato Growing Aided

To get a big crop of potatoes and other staple vegetables the Government is distributing seed potatoes under an agreement of fixed deliveries in return. Farmers are given special dispensation for increasing their present increases of cereals.

This will be all the more necessary if the bread ration is to be maintained, as the transport problem in Africa has cut its production to the point where it will only be able to feed itself.

Fortunately for France, its conservative peasants have stuck to steers and horses for farm work instead of going wholesale for tractors as in Africa.

Wood for Textile Fiber

With plants, vegetables, and oils the principal articles of diet, France will become largely vegetarian. France hopes by this improvisation to escape serious undernourishment. The French cooks always have done marvels with the little material at hand.

Economists predict that the impossibility of obtaining sufficient wool and cotton to keep people clothed will lead to the permanent use of wood fibers for many textiles.

It is pointed out that artificial silk had its first start during the last war and the big development in rayon silk followed.

This war, the economists say, is leading to the perfection of wood fibers and factories being adapted to their use will in future compete with wool and cotton lines.

The ragpickers and scavengers have become important factors in providing raw material for manufacturing, and the public has even learned that gluco for sweetening made from old rags is available.

U. S. Merchant Ship Sunk

NORFOLK, Va., March 21 (AP)—Lightning flashes that illuminated the sea for miles helped an Axis undersea raider to torpedo and sink a large American merchant ship off the Atlantic Coast early Wednesday, members of the crew related on their arrival at Norfolk. The Navy announced the sinking today.

Twenty-six survivors of the 41-man crew were picked up by a rescue ship after five hours in a lifeboat and were landed at Norfolk. Thirteen others were rescued by another vessel and taken ashore at Morehead City, N. C. Two crewmen were listed as missing. Their identity was not immediately established.

Expressing belief that an electrical storm aided the submarine in finding the ship, James Miller, of Pelley, Texas, told reporters, "There were great bright flashes of lightning and you could see for miles. I think the sub would have missed us if it hadn't had this light to aim by."

There were four lifeboats on the ship, but one was blown to bits by the blast of one of two torpedoes that bored into the portside. Another could not be launched because it was on the windward side of the ship. Chief Engineer Joseph F. Lafo of Westhaven, Conn., said the 26 men in his boat were "terribly crowded and so many of the men were sick it was hard to keep the boat's bow into the wind."

600 Shelters for Honolulu

HONOLULU, March 21 (AP)—Completion of 100 splinter-proof shelters, installed near schools, hospitals, and important traffic arteries in Honolulu, was reported yesterday by the Office of Civilian Defense. Contracts for 500 more of these shelters have been awarded.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Horseless Carriage Enthusiasts

By Irving Bacchus

The age of one's horseless carriage is an important topic these days, but one cluster of American hobbyists is proud that they possess models that were ancient even before World War I!

"To perpetuate the memories of pioneer days," is the reason antique auto collectors pursue their unusual diversion.

Lindley Bothwell, a California enthusiast, owns a fleet of 34 vehicles and frequently runs them out on a special track to give friends an old-fashioned airing. Bothwell's vehicles pay their own expenses, serving the needs of movie producers.

Brown Brothers

Quaint, but not so good on performance

"It's a wonder that so many things on early autos ran at all," the Californian muses.

Early cars were long on luxury and short on performance. Some models had odd numbers of cylinders and rolled on three, six and eight wheels. The old steering bar yielded grudgingly to the wheel and the addition of doors was not made without considerable debate. First they were stuck on the rear, then advanced to the sides when it was agreed that the danger would not be too great.

Ancestral gas buggies needed height to be stylish and top-heavy vehicles of eight and ten feet resulted. Reverse gear, on one model, was a fanciful extra at $50 additional!

Less than 20 cars are (were!) on the American market today but hobbyists reveal that more than 4,000 brands have paraded across the years since the first internal combustion machine appeared in France 74 years ago. In this galaxy collectors pick up entire models, lamps, plates, radiator caps and other detachable ornaments.

Band Leader Ted Weems owns a 1904 Reo, and James Melton, of radio and concert fame, cherishes a fleet which includes an 1894 steamer, an 1898 one-cylinder DeBouton-Victoria and a 1907 Maxwell. One admirer, "pleased with your concert last night," sent Melton a 1933 runabout. Among other ardent hobbyists is Jerry Duryea, son of America's first auto manufacturer.

Three hobby clubs—the Horseless Carriage Club, the Veteran Motor Car Club, and the Antique Auto Club—stage annual conventions and frolic in starting contests, careful driving sprints and other races. Persons uneasy about the condition of their present vehicles can surely receive new hope by taking a look into the "autocars" of yesteryear.

Are you interested in getting acquainted with this diversion? Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing, The Christian Science Monitor.

Word Scrambles

The idea is to combine each group of six letters into one word.

1.	rut tan	7.	sir dee
2.	her sec	8.	tom men
3.	hay pat	9.	guy bin
4.	her hat	10.	den lea
5.	den fir	11.	boy nod
6.	kin tag	12.	red inn

Answers Appear Below

Our War Effort

We should begin to act in terms of striking, not blocking, for if the victories of totalitarianism have taught us anything, it is that those who win strike first.

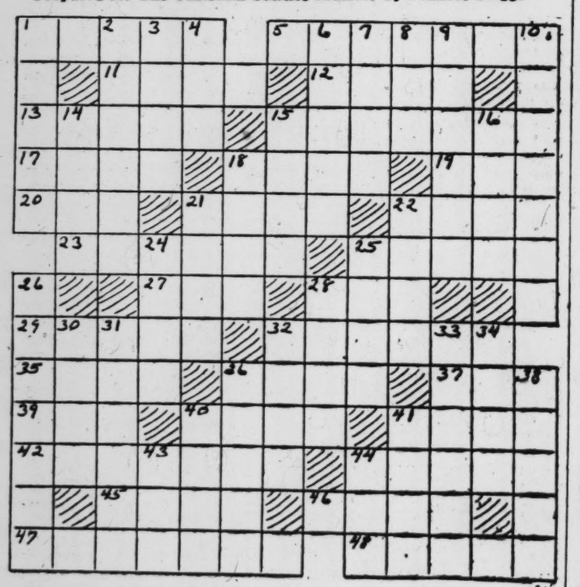
Wendell L. Willkie

Answers

1.	truant	7.	desire
2.	cheers	8.	moment
3.	apathy	9.	buying
4.	hearth	10.	leaned
5.	friend	11.	nobody
6.	taking	12.	dinner

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of Hals, Dutch painter?
5—Katharine Cornell is celebrated as what?
11—What is a round in a game or encounter?
12—What might a woman wear in a Psyche knot?
13—What is a body of burning gas or vapor?
15—Who is best remembered for his musical composition "The Messiah" (poss.)?
17—Where would you find a Dubliner?
18—What singing bird inhabits Europe, Asia, and northern Africa?
19—What is a flittermouse?
20—What is a kind of snowshoe worn in winter sports?
21—To seek.
22—Who was a companion of St. Paul?
23—Who is hero of a historical novel by Thackeray?
25—What is a German river flowing to North Sea?
27—What is suffix of the present participle?
28—Humor.
29—What is a soft fabric resembling velvet?
32—Joseph's coat had many what?
35—To leave out.
36—What is a narrow opening through which a coin can be pushed?
37—What is an immense Hawaiian herb?
39—What is a cape of southwestern Morocco?
40—What gem is notable for an iridescent play of delicate colors?
41—What animal stalks its prey?
42—What city in Colorado was named for an American journalist?
44—What is a composition used in imitation stones?
45—A tissue.
46—Who is heroine of opera "La Boheme"?
47—Shelley wrote of rapturous song of what bird?
48—What plant has irregular five-petaled flowers?

Down

1—What are used to accompany drums?
2—What mythical character traveled on an arrow?
3—What is an Alaskan mining town?
4—To petition.
6—What is a hydrographic or marine map?
7—What is an armored tractor?
8—To free.
9—What is a volcanic mountain of Ross Island, in the Antarctic?
10—Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are said to be what "under their skins"?
14—Similar.
15—A chirologist makes a study of what?
16—A crannoger would dwell on what?
18—What is that which supplies air for breathing?
21—What is a stone of fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments?
22—Who was mother of Apollo?
24—What is a place where money is coined?
25—To droop.
26—What have great power of absorbing water?
28—What material is used in challie?
30—What is a river of northeastern Asia?
31—A nonagenarian would have lived how many years?
32—What is used by a potter?
33—Dried grape is what?
34—What is a small food fish of Atlantic coast of U. S.?
36—What is used in hunting, fishing, and whaling?
38—Foe.
40—What is a Spanish jar?
41—What do you call a priest of Tibet?
43—Elongated fish.
44—What is small seed of an apple?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

He Knew

Bachelor: "What's the difference, Mary, between a hat and a creation?"

Husband (interrupting): "About $15."

At Last

It was at a new picture, "The Bugle Sounds," which is a story of army life, starring Wallace Beery with Lewis Stone playing his commanding colonel. A spectator, seeing Stone in uniform, gasped: "My, they've drafted Judge Hardy!"—Chicago Sun.

Startled

Out in the Middle West is a bond salesman who has been far from making a fortune these last years, while his girl has a nice job in a department store and does very well. One night recently, while they were walking home, he seemed to have something on his mind.

"Listen, Honey," he said. "I want to—er—that is—I—would you—would you marry me?"

"Sure," she rejoined instantly. "For a minute there you had me worried—I thought you wanted to borrow money."—John Straley in Investment Dealers Digest.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. General MacArthur's arrival in Australia to assume the United Nations command in the Southwest Pacific.

2. Robert R. Guthrie, who resigned from the War Production Board March 14, charged before a House Military Affairs Subcommittee that dollar-a-year men with business connections in the WPB are retarding war conversion. He charged that these men are putting the needs of their civilian industries ahead of military needs.

3. The heavy shipping losses along the Atlantic coast as a result of enemy action have necessitated that American shipping along the seaboard must (a) keep within either a northbound or a southbound lane which will be given strong naval protection; (b) put into harbor at night; (c) if there are no harbors available, particularly in the South, the vessels must extinguish all lights.

4. Treasury officials have stated that they were considering changing the name to War Savings Bonds and stamps. July 1 has been suggested as the date for the change-over.

5. Ickes declared that a gasoline coupon rationing system would be instituted in the East and Pacific Northwest as soon as the cards can be printed—which he estimated would be in about six weeks.

6. The War Department has announced that the age limit has been raised from 38 to 44.

7. Yes; however, small date tabs will be attached to bring them up to date, according to the War Production Board.

8. The white-collar worker; no estimates are available, but while many auto production line workers are being rehired to produce planes and tanks, thousands in the white-collar class are still looking for employment.

9. Figures will reach a total of 8,250,000 men and women by the end of March, according to War Production Board officials.

10. Adolf Hitler; he is sole owner of Zentral Verlag, huge German publishing combine which shows a profit of $28,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually.

Just for Fun— *Reamer Keller*

"Why didn't you tell us there was no parking here before we went to all this trouble?"

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What was the most important and most welcome move yet made by the Allies for the defense of Australia, according to the Australian press?

2. What accusation has been brought against the dollar-a-year men serving in Washington?

3. What special orders have been issued to American commercial shipping along the Eastern coast?

4. Is it possible that the name of Defense bonds and stamps will be scrapped for something more suitable?

5. How soon will gasoline rationing be placed in effect, according to Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes?

6. To what age limit has voluntary enlistment in the U. S. Army been raised?

7. Will present automobile license plates be used for the duration of the war?

8. What type of worker has been most seriously affected by the recent closing of Detroit automobile plants?

9. How many persons are expected to be employed in the nation's war industry by the end of March?

10. The most violent critic of plutocracy draws the largest private income in the world. Can you name him?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on this Page.)

Daily Quotation

Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be.

—Rudyard Kipling

Daily Anecdote

Superior (?) Male

During her early Parliamentary days Lady Astor was canvassing for signatures to a petition concerning Lord Milner, the Viceroy of India, when she came to the establishment of a grocer named Boggs. She read him the petition.

"Who might this Milner be, mam?" inquired the grocer.

"Our Indian Viceroy," replied Lady Astor.

"Wot's a Viceroy?" he asked.

"A Pro-Consul," said Lady Astor, explaining in detail the meaning of the term.

"You're not lettin' the women sign this 'ere paper, are you?" inquired the grocer, suddenly, becoming very cautious.

"Oh, of course, not!" replied Lady Astor.

"That's good," said Mr. Boggs, slowly and painfully inscribing his signature. "Women don't know nuthin' about such things."

Brevities

The New Yorker: It seems ages since we have had any news from Italy. Whatever became of Mussolini?

Milwaukee Journal: The Normandie is of no earthly use to statisticians as it is, as you can't lay the Empire State building on its side for purposes of comparison.

Pathfinder: One official warned Americans not to be jittery and another not to be complacent. The proper thing, apparently, is to be calm and excited.

Detroit News: Point out a story in the paper, and a woman is instantly attracted to a wholly different item on the same page. This is called Responsiveness.

Chicago Daily News: In upper New England, where the wit and winter air are dry, a famed resort advertises an outdoor skating rink that seats 600.

Tricycle of Wood

This all-wood tricycle is an example of the steps taken to cope with the conservation of metal and other materials necessitated by war conditions. The vehicle, designed by Wilbur Henry Adams, a consultant stylist, eliminates valuable metals and other substances confined to our war effort. The framework, handlebars, and even the rims are of wood. The only items not of wood are the composition tires, leather saddle, metal axle at rear, and the steering and wheel bushings.

Courage at Home

Great Falls, Mont.

Although all heroes are not headlined, there are doubtless many today whose actions should be. It was my privilege recently to have a conversation with such an heroine. What an inspiration it was!

Some years ago this woman was left without funds to rear four small children. Courageously she accepted any work that she could obtain, at one time giving music lessons, at another housework, etc., until the boys and girls were old enough to help put themselves through school and attend the university.

Recently, this mother learned that one of her sons, a marine on Wake Island, was a prisoner of war. Was she discouraged or fearful? Indeed not. Gratefully she told of the many experiences she had had through the years when absolute faith and trust in God were requisites. This boy had witnessed and experienced many proofs of this dependence, so in one of his last letters to his mother he told her not to ever worry about him for he knew wherever he might be, God was with him and would care for him. "This conviction has not only sustained me and freed me from all fear," this mother cheerfully said, "but I know it is sustaining John too, wherever he might be."—C. K. T.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thus saith the Lord: *Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the* Lord; *and they shall come again from the land of the enemy.*

Jer. 31:16

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Questions and Answers*

By Le Pelley

AH... HELLO, BOYS— HERE BRIGHT AND EARLY, I SEE ....
GOOD MORNING, MR. WINK..
YOU SEEMED INTERESTED IN MY WORK! I USED TO BE AN INVENTOR, YOU KNOW... I JUST LIKE A QUIET PLACE WHERE I CAN JUST TINKER A BIT
BY THE WAY— I DON'T SUPPOSE YOU'D KNOW HOW MANY PLANES THEY HAVE AT THE FORT.. AND WHAT TYPE THEY ARE..
THEY HAVE ONLY THIRTY PURSUIT SHIPS AND FIVE TRAINERS RIGHT NOW ... THEY'LL HAVE MORE NEXT MONTH..
SO HE USED TO BE AN INVENTOR! I HOPE MR. WINK DOESN'T MIND OUR GETTING ALL THIS INFORMATION OUT OF HIM!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*First Day of Spring!*

By Rodgers

Boy! Down here we've been having summer weather all winter!
So - today when the Boss told me it was the first day of spring, I was surprised!
And at first I thought it would be silly to put on my usual celebration —
"Still, it's a mighty important day to a great many people and shouldn't be allowed to go by un — noticed." I finally decided.
So — I celebrated!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Trim Figure*

By The Hagers

THE CRY FOR HELP WE QUICKLY FOUND, CAME FROM A HOUSE SPREAD ON THE GROUND.
ITS CARDBOARD WALLS WE TOSSED ASIDE. "KEEP CALM! WE'LL GET YOU OUT," I CRIED.
A LITTLE CREATURE LAY THERE STILL. "MY! YOU ARE FLATTENED OUT!" CRIED BILL.
"I'M IN GOOD SHAPE, SIR, FOR YOU SEE, I'M JUST A PAPER DOLL," SAID SHE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Meeting That "Spring Drive"

Ever since March of 1938 when Hitler marched into Austria, peoples within reach of the Nazi war machine have found Spring a season of dread. This year millions are apprehensively wondering where the Spring drive will strike. Others, wishfully dwelling on reports of dissension and hardship in Germany, are glibly saying there will be no new Nazi effort. Others, happily, are looking to their own sources of strength, girding themselves mentally and physically for whatever comes.

The military men, who must plan weeks and months ahead, are interested in reports from Berlin about Hitler's conferences with his generals. His calling into consultation several field marshals who had supposedly been deposed and disgraced should end the easy and dangerous assumptions that dissension has crippled Nazi military power. The Nazi evil is self-destructive. Disunity is developing under defeat, but only as freemen are willing to give up ease and make some of the sacrifices the Germans and Russians are making will defeats speed enemy collapse.

The strategists are also making much of the fact that Field Marshal Rommel has traveled from Libya to confer with Hitler. This is taken to confirm expectations that North Africa or Turkey will be an important sector in summer operations. Stockholm reports that many a German soldier who has been in Russia would prefer some other front.

The fact that Hitler has been willing to take the loss of a third to a half of his convoys going to Libya in order to maintain that front is another gauge of its rank in Nazi plans. But the British Navy has so far punched very large holes in the theory of the Berlin geopoliticians that the Mediterranean is merely a lake which forms no serious obstacle to continental domination by German land power.

The peoples of the United Nations will do well to turn back first of all the spring drives of mesmeric fear and mesmeric apathy. It is folly to suppose that Nazi power will not make a desperate effort this year. Equally mistaken is the condition where we have "Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."

Men who have not yet proved that they can defend themselves by weapons which "are not carnal" must make prudent military preparation. Yet they will do well to gird themselves anew with a sense of the right and justice of their cause, and to remember Jesus' counsel to those made fearful by looking after what might be "coming on the earth." He said: "Look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

News Without Sugar

This newspaper has twice commented on the dangers of sugar-coating the war news. Today it appears necessary to speak again. For the United Nations, the first blows of the war in the Pacific were so stunning that they are still very much on the defensive. It is easy to forget that large-scale position in rejoicing over small successes of the Allies.

The Navy communiqué on Wednesday gave an impression that the sinking or damaging of twenty-three Japanese ships off New Guinea had taken place in one slashing blow. Now it appears that these were the results of a ten-days series of actions and that the invasion armada is far from checked.

It is not pleasant—and it is not news in the immediate sense—to report day after day that the Japanese are still advancing. Newspapers can hardly be expected to write headlines like these: "Another Retreat for the Allies"; "Japanese Still Winning"; "Navy Hasn't Balanced Pearl Harbor." Headline writers have to summarize a story, and reporters find it easier to make something that looks new out of the day's action than out of a long-range survey.

The newspapers are not the only sugar-coaters. Censorship can hide bad news. Official communiqués, while factual over the short-range, are not giving an accurate picture of the whole situation. It was an Army officer who reported that American forces were "more than holding their own" at the time the Japanese made their big landing at Lingayen. It was a British officer who described the situation as "well in hand" just when the Japanese were consolidating their landing on Singapore Island.

Do officials or newspapers really believe the peoples of the free countries cannot take bad news? We can take it, and without sugar. We must, if we are to act with the knowledge and resolution that can shorten the war.

Women Man the Pumps

Coming events cast before them the shadows of young women manipulating the serpentine tubes that supply gasoline at filling stations. Hebe instead of Ganymede will officiate at the pumps. The oil industry, by interview with officials, is ready to train Hebe, and has determined her ideal age and proportions. It is also held desirable that Hebe should be one "adaptable to outdoor life, keen, alert and a high school graduate or with the equivalent educational background" and tactful in "meeting the public." As for Hebe's costume, it will eschew "glamour" and achieve realism; coveralls, rubber gloves, heavy waterproof shoes and woolen socks are forecast as standard and customary garb.

Fortunately this will make less change in the American scene than if slacks had not become a general garment for outdoor life irrespective of sex. The coveralls (which one takes to be overalls, but more so) will undoubtedly conform to slacks and may even be a substitute for them. The industry, says its spokesman, rules out lipsticks, enameled fingernails, and other artificial sex differentiations. Hebe, answering the horn, will look very much like Ganymede, even if national requirements take away her rubber gloves and woolen socks.

Labor's Part in the War

Basic to the meeting last Tuesday between President Roosevelt and leaders of organized labor was the pledge the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrical Organizations gave in the labor-industry conference of December 23 that they would refrain from strikes during the war and seek only peaceful adjustment of disputes with employers.

Many ask, in view of this commitment, how it occurs that some strikes still have been called by A. F. of L. or C. I. O. unions. Part of the explanation exists in the looseness of the two federations and in the very number of the national and local unions which constitute them. Affiliated with the A. F. of L. are 106 national unions of various crafts, including almost 40,000 locals. The C. I. O. represents 44 national organizations with an estimated 30,000 local grievance committees.

Officials of the War Production Board say they have had good co-operation from top-ranking union officers in suppressing sporadic work stoppages and getting disputes submitted to arbitration. The WPB reported in February only twenty-one strikes seriously affecting war production, these costing 34,000 man-days of work or less than one-tenth the loss of time in the corresponding month last year.

Of course, any time loss at all is too much; but the same test must be applied to the efficiency and readiness of management. Loss of potential production through failure of planning or holding out for higher profits is a loss to the war effort. Some unions have given a useful spur to production planning by pointing out where there were idle plants and available men or where more shifts could be put to work.

Every bit of output that can be added is in labor's interest. Responsible labor leaders see this, and the public can be glad that they do see it. A very widespread public opinion, however, holds that labor unionism has enjoyed disproportionate advantage under New Deal legislation and that some union members or officials use this advantage to the detriment of the war effort and of the long-run interests of their unions.

This sentiment, while it must recognize the loyalty of the great majority of labor leaders and union members, will scarcely be satisfied and probably ought not to be satisfied without some redress of the balance in labor legislation. The Senate Labor Committee has before it the Smith bill already passed by the House of Representatives, which would provide among other things for registration of labor unions and publicity of their financial affairs. Some portions of the bill probably deserve modification but steps to assure union members of more democratic control of their own organizations would be wholesome.

The part which labor has in this war is clearly no different from the part which every other element of the community has: It is not to look upon humanity's grim struggle as an opportunity for gain but as an opportunity to make a contribution—and perhaps to experience some purification in the process.

Returning from the poultry market, the Lady Next Door observed that it is only when they are just out of the shell that she finds chickens "cheep."

Our Readers Say—

American Elsie Goes to England

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel I want heartily to endorse the statement by Paul H. Appleby, United States Undersecretary of Agriculture:

> Probably nothing can do more to buck up the British morale, with less effort, than to see that all the American food carries some sort of identifying mark—something like "Food from America." A statement of that sort appearing before every English family almost every day will be like a friend standing by through the dark hours.

Just after the milk cut at the beginning of winter, and before I had had barely sufficient time to realize it had been cut, and to adjust our consumption to the decreased supply, I opened my door one morning to find six tins of evaporated milk on the step. They bore the name "Borden's" and were from U. S. A. The name was familiar. I recalled the advertisements of my namesake, Elsie, the Cow.

It is not exaggerating to say that my heart swelled with real gratitude, and tears came into my eyes. It seemed so wonderful that I should find American milk on my doorstep. I said: "Thank you, Elsie the Cow; thank you, Borden's; thank you, America; thank you, men of the sea, who have braved the dangers of the Atlantic to bring this milk to me."

Because I am a reader of The Christian Science Monitor and love to support such of its advertisements as are within reach, I have often thought, when I have seen the amusing little sketches of Elsie, the Cow, that if I lived in America I would have Borden's milk left on my doorstep. Well, I don't have to live in America now to know what it is to be blessed by America's fruitfulness and friendliness. The war has brought that great nation right into our midst.

So those six tins of milk mean far more than just good milk to me; they symbolize the strong grip of friendship, and they hint a promise of a happy day when Britain and America will be one in peace, as they are now in war. (Mrs.) ELSIE DEANE

London

[Editor's Note: Because of the sincerity and delightfulness of this letter, we are waiving our usual rules about trade names. We hope our other good advertisers won't mind!]

Calculated "Cleverness"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Too much is heard in common conversation about the "cleverness" of the enemy. Most Americans once had a strong admiration, mingled with contempt, for the drive of the Nazi machine. Yet it could not cross the English Channel, and later it failed to reach Moscow. Then came attack by Japan.

Japan, credulous newsmongers say, hasn't made a mistake yet. There is a fallacy here that should have been recognized long ago. Japan has already made the greatest mistake in the history of this war, and that was when she attacked the United States on December the seventh. It will take the Army, Navy, and Marines, backed by united civilian support, to prove it, but it will be done.

Nutley, N. J. JOHN SEELEY

Profits and Offense

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been stated in some quarters that it will be one year before offensives will be started against the Axis. I feel sure this could be reduced one-half by all of us facing the tasks our Government might ask us to undertake. The boys who are giving all on the front lines should be backed by every effort. Now is the time for our Government to prevent profiteering. F. H. J.

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Retiring With Honors

The Bookshelf

Voice Behind the Mike

Perhaps you remember that somber moving picture of blacked-out London fighting off Nazi night air-raiders, "London Can Take It." The voice in the background, symbolically passive and gritty, was Quentin Reynolds'. His commentary was a compelling example of the persuasive power of calm, interpretive news reporting. Millions of Americans were convinced not only that London can take it, but that they should do everything to help.

In CONVOY (New York: Random House. $2) we meet the man behind that quiet, level voice, feel his friendliness toward people everywhere, sense his compassion for the underdog, admire the craftsmanship that makes these qualities so apparent in his description of people and events.

His story is deftly hung together. It serves two purposes: it tells what it is like to sail in a big Atlantic convoy, and it records highlights in his newspaper experience. Apparently Mr. Reynolds wrote his book during the nineteen days his ship steamed in convoy from Halifax to Liverpool. She was one of the Alfred Holt Company's famous Blue Funnel Line, a freighter, 1912 model, that could more than double the seven-knot pace set by the slowest of sixty-three ships that steamed out of Bedford Basin with lease-lend stuff for Britain.

The author had lived through the winter air raids on London, and having come back to the United States for a short respite, spent writing and lecturing, had embarked again for his London post. A chapter a day is the assignment Mr. Reynolds carved out for himself, nineteen days, nineteen chapters, from departure to landfall. At the start of each he picks up the thread of the convoy's routine, sets down impressions of the freighter's company and his three fellow-passengers, then weaves these threads through a reminiscent pattern of people and happenings that highlight his life as a reporter.

We particularly liked the chapter about Billy Bishop, the Canadian flier who shot down seventy-two German planes in the last war. In it Mr. Reynolds draws an appealing contrast between the Billy Bishop who at twenty-three rounded out his service on the Western Front by staging a one-man Pearl Harbor against a German airport at dawn, for which he won the Victoria Cross, and the Montreal businessman Reynolds encountered not long before Bishop got back into uniform as Air Marshal of Canada.

The chapters about his friends Mickey Walker and George Lamaze, about his contacts with Lord Beaverbrook, and about Black Gold, the Oklahoma colt which won the 1924 Kentucky Derby, are examples of good writing. H. T.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Not Ration Liquor?

For the vital needs of war we have placed priorities on many products, eliminated the manufacture of others and begun to ration staple food such as sugar.

No wonder, then, that polls show a growing sentiment on the part of the public toward a similar control of liquor. More than a third of those recently polled were in favor of wartime prohibition!

The argument that shutting down distilleries would increase unemployment is unsound reasoning, for an unemployed distillery worker deserves no more sympathy than one thrown out of employment because of the tire shortage.

From its direct saving alone in releasing materials and manpower for war service, wartime prohibition would seem worth while. And that does not take into consideration what would accompany it in the way of a reduction in automobile accidents and relief of prison congestion to accommodate those who should be in jail through suspicion of giving aid to our enemies.—*Edmonds (Wash.) Tribune-Review.*

The Wide Horizon

Essential to Laughter

By Rodney L. Brink

The scene is a snow-white palace room. Around its borders are ranged erect white boxes like mummy cases, and above the top of each box is the nodding head and suntanned, bearded face of a gentleman of the southern Mediterranean shore.

A high, ornate door of red and white scrolls opens, and in bursts Bing Crosby. He is garbed in a white flannel suit, and wears a red, tasseled fez.

Says Bing: "Are you kiddin'?" Just that; nothing more.

Answers Bob Hope, who is just out of camera range: "Say, listen; when I want you, I'll ring."

Three times, four times, five times their chubby director put the high-salaried picture and radio stars through that short, insignificant scene before he said to the head camera man: "Okay; make it."

Bing and Bob are patient, steady workers. They follow their director's instructions like well-trained manikins. They know that a successful motion picture—or any kind of entertainment production, for that matter—is the painstaking assembling of a multitude of carefully-planned details, and rehearsal, rehearsal, rehearsal.

To a reporter who had been for many days writing about the submarine shelling of Ellwood, the Los Angeles shower of anti-aircraft shells, blackout plans, civilian defense, the arrest of hundreds of Japanese and the projected removal from the Pacific Coast of thousands more—to this reporter a visit to the Hollywood studios of Paramount Pictures was something like coming up out of a dark underground cavern into a sunlit, Alice-in-Wonderland garden.

There's work a-plenty inside the high walls of the Paramount lot, and an intensive busy-ness. But to one who had not been inside a motion picture plant since the old silent days when Mary Pickford was making "Little Annie Rooney," it was a rare adventure. A newsman may live in Los Angeles for years, and yet if no business takes him to the studios, he may be as far from them as if he were in Indianapolis.

* * *

Priorities hit the movies?

"No, not seriously. We feel them chiefly in the matter of tires." George Thomas, père, speaking; former newspaper editor, now in Paramount's press department.

How come no priorities?

"Essential wartime industry. Everybody's got to have entertainment; morale involved. The picture industry is not taking a profit on those special things it is doing in Government service."

How essential is the picture industry to the soldiers and sailors?

"In the training areas the industry leases its pictures to the camps at so low a rate that the service men can see them for about 20 cents apiece."

What about the combat zones?

"The service men get their movies free in combat zones. The industry makes a special 60-millimeter film for this service. The soldiers and sailors in combat areas see just about the same shows you do."

How do the men in the camps respond to the fun shows like Bob and Bing put on?

"Have you ever listened to the audience at a radiocast of one of Bob's 'in-person' shows at one of the camps? That's the best answer."

* * *

To luncheon in the large and crowded studio restaurant, where Cecil B. DeMille may, and today does, sit at the next table to a group of extra workers.

Where a group of simulated Morocco young ladies, dressed in sheerest gossamer, come in from the "Road to Morocco" set and converse in unmistakable Hollywoodian English while they lunch on wisps of salad and blocks of gelatine unsullied by whipped cream.

Where Bob Hope, dressed like Pooh Bah in a costume that is all green on his right side and all white on his left (or vice versa) may and does stroll about among the tables chatting with those he recognizes.

To one friend, described to this reporter as "vice-president in charge of production," the strapping funster extends a hand limply across a table and says: "You may touch my hand."

Great fellow, Bob Hope, say the studio men at your table. Naturally funny; never mean, gives and gives.

Bob and Bing are registered now, but Bob has two kiddies, Bing, four.

Looks as if they will be with us for some time—at least as long as there are "Roads to This-or-That Place" to be made. And their "patty-cake, patty-cake, baker's man" routine—that's a wartime essential, surely.

North . . South . . East . . West

Along the Home Front

By Frank L. Perrin

In virtually every home, whether on the farm, in the villages, or in the larger cities, there has been planned, or at least seriously discussed, what we speak of as a war-time budget. Wives and mothers, often with the reluctant approval of husbands and fathers, have definitely planned heretofore unnecessary economies in an effort to meet the ever-increasing costs of absolutely essential household foods, fuels, and clothing, and the burden of taxes imposed upon income. A reasonable assumption is that the sacrifices demanded are being made uncomplainingly, at least in the main. Americans give cheerfully, especially if they are confident they are not being misled or imposed upon by ignorant or designing over-lords or dishonest conservators.

The economies undertaken are, essentially, voluntary. Even at the higher costs most of the families of salaried and piece workers could obtain, either for cash or credit, the commodities, either necessaries or luxuries, which they have been accustomed to enjoy. But the wise and prudent, the cautious and the patriotic, are looking ahead to that time when conditions of scarcity may impose even greater economies. They are seeking to ease the burden before it becomes too heavy, meantime willingly sharing normal surpluses with their compatriots in countries where unavoidable scarcities already exist.

* * *

Across the broad areas lying between the eastern seaboard and the Rocky Mountains are the sections to which we and our allies and dependents must look for the supplies of grains and other foods which will ward off, and eventually postpone, a season of pinching want. Not long ago it was made possible for me to visit and talk with the Governors of most of the intermountain States. Of those then interviewed a number are still in office, some by continuing tenure, others by having survived an intervening election. It is because of the high regard felt for those among these friends still in office that the wisdom of giving practical aid to this almost universal economy campaign is considerately proposed.

Until now it has not appeared that what may be called public economies have been seriously considered by those with the authority to impose state, county, and municipal taxes, to say nothing of the confirmed revenue seekers in Washington. But it is not with the so-called higher brackets that we are, for the moment, concerned. The problems of all-out expenditures for an all-out offensive must be dealt with independently.

Realizing that it is a foregone conclusion that the burden of Federal taxes will be almost if not quite doubled next year, a grave and inescapable responsibility rests upon state and local officials to voluntarily reduce the cost of civil government within their territorial boundaries. It is admitted that such curtailment will not be easily achieved. The overlapping of the functions and prerogatives of boards, commissions, and bureaus has increased the fixed cost of government, while encouraging the demand for additional appropriations from tax revenues to carry on experimental and sometimes non-essential public work.

Three years ago, or a little more, the discovery of this expensive overlapping was made in several of the states where political upheavals had taken place. Radical economic reforms were undertaken in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Colorado, Ohio, and elsewhere. The people applauded. But the pressure upon incumbent administrators, no matter what their political creed, is tremendous. The almost unavoidable inclination is to yield to bureaucratic pressure. We "turn the rascals out," only to find no more worthy suppliants waiting hopefully for the bars to be lowered.

* * *

Our friends among those governors who refuse to listen to the arguments of board and commission members that public servants should receive higher salaries, and that public contracts should make a higher profit, will do well to remind their petitioners that the men in the ranks, those in the air, and those on the seas, are not getting rich at public expense. They should answer all inflationary appeals by citing the fact that Uncle Sam is entitled to just about everything we can provide in the way of money and effort until the war is won.

The school buildings already in use, the bridges now standing, the court house, old or new; the paved streets and highways, even in disrepair, should serve until we can see the way out of what we have rather loosely referred to as "the emergency." Economy, like some other desirable things, begins at home. It, for the present, is more than a virtue, merely. It is a necessity.

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• WAR AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 28, 1942

CHILD OF THE WORLD . . . A SYMBOL

HOW TO CARRY THE WAR TO JAPAN . . . . . *By Senator Elbert D. Thomas* . . . Page 2

HAMMERING IN THE BOMB 'NECK'

Associated Press Photo From U. S. Army Signal Corps

Should the 40-Hour Law Go?

Yes; to Get More Production

By Nathanael H. Engle and Ruth H. Engle

SPEEDY VICTORY is impossible with the 40-hour week. Hard as this fact is to face by those of us who have struggled long to achieve an improvement in labor standards, it is one of the inevitable sacrifices of all-out war effort. The war can be won only by production piled upon production of bombers and battleships, tanks and torpedoes, guns and gas masks, and all the paraphernalia of modern strife. Production can only be bought at the price of more and still more man-hours of work. There is no other way.

The wages and hour laws must be suspended for the duration. Talk of changing over to four six-hour shifts in defense plants by the Wages and Hours Administration begs the question. Some additional production may be won by that method, but only as long as the fast dwindling remnant of our recently large army of unemployment remains. Skilled labor has been at a premium for over a year. Even unskilled workers are hard to find in many places.

We must not let ourselves become confused about our ability to achieve victory easily by the great number of dollars we are voting for munitions of war. It takes more than appropriation of billions by a zealous Congress to produce what our boys need to win this war. Great stocks of war goods can only come from great human effort. We should no more hesitate to ask some of our people to work than we do others to fight. The least we stay-at-homes can do is to work—work—work.

We do not have an unlimited labor supply. The number of persons who can be put to work is determined by the total population. Production, in turn, depends upon the number of workers and the number of hours they work. The attitude of the worker, the will to work, makes some difference in productivity, as does the efficiency with which labor makes use of machinery. But we must face the basic fact that only so many men and women are available for the task at hand.

The actual labor supply of a country as large as the United States is difficult of measurement. The National Resources Planning Board estimated that in 1939 we had a total working population of 54,600,000, of whom there were some 7,000,000 unemployed. Thus at the outbreak of the European War in that year we had a tremendous back-log of labor power, an incalculably significant condition when considered with our abundant idle capital. By the end of 1940, the well-launched defense program had drawn down the unemployed total by more than 1,000,000. The year 1942 is opening with every indication that all readily available workers have been, or will soon be, employed.

If we are now approximating the full use of our normal labor supply, where else can we look for additional increments? Doubtless, thousands, perhaps a million or more, people could be recruited from those who have worked in the past, but who, because of age or financial security, are not counted among the working population. Youths, both boys and girls, can be called upon at ever earlier ages if industry and government can devise means for the utilization of their services. Then there is a vast reservoir of

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No; It Can Stimulate Output

By Tully Nettleton

I AGREE WITH the Doctors Engle that America must work more than a 40-hour week in order to win a speedy victory—or perhaps any kind of a victory.

There is room, however, for a reasonable difference of opinion, I believe, as to whether repeal of the Federal Labor Standards Act, with its requirement of overtime wages for more than 40 hours of work per week, is the best or necessary way of obtaining and paying for the longer work week.

Many industries, as is well known, already are working key employees or whole shifts for more than 40 hours a week by paying time and a half for the overtime as required by the law. In most of the cases of the higher-paid skilled employees the time and a half would still have to be paid even if the law were repealed, because it is a matter of union contract or individual agreement.

The argument that repeal or suspension of the 40-hour law is necessary seems to hinge entirely at one point on the premise that, as the Engles have stated it, overtime pay at time and a half "adds materially and at the same time unnecessarily to the cost of the war" and that it "adds to the danger of inflation." This is the premise on which modification of the act has been widely urged by others as well.

But does the payment of time and a half for overtime really raise the over-all cost of production so much as seems commonly supposed? In fact, does it raise the cost even as much as the costs probably would be inflated by demands for increases in base pay in the absence of overtime?

For example, let us assume that a man is working at a basic hourly rate of $1 an hour and that his work week is increased from 40 hours to 50 hours. With the $15 of time and a half for his extra 10 hours' work his weekly pay envelope now will contain $55 instead of $40. If we average this back over the 50 hours he has worked, we find it is equivalent to giving him a flat hourly wage of $1.10 instead of $1. This amounts to an increase of 10 per cent in the manufacturer's hourly labor cost.

Now the fact is that many workers already have been putting in this overtime and getting the $55 a week or whatever their wages figure out with time and a half included. Some critics have alleged that the 40-hour limitation is merely a way of raising wages for the longer week; conversely, will not the workingman argue that to ask a 48-hour week or longer at flat rates is merely a way of reducing wages?

With the cost of living gradually increasing, the probability is that even the most patriotic workman would demand at least that his weekly earnings for the same number of hours of work should not be diminished. This is just human nature. Reverting to the example, it would mean that if he has been receiving $55 for a 50-hour work week at $1 an hour and overtime, he will insist on a base rate of $1.10 an hour so as still to obtain the same amount per week.

If the longer work week is brought about in this way, the result will be a

(Continued on page 14)

How to Carry the War to Japan

By Elbert D. Thomas

United States Senator from Utah

WITH JAPAN at the doors of Australia and India, our thoughts can no longer be those of a war on the Pacific with Japan, the strongest Pacific State, but of war throughout the whole world, with responsibilities in all parts of the world. War between Japan and the United States is one thing. War for the United States associated with other states against the two "middle" countries—Germany and her allies in Europe, and Japan and her allies in the Pacific—is quite another thing. That the United States is an arsenal for the Democracies makes a vast difference also. It is now essential to our very life that the powers with whom we are associated in war be sustained. Before Dec. 8 it was a matter of sentiment and a threat to our well being that made it incumbent upon us that America sustain them. Now it is different, for war and peace are two different conditions and a valid deduction for one is not a valid deduction for the other.

All statements of comparison are relative. All relative statements are different when made under influences of peace than they are when used to apply in actual war. Then, too, there are differences of time, place, and circumstance. There are also differences which are affected by lack of abundance of strategic materials.

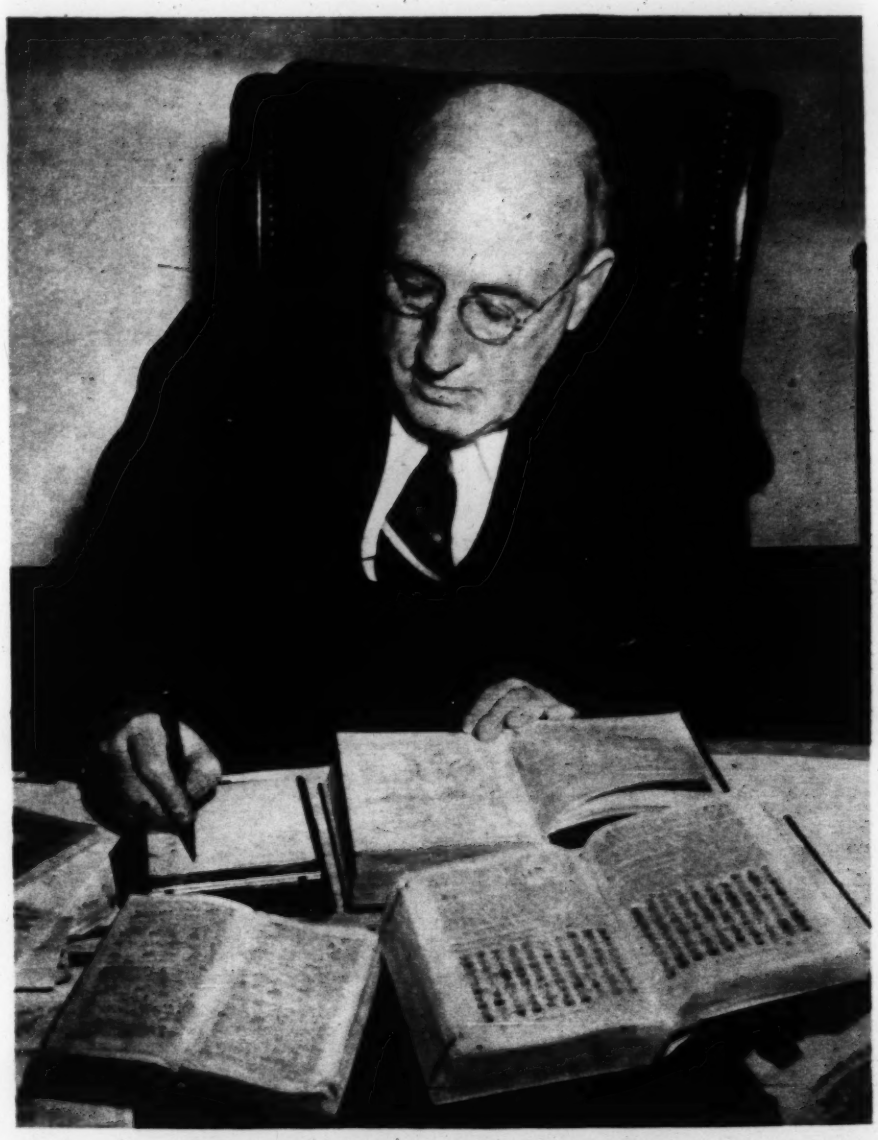
One thought we have all lost sight of is that in mechanized warfare man is not only dependent upon machines but also upon every detail which makes the machine work properly. It is apparent to all that gas is essential to mechanized war. Few realize that gas means many things, not just one. There is the grade and the chemical contents of the gas to take into consideration. Just to give one well-known example. If gasoline storage tanks are to be made bullet-proof and remain bullet-proof in actual battle, it is essential that the bullet-proofing material be of the kind that will withstand the materials in the gasoline. Bullet-proofing may be made to withstand the "eating" effects of one kind of gasoline but not another, which will require another kind of bullet-proofing.

Then, too, there are comparative worths of land or sea holdings in a war across the Pacific which have a constantly changing significance in war but which were recognized as being constant as war factors in peacetime. I'll give two as examples:

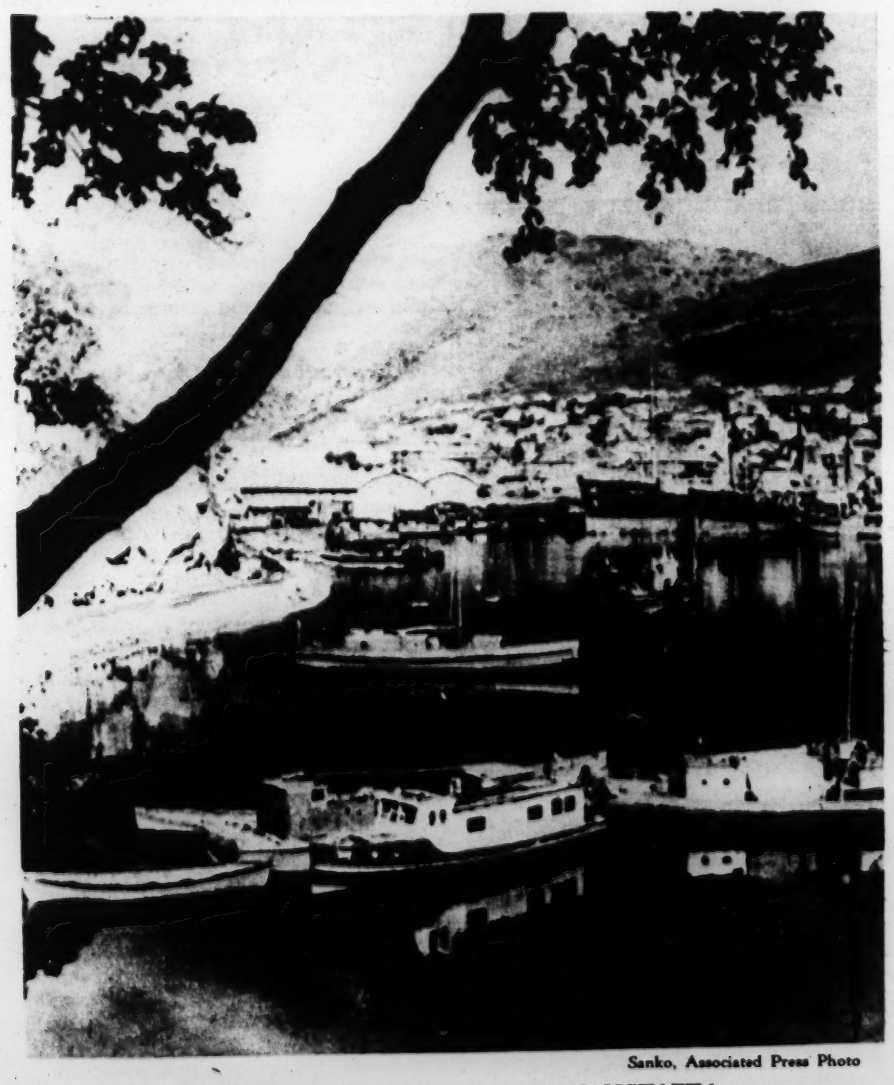
First, Guam. When Guam was taken by the Americans on the way to the Philippines in the Spanish-American War of 1898, she was just picked up as an incident by a passing transport. When the United States decided to remain in the Philippines, Guam was kept as a coaling station. She was never then thought of as a great naval base. After the first World War, when Japan moved into Yap, Caroline Islands, and the Mariana Islands, Guam became a vastly different spot. She either had to be made very strong or, in case of a war with Japan, was not to be counted on for long in the American scheme of defense. Her remaining in American hands after war started depended entirely upon the factor of how important the enemy might consider Guam.

The Philippines, too, while greater and more important in every way, were, comparatively speaking, weak if their capture became the enemy's first consideration. It must never be forgotten that the maps we ordinarily read deceive us, because we fail to remember the earth's curves when we look at the map. A ship sailing by the shortest route from Dutch Harbor or even Seattle to Manila would have to pass right through Japan. So Japan stands between America and the Philippines. The ability of the United States to defend the Philippines depends upon our ability to knock Japan out if we go directly, or to go around her by much longer routes. From Japan's standpoint she must knock out the Philippines or be satisfied to fight America from two directions.

The Philippines in a war simply between America and Japan, then, have always been a big question mark to the military of both countries. Now that we are in war, and a war, too, of extremely complex characteristics, the importance of the Philippines to either us or our enemies becomes a question not easy to solve. Now that President Roosevelt has promised the Filipinos America's full support for the preservation of their independence, the Philippines are of major consequence and they must be held, ultimately, not only for their and our sakes, but also for the sakes of our associates—the Chinese, the Dutch, the British, and the Commonwealth powers. Japan now knows that she must fight on all fronts, and America now knows that she must keep the Philippines in mind in her strategic plans.



SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS OF UTAH
A Former Mormon Missionary to Japan, the Senator Broadcasts in the Japanese Tongue by Short Wave From the Pacific Coast to Japan



Sanko, Associated Press Photo

PORT OF PETROPAVLOVSK IN KAMCHATKA
It Is From This Quarter That Senator Thomas Urges the United States to Launch an Air Attack on the Japanese Industrial Cities

Now, since Japan must fight on all sides, she becomes, as I said above, a nation fighting outward over the sea, just as Germany is a nation fighting outward over land. The anti-Axis allies must squeeze Japan in just as Germany must be squeezed in. The grand strategy of World War II is now apparent. From a war standpoint, the anti-Axis allies are trying to control the world by controlling the seas. The Axis are trying to control the world by controlling the lands which border on the seas. If the world can be controlled by controlling the lands bordering on the seas, Germany should now have complete control of all ships coming to Europe, for from Portugal to Norway she has control of the ports. Japan, too, controls every great port of Eastern Asia excepting Vladivostok, which is severely hemmed in. America's entrance into the war has destroyed the grand strategy, as the Axis understood it, because now the Americas have become a factor in all planning.

Japan's hitting on the first day of the war at both the weak and the strong spots of her outer circle of threats was a magnificent attempt and from most standpoints must be marked down as successful. Surrounded as she is by the Americas, the commonwealth states of the South Pacific, the Dutch Empire, India, China, and ultimately Russia, she knows she must fight at great distances in order to keep Japan proper from attacks. Japan is wise in this, because Japan, like England, is strong in spirit, and in the ability to suffer, but is weak in resources. Her navy, like England's, is her first line of defense and, when it comes to a long war, her very life line. Japanese cities can be destroyed, but when they are destroyed not much of a lasting character has been accomplished. China's experiences have proved this. Then it must not be forgotten that Japan is used to great upheavals. The "meibutsu," the "famous things" of Tokyo have long been earthquakes, tidal waves, and fires.

Japan is industrially and economically weak when compared with her enemies, but so is Germany, and the war is not won. Still Japan must be beaten on her own ground. This is not going to be easy by any means, because the Japanese are conscious of their own weaknesses. They are great soldiers both in ability to fight and also in ability to plan. Her navy must be driven from the seas, and that is no easy task. She has had Eastern Asia to herself for several years now. Her ship losses have been almost nil. Her reserve powers in oil, coal, and metals are unknown. We do know that she has bought everything she could for years. We also know that for years before the great earthquake of 1923 she had been storing oil. The underground storage tanks broke during the quake and caught fire; how many we do not know. If for over a generation the Japanese ships all left Japan with just enough oil to get them to the nearest purchasing place and all brought home their tanks full, the nation could store large quantities of oil. That Japan attempted the widespread attacks

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Yankee Eagles Over Dover's White Cliffs

By R. Maillard Stead

PILOT STANLEY M. KOLENOORSKI OF LAKEHURST, N. J., UPWARD BOUND

"BLITZ," THE CLUB MASCOT, ASSISTS IN A SONG TO CHEER

AMERICAN WOMEN SERVE THE CLUB'S INFORMATION DESK

Wide World

EAGLE E. Q. TOBIN FROM LOS ANGELES

AN IMPRESSIONIST movie producer would find scope for talent in a prelude to this picture of American boys on service overseas talking to American homes from the American Eagle Club in London. For the real story is what happens afterward. And on the screen they have a vivid way of handling such situations with the aid of a conducted tour through time and space that takes audiences backwards, forwards, or sideways to the point where the action starts. On these kaleidoscopic expeditions, often to two or more places at once, there is never a dull moment.

The motorbus rolls around Trafalgar Square, past the pigeons, the bronze lions, and the lofty column on which Lord Nelson's statue stands. And so up Charing Cross Road, in the heart of London's theater-land, to alight opposite No. 28, where the Irish Club used to be in the days when John McCormack's world-famed tenor voice delighted the members there. At the top of a flight of stairs is a large room crowded with men in uniform —airmen, soldiers, sailors, and technicians.

High up on one wall a big wooden emblem beautifully carved by an English craftsman from the design on a silver dollar reminds us that we are now in the American Eagle Club. But, looking down through the eyes of that heraldic bird, we perceive that its wings are spread, not above a gathering of Americans only, but above an international brotherhood of service men—Americans, Britishers, Canadians, Frenchmen, Australians, New Zealanders, Poles, Indians, Belgians, Netherlanders, and the rest. This shows us how the American organizers threw open the doors of the club to all in the days when Americans were few in number in London.

A medley of stars and bars and rings and chevrons (and tunics without any such embellishments) tells us that this is a club where officers and men meet on level terms. And so the movie prelude would end with Gerry Wilmot, popular Canadian commentator of the B. B. C., hauling up a watch from the breast pocket of his check sports jacket and counting off aloud the last few seconds before the show begins.

* * *

As happens here every Thursday around 5 o'clock in the afternoon, 20 American lads are today to record talks to their folks back home, in the American Eagle Club feature program. And the B. B. C. will transmit their voices eight days later, to listeners who have been warned in advance of the right time for tuning-in to the short-wave service. Harry Roy's famous dance band from the Embassy Club of London is there to play.

"Remember I wait for greetings from you," croons blonde Marjorie Kingsley into the microphone. Which is your cue to take my place in the deep armchair next to young Bruce Bethel and to be introduced to one of the Americans in the British Fleet Air Arm. Bruce at various times has been a United States Marine and an installer of engines into tanks at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. We never had met before. But seems as if we are quite old friends and we have arranged to take lunch together when he is next on leave in London. That's the way it is at the American Eagle Club.

Now it is Bruce's turn at the mike. His message of greeting is for his fiancée in Seattle. She is beautiful. He told me so. And what he says to her is: "Hello, Honey! This is Bruce speaking. I'm very well. Give my love to the folks. No mail yet. So please write. Don't forget to keep your chin up. So long!" Shorthand being no accomplishment of mine, I confess to copying the words straight from the script Bruce allowed me to read before he spoke it. A red stamp showed that it had been passed by the censor. Even censors have a heart!

* * *

Some of the other speakers' messages had a less romantic context. One gentleman asked the family in California: "What about those socks?" Another prefaced his greeting with, "I feel like a kid giving a piece in grade school." But one and all they made Britain and America seem very close together before Harry Roy and his boys (one of them in RAF uniform) were faded out on their last number.

Providing the opportunity for Americans at home to hear the voice of the boys over here is just a part of the American Eagle Club service, a small part, indeed, compared with the rest. Some idea of what the club has meant to the soldiers, sailors, and airmen of many countries is conveyed by the fact that, since it was opened in December, 1940, it has served them with well over a quarter of a million inexpensive meals. Far better idea, however, is conveyed by the conversation of one who spends the whole of his time acting as guide, philosopher, and friend to "the boys." This is Mr. W. J. Currie, chairman of the club, which is run by the American Field Service and derives funds from voluntary contributions in the United States.

Helping him in an ever-growing task, Mr. Currie—who is just the sort of quiet-spoken, tactful person one would confide in—has had a staff of seven paid workers and 250 voluntary assistants, for the most part women and girls who have their own full-time jobs to do in the city before they come along to a spell of duty at the club between 6 and 10 p. m. Rush hours in the club are from 12:30 to 2 in the afternoon, and from 5 o'clock onward in the evening.

The club has no license to sell alcohol. Moreover, it has no demand for such a license. Said Mr. Currie to me, "I can't recollect more than three or four requests for beer since the day we opened—and I suppose a million service men must have been in and out of the place in that time."

* * *

Ninety-five per cent of the hot drink orders are for coffee with cream in the American style. In these days of rationing, is is synthetic cream, because the real thing has followed hamburgers off the menu. Other reminders of the living back home are toasted sandwiches, peanut butter, griddlecakes with maple syrup, and soft drinks.

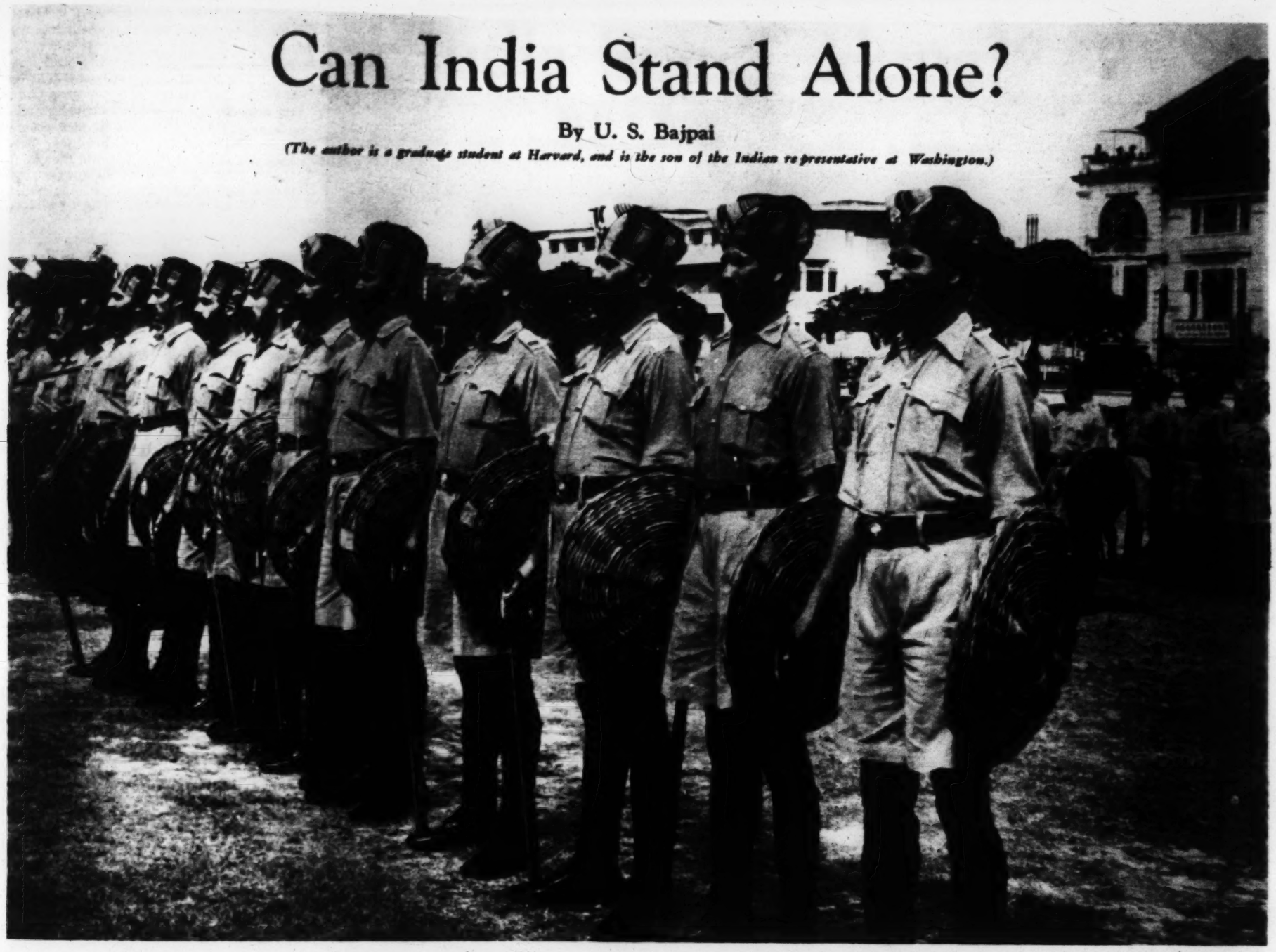
While the main hall of the club is customarily a sort of international forum, Americans have a special club room and snack bar of their own on the floor above. Deep leather armchairs tone there with a big, open, brick fireplace in a restful shade of green. No subscription is asked of "members" in the Eagle Club, but they are given a card of "membership" which makes them feel they belong. This registration gives them a Poste Restante address and puts them in the way of much free entertainment, thanks to the generosity of metropolitan theater and cinema

(Continued on page 12)

Can India Stand Alone?

By U. S. Bajpai

(The author is a graduate student at Harvard, and is the son of the Indian representative at Washington.)



MEMBERS OF THE SIKH RIOT PATROL, LINED UP DURING AN INSPECTION

Associated Press Photo

THE SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE of India is vital to the whole course of the war. Her geographical position, astride the supply lines to China, Russia, and the Near and Middle East, makes her an invaluable distributing center for the materials of war shipped from the United States and Great Britain. The world shipping shortage stresses the importance of India's actual and potential output of a vast quantity of the smaller paraphernalia of war. This importance was recognized by the British Government by the formation in India of an Eastern Group Supply Council, which co-ordinates production of all the Empire countries east of Suez. With the Japanese pounding at India's gates, Washington, too, has acted, and an American mission is being sent there.

In view of the shipping shortage, and the many parts which the Allies have to defend, the question arises, can India stand alone—and if not, what can she contribute to her own defense? The answers are definite—India cannot withstand the Japanese hordes without supplies of essential war materials from the Allies. Let us examine first the nature of the threat to India, and then the question of her defense.

The very vastness of India increases her vulnerability. She is threatened by invasion from land and sea. The shipping in her waters and her heavy industries are threatened by air attack. India's land frontier on the east has never before been endangered, partly due to the natural obstacles in the shape of the Lushai and Chin Hills, and partly due to the absence of a hostile power across them. Consequently, this frontier, unlike the northwestern, has never been fortified. Invasion from the east now seems imminent. With Rangoon in their hands, the Japanese would be able to invade India along the coast, for Chittagong is only 500 or 600 miles by sea from Rangoon and, with their superior naval power, the Japanese could land troops there. There onwards the country is flat and presents few obstacles to an invader; also, there is a railway from Chittagong to Calcutta.

Together with such a move, the Japanese, using their sea power, may attempt raids similar to that of the British on the French coast, and do much more damage; for the long seaboard makes defense of every point an impossibility, especially as the eastern seaboard is very flat. The danger is greater when one considers that Calcutta lies within easy reach of Rangoon—only 800 miles by sea. Calcutta is the largest commercial center in India, a railway terminus of great importance, and the supply depot for war materials to China. Within 250 miles of Calcutta are situated most of India's heavy industries. Thus the most vital area in India is threatened most. And this threat is not only from raids by landing parties, but even more by air attack.

Finally the Japanese are in a position to prevent all shipping from coming to Calcutta, and even to dominate the whole of the Indian Ocean. To strengthen their position there it is not impossible that they may attempt to occupy Ceylon. Thus the danger to India is great, and greatest to her cities and to shipping bound to it. A successful invasion by land would be difficult in view of the size of the country, and the size of Japan's conquests.

What can India do to meet this danger? This question can best be answered by a consideration of her military and material resources. In October, when I left India, the strength of the army was 1,000,000 men. This expansion is nearly four times its prewar strength, and is limited only by the supply of equipment. India is in no need of men. The army has proved its worth in Libya, Eritrea, and in the recent fighting in the Far East. In quantity and quality, Indian man power is adequate. The Royal Indian Navy is small, though efficient, and only designed for patrol or convoy duty in a limited sphere. This is explained by the fact that the British Navy was considered adequate. The Indian Air Force is equally small, for until recently the flow of planes was directed to areas more immediately in need of them, and even training planes have not been available. In Burma, the small force of Indian airmen have drawn praise from Sir Archibald Wavell.

India's natural resources are large. She also possesses an industry, small by American standards, but in fact one of the largest in the world. Her natural resources fall into two groups—mineral and vegetable. There are large reserves of bauxite, chrome, iron ore, manganese, mica, and coal, as well as some deposits of low-grade copper. Apart from foodstuffs, India produces nearly 1,000,000 tons of cotton, and practically all the world's output of jute, so valuable in making sand bags. These raw materials India can to a large extent turn into finished products.

A flourishing steel industry has increased its output since the outbreak of war to 1,500,000 tons per year. Ninety per cent of this is used to manufacture artillery, small arms, and ammunition in increasing quantities. Her annual output of 28,000,000 tons of coal provides power for her industries and railways, which cover a distance of 42,000 miles. The excess of pig iron and mica is used for export to Great Britain and the United States. India's cotton industry is producing 550,000,000 yards of cloth to supply the armed forces in the East with clothes and tents.

The jute industry is working to its maximum, and exporting largely to the United States. Besides these large industries, smaller concerns have been turned over to war production—for example, a sewing-machine factory is now producing surgical implements. Even airplanes are now being produced in small quantities. Inability to produce the internal combustion engine is India's greatest handicap, for she cannot, as a result, manufacture tanks or airplanes in appreciable quantities. Her supply of steel is insufficient to manufacture warships. For these most essential weapons of war she has to depend on the United States and Great Britain.

Not only as a strategic center, but also as a producing and distributing depot, is this sub-continent vital to the Allies. India can do much to defend herself, but she is necessarily dependent on outside help for tanks, airplanes, and ships.

The failure of Allied forces in the Pacific Area has been due mainly to a lack of air power, which, in turn, has affected their sea power. Both of these in overwhelming strength are necessary if India is to continue to play her role in the war, and if China, Russia, and the armies in the Middle East are to be kept going.

The Indian people are wholeheartedly opposed to the Japanese, and their ideals are the same as those of the democracies. India's connection with China has been as old as Buddhism, and has always been a friendly one. Since Japan invaded China, aversion for Japan has increased in India. The Congress Party showed its sympathy by sending good will missions and medical aid to the armies of Chiang Kai-shek. This great leader's recent visit to India, and his conversations with the Government of India, are particularly significant. Even more so were the contacts he made with Indian political leaders, whom he urged to do their utmost to fight the common foe.

That India is alive to the danger is clear from the abandonment by the Indian National Congress of Gandhi's policy of nonviolence. Nehru has called upon the people to aid wholeheartedly in the defense of their country and, next to Gandhi, he commands the greatest influence in India. The working committee of the Moslem League also passed a resolution urging greater efforts for defense. Thus united in purpose, with the example and the alliance of the great Chinese people, and the ever-growing strength of Allied war production, India should prove to be the nemesis of Japan's hopes. While the situation does not warrant complacent optimism, it leaves room for confidence.

MISS JOAN FONTAINE, WINNER OF 1941 ACADEMY AWARD

Coburn

Not So Little Sister

By Frank Daugherty

WHEN SOME of those who knew Joan Fontaine rather well first saw her in "Rebecca," they said: "Of course, the little de Havilland girl is like that really, isn't she? So shy—she didn't have to act."

The point that will be attempted in this portrait tells an opposite story. The little de Havilland girl (it is well known, of course, that she is Olivia's younger sister and took the name Fontaine in order to avoid trading on Olivia's name) *isn't* like that.

In the first place, it is hardly properly descriptive to call her the little de Havilland girl any more. She is diminutive in physical stature; but she is something more than that as an actress, as her latest picture, "Suspicion," has already proved; and as her three forthcoming productions, "This Above All," "The Constant Nymph," and "Jane Eyre," are all rather apt to indicate further. For her work in "Suspicion" Miss Fontaine recently received the Motion Picture Academy's award for the best performance by an actress in 1941.

She also is Mrs. Brian Aherne—for three years now, she says, adding an extra half year for good measure; and no one in their right senses, she believes, can any longer speak of the successful wife of a successful actor as "the little de Havilland girl."

She talks sometimes of leaving the screen for her career as Mrs. Aherne. "If he still wants me to when I have finished the pictures I am already contracted to make, I shall do so at once. I'm old-fashioned enough to think it might be quite a career to be the wife of a successful actor."

"You don't like pictures?" I asked.

"I can't answer that with plain yes or no. I can say this: the nearer the camera gets, the farther away the flats and the lights and the people on the sets fade, the better I like it. I am devoted to the camera, which I consider to be always right. To me, it is rather like the proscenium arch to the stage actor.

"But pictures are hard work. I take them seriously and try to live each character I play, whether rightly or wrongly. This calls for, to me at least, much concentration, which I find difficult to maintain while some people are fixing my hair and dress and makeup and others are telling me how to play the scene."

"Doesn't the same thing hold true for Brian?" I asked.

She smiled. "Brian is like no one else," she said. "With him, everything is always taken so philosophically. Nothing ruffles him. If he can't get a thing right with this take, he knows he can with the next. On the other hand, if I lose something I am doing, it is often gone forever."

I had found her alone—for the interview—in the two-story house she occupies with her actor husband on one of Beverly Hills' palm-lined streets. She conducted me to a second-story study lined with books.

I had met her before, but always on the sets of her pictures, always dressed more or less formally. The thing I noticed first when she began to talk—and it was the dominant impression I was to take away with me—was that an earlier shyness, perhaps unsureness, was gone.

"I don't know what brought it about," she answered my question about this confidence. "Suddenly, it was just there. Perhaps I had learned my trade, and knew it." I had not known, until she told me, that she had made 16 B pictures before the opportunity for Rebecca came along.

She had her first part in pictures because she was seen by Producer Jesse Lasky when she was playing in one of Henry Duffy's plays in Hollywood. Mr. Lasky signed her to a contract, which R. K. O. later took over. The 16 pictures followed.

"I don't think I was altogether bad; but no one paid any attention to me; and when I had finished my apprenticeship, the studio simply let the contract lapse," she explained. "It wasn't until I played a small role in 'The Women,' some time later, that anyone noticed me again."

Joan was born in Tokyo, Japan, where her father, Walter A. de Havilland, was a patent attorney. The family removed from there to the little town of Saratoga in the Santa Clara Valley of California when she was two. Later, she returned to Japan, where she studied Japanese art and a little of the language; and when she returned to the United States in 1935 she continued with her art studies in San Francisco. But the rest of her education was the ordinary red schoolhouse variety of the west coast. She is a British citizen still, but is applying for her citizenship papers now. Brian, also a British subject, will wait until the end of the war before he also seeks American citizenship.

"He wouldn't consider it loyal to do it now," she said.

"In our screen work we're not alike at all. Brian is more or less gregarious about it all. He likes to rehearse his scripts before people, and try them out. I don't. I have to work things out for myself. When I get things the way I want them, when I have the characterization down to the last wrinkle of the nose or flip of an eyelash, I rarely change unless something occurs on the set which alters my conception. Brian often reads my scripts and makes suggestions, but I don't always take them.

"Acting with me boils down almost completely on the character. I must live the part as I believe it was lived. I know that sounds hackneyed, but it's true. I don't think there are any short cuts. That's one of the things I have against pictures. Everything about them, the way they are made, the crowd of idle people standing about while the actor works, then working madly while the actor does nothing, all seems to be designed to prevent the sort of concentration on a part that to me is essential to any sort of sensitive reproduction.

"On the stage you have an opportunity to improve as you go along; and while you work, and build the feeling you are attempting to put over, everything else in the theater, the stage crew and the audience alike, is subordinated to that. On a sound stage in Hollywood you are supposed to be able to turn an emotion on and off like an electric switch every time a director crooks a finger. Maybe I shall become accustomed to it in time, but I doubt it. Or perhaps I should say I could if all directors were Hitchcocks." Alfred Hitchcock was the director of both "Rebecca" and "Suspicion."

As we descended the stairs, she told me that she would be up at five the following morning to see about makeup and wardrobe for "The Constant Nymph," her next picture.

"That's just one of the million reasons I find," she said, "for wishing I could do only one picture a year. When Brian and I are both working on pictures we hardly see one another for two or three months at a time. Any picture, if you do it honestly, is a great drain. As plain Mrs. Aherne, I shall never rise at five in the morning."

"Perhaps plain Mrs. Aherne," I said, "wouldn't have made 'Rebecca' and 'Suspicion.' "

"Plain Mrs. Aherne," she laughed, "wouldn't care. She would be delighted to help Mr. Aherne make some more 'Skylarks.' "

She held out her hand at the door.

"Please don't say I don't like Hollywood, for I do like it," she said; "and don't say I don't like pictures, for I do. Just say I think there are things about both that could be improved. There's nothing wrong with thinking that, is there?"

I couldn't think of anything.

How Civil Service Guards Its Ranks

By Harry B. Mitchell

President, U. S. Civil Service Commission

THE UNITED STATES Civil Service Commission's job is to furnish qualified employees to the agencies of the Federal Government. They must be employees who are qualified with respect to education and experience—that is, they must be able to do the work. Furthermore, they must be qualified with respect to character and suitability for Government employment; they must be loyal to the United States. The question of character and loyalty, always pertinent, is of special significance now that we are at war.

There are two methods by which applicants for Government positions are tested to determine whether they are able to discharge their duties satisfactorily. For some jobs, they assemble in an examination room and write out the answers to questions which are relevant to the duties they are to perform. For other jobs—for example, high-grade administrative and professional positions and mechanical-trades positions—the Commission establishes certain minimum education and experience requirements which must be met, then rates the applicants on the basis of the extent and quality of their education and experience as set forth in their applications.

That leaves the question of general suitability for Government employment. Unfortunately, potential spies and saboteurs can perform just as brilliantly in the examination room as loyal citizens, and they can present education and experience records that are just as impressive.

Therefore, in the midst of the most intensive recruiting program in its history, the Civil Service Commission has been obliged to intensify, on a proportionate scale, its investigations program. The purpose is to weed out, from the thousands coming in, persons who are not suitable for Government employment from the standpoint of character. Day by day, we are completing, on an everage, five times as many investigations as we were a year ago. Since the defense program began, increased emphasis has been placed on those phases of investigation which are concerned with determination of loyalty.

In the central office of the Commission, in Washington, D. C., we have an Investigations Division, and we have 500 field examiners, or investigators, stationed in various parts of the country, most of them in the 13 cities which are the headquarters of civil service district offices. As cases arise for investigation, they are assigned to field examiners in the area in which the investigations are to be conducted.

The bulk of civil service investigations are concerned with general suitability and loyalty. We investigate persons who have not yet been appointed, but have been tentatively selected for appointment, and those who have been appointed subject to investigation. Investigations are made only in the case of positions in certain groups—not all positions. Most character investigations are concerned with applicants for positions in the following groups:

(1) Certain types of positions in national defense agencies.

(2) Law-enforcement positions, such as immigration patrol inspector and customs examiner's aid.

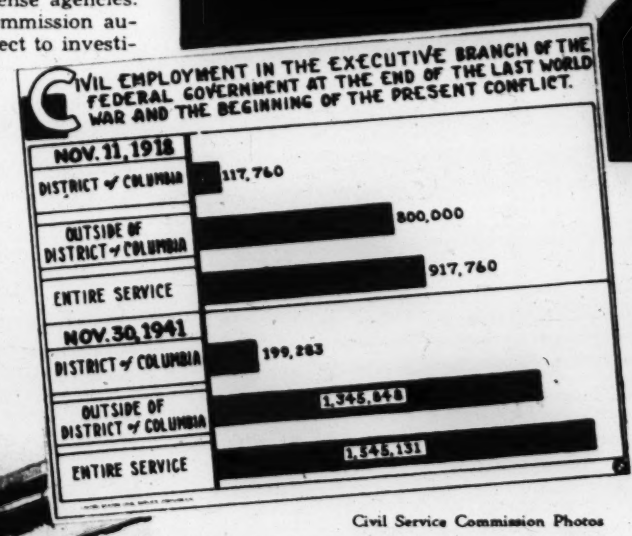
(3) Postmaster positions in first- and second-class post offices.

Today, by far the most important task in the Commission's investigations program is that of investigating personnel for employment in Government defense agencies—the War Department, Navy Department, and others. Investigations are made in the case of all key defense positions, including many mechanical-trades positions, even though investigations are not made in the case of like positions throughout the Government service in general. It is this factor—defense investigations—which account for an increase in the Commission's field examiners from 80 in May, 1940, to 500 today.

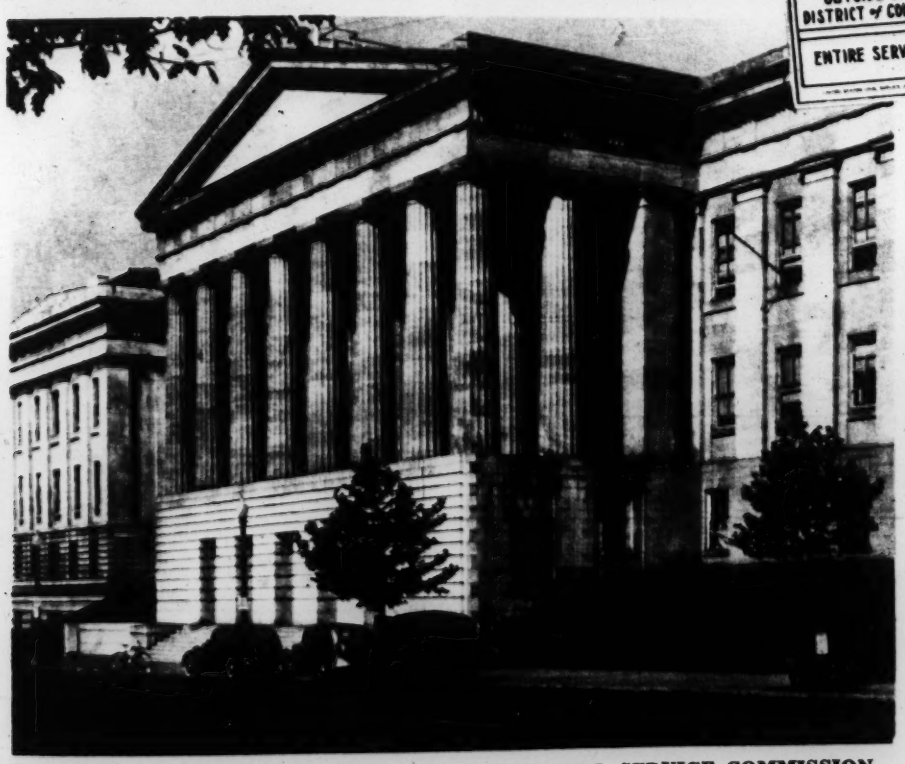
During the last six months of 1941, the Commission investigated 26,012 persons. To investigate these persons, 65,227 separate investigations—in that many different places—were necessary.

Many people wonder what happens in a civil service investigation. Where is the starting point of such an investigation? The process begins when a Federal appointing officer, in Washington or in a field establishment, makes a selection from a certificate of eligibles submitted to him by the Civil Service Commission's Washington office or a district office. The normal procedure would be to investigate the selected eligible before he ever gets on the job. Under emergency conditions, it is often necessary to permit entry on duty prior to investigation, in order not to hamper the work of defense agencies. When this happens, the Commission authorizes appointments "subject to investigation." The appointment does not become final until character suitability has been established through investigation.

The Commission is seeking to reduce to a minimum investigations made after entry on duty, because even a little time on the job permits some opportunity for espionage or sabotage. By building up its force of investigators, and by eliminating all nonessential procedures, the Commission is striving to comply as fully as possible with the provision in the civil service rules which states that "The character, record, and physical fitness of applicants shall be tested or investigated and approved whenever practicable prior to certification."



Civil Service Commission Photos



HARRY B. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
The Central Administrative Office of the Commission Stands at 8th and F Streets in Washington

Regardless of the point at which the investigation begins—before or after entry on duty—it proceeds in this way:

If the prospective appointee lives in or near one of the 13 civil service district offices, he is asked to appear at the office, where he is interviewed briefly and fingerprinted by the field examiner who is to conduct the investigation in his case. During the interview, a questionnaire relative to the prospective appointee's personal history is filled in. In the questionnaire the eligible supplies information regarding his citizenship, education, employment, personal habits, arrests, if any, etc. He furnishes a list of his former addresses and of persons who know him, with a view to aiding in the conduct of the investigation.

If the eligible lives a considerable distance from the headquarters city, a copy of the questionnaire is mailed to him and he is instructed to report to a near-by post office to be fingerprinted. The Commission is represented at every first- and second-class post office by a local board of civil service examiners. They are employees of the Post Office Department, but they have been designated to perform certain civil service duties. Among these duties is the taking of fingerprints. The local board member takes the fingerprints and mails the chart to the civil service district office. The eligible mails the executed questionnaire to the same office.

The fingerprint chart is forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where it is checked with the Bureau's records to determine whether the eligible has a police record. Whatever information is revealed by the fingerprint search is transmitted to the Commissioner's Investigations Division in the central office.

The Commission's field examiner proceeds to interview a number of persons—including persons named by the eligible as references—in order to obtain facts as to the eligible's morals, integrity, reputation, loyalty, industry, etc. His claims with respect to his education and experience are also verified. Now, of course, major emphasis is on the eligible's loyalty to the United States. Therefore, each "witness" is questioned as to the eligible's loyalty and as to whether he is a member of any subversive organization.

The number of witnesses interviewed depends upon the nature of the position and the facts which are revealed as the investigation progresses.

Besides interviewing witnesses, the field examiner inspects official records—for example, police records and personnel records—which aid in determining the eligible's character suitability.

It is always best to tell the truth in civil service applications and in forms executed incident to civil service investigations. Applicants often give false answers to questions regarding arrests, temperance, etc., in the belief that the

(Continued on page 13)

Salute to Spring

By Margery Rae and Esther Robb

SPRING IS NEAR in the northern states! What? When the air is so raw, and patches of grayish snow still linger on the north side of the house?

Yes, spring! The winter-sated adult may now find a new interest in watching the strange activity of the neighborhood children. As if at some secret signal, there they are, all out upon the sidewalks engaged in saluting the new season in the age-old way of youngsters.

Little boys in leather jackets are squatting in the slush to shoot marbles into a ring, and small girls in bright sweaters and the briefest of flying skirts are jumping rope or bouncing balls to the accompaniment of certain rhythmic chants that sound like incantations. Hear the words?

Johnny over the ocean, Johnny over the sea,
Johnny broke a tea pot, and blamed it onto me;
I told Ma, Ma told Pa, Johnny got a licking—
Ha, Ha, Ha!

No grown-up has mentioned bringing out last year's marbles, balls, and jump-ropes. As surely as the season rolls around, the children of 1942 perform their ancient rites to spring.

Early Egyptian monuments picture similar activities beside the Nile, and scholars tell us that Greek and Roman children bounced and jumped with equal ardor in their day. Homer spins in the Odyssey the tale of Nausicaä, daughter of King Alcinous. On a royal wash day in spring, she played ball with her maidens, singing for them while they tossed it from hand to hand. Our American Betty Lou of Kalamazoo, chanting her rhymes as she pats her ball to the ground, is the modern version of the princess of Scheria—which, incidentally, is none other than the island of Corfu featured in the current news.

Have you ever seen a little girl bouncing a ball, catching it under one leg, then hopping from foot to foot, and again dropping the ball deftly inside the circle made as she holds her dress out with her left hand? It looks as intricate as a ballet dancer's routine, and [illegible] that she remembers each movement so surely. Listen as she chants the beat to every bounce:

One, two, three, O'Larry, four, five, six, O'Larry,
Seven, eight, nine, O'Larry, ten, O'Larry, Postman.
One, two, three, O'Larry, I saw Dr. Gary
Eating a chocolate cherry, ten, O'Larry, Postman.

An earnest little bouncer explained: "The real hardest I'm working on now. It's 'One, two, three, stamp across a curtsey.' And after you bounce, you have to stamp with your left foot, cross it over your right, and curtsey. But you bounce the ball all the time, too!"

There, for what it takes, we give you O'Larry, patron saint of all the bouncers!

Rather recently children's games and jingles have come to be regarded as authentic folklore to be studied by scholars for the better knowledge of ancient customs, festivals, religious rites and superstitions.

William Wells Newell, author of "Games and Songs of American Children," published in 1883, notes that "the existence of any children's tradition in America, maintained independently of print, has hitherto been scarcely noticed." Even he, however, calls it "a minor but curious branch of folklore."

The lusty lore of American childhood flows on down the years. Of course, the rhymes change somewhat in their continual washing-down from the past. But substantially they are the same jingles with variations, and are readily recognized by adults who can never quite forget them.

Folklorists are now doing considerable digging in this fertile field of childhood. James Street, writing to the Saturday Evening Post, reported that he received more than 500 answers in answer to his query as to the proper way to complete a couple of children's folk rhymes. On an "Information, Please," radio program, the experts tumbled over each other to finish, "Ask your mother for 50 cents," and the audience must have longed to join in the chorus.

In conversation the usual reply, with a smile and a far-away look, is, "Yes, we said that, only we said it this way." Then one learns the variations that time and moving about the country have given to the basic rhymes of childhood. That old counting stand-by, "Eenie, meenie, minie, moe," may come to a climax either with "If he hollers, let him go," or "If he hollers, make him pay, Fifty dollars every day." The jingle which immortalizes two favorite American desserts substitutes "blueberry pie" for "huckleberry" if children live west of Ohio and Indiana.

When little girls skip rope with a high-speed finish, they call it "doing peppers." The phrase originally went: "Salt, vinegar, mustard, pepper!" It meant to increase the tempo with the hotness of the condiment.

A popular rhyme of World War times is happily repeated by children who admit they do not know who the Kaiser is. It is a ball-bouncer:

Charlie Chaplin went to France
To teach the girls the Spanish dance.
Here's what he taught them:
First your heel, then your toe,
Cross your foot, and over you go.
Salute to the King,
Bow to the Queen,
Turn your back on the Kaiser.

A favorite heroine of childhood is, "Grace, Grace," who "went upstairs to powder her face." The number of boxes of powder she used is counted to the over-and-over rhythm of the rope. "Teddy bear," beloved child's companion, has been the inspiration of an intricate jumping game; successive generations go on chanting it. A popular comic character of a generation ago is still very much alive in the jingle:

Happy Hooligan went to bed
With a tin can on his head.

Sometimes two rhymes were combined into one, as in the dramatic affair of the 24 robbers:

Last night, the night before,
Twenty-four robbers came to my door.
I went upstairs to get my gun;
You should have seen them, run, run, run.
(That is when they started to run.)
Some went east and some went west,
Some went over the cuckoo's nest.

There is a worldly-wise flavor about the jingle that asks:

Mother, mother,
May I go
Down to the corner
To meet my beau?

After Mother and Father have each said, "No, my daughter, you may not go down to the corner to meet your beau," Grandmother, importuned with the same request, comes back with this:

Tell your mother
To hold her tongue—
She had a beau
When she was young!

From being the single star performer in jumping rope or bouncing a ball, children turn to playing games which may include more of their number. Wherever three or more are gathered together, it is likely they will go through a "counting-out" formula to decide who

is to be "it." While they stand in a half-circle, one child, repeating the magic words, points to each in turn until all but one are "out," the child who is left being "it."

It may take a stretch of the imagination to picture Chaucer or Shakespeare playing "tag" in their youth, but there is little doubt that counting-out rhmyes go back many centuries. The identity between American and English versions establishes the fact that they must have been in common use when America was being settled. (Remember that they were always passed along by word of mouth only.) It is a mystery how to spell some of the words, but here is an old one, readily recognized by many people:

One-ry, ur-ry, ickery Ann
Philison, pholison, Nicholas John,
Queevy, quavvy, English navy,
Stingulum, stangulum, buck.

One "Mother" rhyme is decidedly dramatic. It goes:

My mother and your mother
Were hanging out clothes;
My mother gave your mother
A punch on the nose.
O-U-T spells out.

Perhaps "Father" was employed by the railroad. His offspring repeated with extra gusto:

Engine, engine, number nine,
Running on Chicago line,
The gate flew in, the gate flew out,
And that is how the fire went Out.

Children love the nonsense of such weird-sounding gibberish as:

Ibbity, bibbity, zibbity, zam,
Ibbity, bibbity, knabe.
Knabe in, knabe out,
Knabe round the water spout.

American singing games are considered to be largely of Old English origin. Perhaps American sympathy for all things English today may stem from the common love we had as children for the same old games and songs. Who has not chanted:

London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady!

Each captured player, you remember, must choose to join one side or the other, and the game ends with a tug of war. It is rather startling to find that this simple old game had its origin in medieval religious ideas. The "sides" represented angels and devils; each person had to cross a dangerous bridge, according to belief in the Middle Ages, and undergo a "weighing in the balance" which should decide his destiny.

Spring, of course, was the favored time of year for these outdoor frolics. The festival of "bringing home the May" was observed in England in Spenser's time; he mentioned it in the "Shepherd's Calendar." Modern children preserve a bit of this custom in their dancing about the Maypole, and in their hanging of May baskets on their playmates' doors. But the old May game they love most is:

Here we go round the mulberry bush,
Mulberry bush, mulberry bush,
Here we go round the mulberry bush
On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we wash our clothes,

This is the way we bake our bread,

This is the way we go to church,
So early in the morning.

Another favorite, "Oats, pease, beans, and barley grows," acts out the planting of the seed to the harvesting. It had its origin, they tell us, as a religious rite intended to increase the fertility of the fields. "The farmer in the Dell" is another acted-out story loved by generations of children.

Even the "Virginia Reel" is a folk dance of this sort, and actually imitates weaving. The first movements represent the shooting of the shuttle from side to side, and the passage of the woof over and under the threads of the warp. The last movements indicate the tightening of the threads and bringing together of the cloth. Sometimes the rows are limited to seven dancers, which indicates that they may be imitating the different colors.

In the olden days, "to sing a dance" and "to dance a song" were interchangeable terms. The Puritans, however, who didn't believe in dancing nor in light-hearted singing, developed such innocent amusements as "Stagecoach" and "Going to Jerusalem."

Another survival in our game-songs are historical references that have since lost their meaning. Bonnie Prince Charley's name appears in many English ditties transplanted to America:

Charley over the water,
Charley over the sea,
Charley caught a blackbird,
Can't catch me!

Charley is a fine young man,
Charley is a dandy,
Charley likes to kiss the girls
Whenever it comes handy.

I won't have any of your weevily wheat,
I won't have any of your barley;
All I want's the best of wheat
To make a cake for Charley.

Other Old English games known to American children are "Jolly Miller," "Three Dukes a-Riding (or a-Roving)," "King William was King James's son, And all the royal race he run (And from a royal race he sprung), Upon his breast he wore a star, And it was called a sign of war."

Happily, many Girl Scout troops and Camp Fire Girls are reviving some of the quaint old singing games and bringing them back to popularity in America. Some of these are "I'll give to you a paper of pins," "Skip to my Lou," "Green gravel, green gravel," "Little Sally Waters," and "Go in and out the window."

Relished by youngsters are rhymes to hurl at a temporary enemy. What a relief to have this bloodless way of deriding him in a pleasant rhythm that fairly rolls off the tongue! It usually clears the air, and in the see-saw swing of children's friendships brings the down side up again:

Even an adult might like to hoot this one:

Liar, liar,
Pants on fire,
Nose as long
As a telephone wire!

The proper response to such a gem as this was a superior glance and a haughty recital of

Sticks and stones
May break my bones,
But names will never hurt me.

Children everywhere like to call out each other's names in this eccentric fashion—whether in fun or dead earnest:

Ann, bum-Bann, Te-ally, go-Fann,
Tee-legged, toe-legged, bow-legged Ann!

The sarcasm aimed at small enemies often includes the arch-enemy, Teacher. This one must be very old:

Five more days, and we'll be free
From this school of misery!
No more Latin, no more French,
No more sitting on the hardwood bench.

"Star light, star bright," is a wistful rhyme whose theme is put more crudely in this bit of magic:

Stub my toe, meet my beau;
Touch blue, sure to come true,
Turn to the right, meet him tonight.

This one is popular when the circus comes to town:

Ask your mother for fifty cents
To see the elephant jump the fence;
He jumped so high, he hit the sky,
And never came down till the Fourth of July.

The law comes in for a nonsensical jibe in:

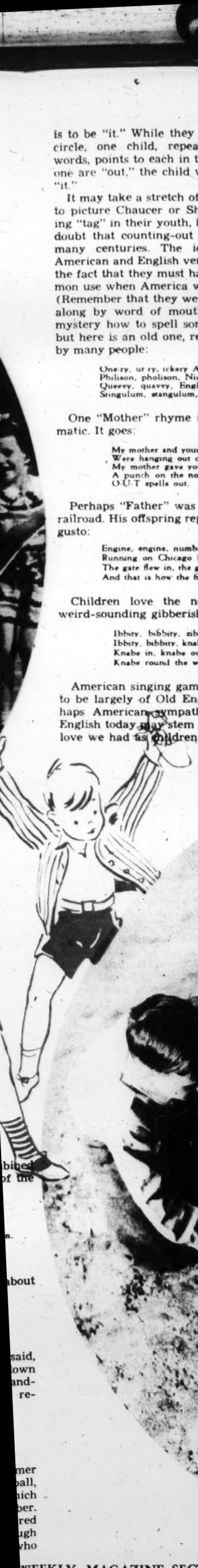
Once a big policeman
Saw a little bum,
Sitting on the curbstone,
Chewing rubber gum.
"Hi," said the policeman,
"Will you give me some?"
"Ninny on your tintype,"
Said the little bum.

This can be made more difficult by transposing the first letters of some of the words, and so multiplying the absurdity:

Once a pig molice-pan
Saw a bitty lum,
Sitting on the sturb-cone
Chewing gubber rum. . . .

Children enjoy some jingles, it has been suspected, because they have words that are taboo in the bosom of the family.

And, however much parents may groan, they can realize that their training in home fundamentals can go much deeper than these jingles. Anyway, the children grow up and out of these primitive expressions and thoughts, even if the gibberish sticks in their memories a long time.



Among the New Books

Rising Tide of Poetry—A London Letter

The Buried Stream: Collected Poems, 1908 to 1940, by Geoffrey Faber. London: Faber. 8s. 6d.
First Poems, by Richard Elwes. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1s. 6d.
Poems of a Decade, by A. L. Rowse. London: Faber. 6s.
The Best Poems of 1941, selected by Thomas Moult. London: Cape. 6s.
The Solitary Man, by Richard Church. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.
Guatama the Enlightened, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 5s. New York: Macmillan. $1.00.

LONDON

PUBLICATION OF POETRY seems to be playing an increasing part in a diminishing output of books. This is a striking and significant fact. Some time ago, my friend, Professor Ifor Evans, declared—and declared truly—that the present war had not produced a single line of memorable verse. But all that, if it is not altered, is altering now.

Into the last war the young poets flung themselves with abandon. They leapt into it in an ecstasy of heroism and chivalry, and they were deceived. Brooks and his fellows saw it in terms of waving banners and romance, and they found it a thing of mud and lice and the stupid pushing and pulling of immense masses of men, over whose strategic possibilities the high commands lost all conscious control. This led first to a souring, and then to an atrophy of the poetic impulse.

* * *

In the preface to his volume of collected verse, "The Buried Stream," Geoffrey Faber, who had been writing poetry more or less continuously since his Rugby and Oxford days in the last years of Edward VII, says that during the war of 1914-18 he "suffered (an) eclipse of spirit." So did others. T. E. Lawrence, for example, told Mr. Faber that the war "had killed the creative ability in him." Happily, in neither case was the effect permanent. For Mr. Faber resumed the acquaintance of his muse most profitably, as "The Buried Stream" shows; and Lawrence wrote "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom."

Nevertheless, the last war left in the minds of men the abiding conviction that fighting was no suitable inspiration for great verse. It bred in our poets a confirmed pacifist temper. It is therefore by no means odd that for many months the present conflict called forth no very remarkable poetic speech.

* * *

Gradually, however, the tongues are becoming unloosed. One reason may be sought in an odd quarter. Nothing was more deadening in the last war than the obvious fact that the instruments of battle had become too terrible for intelligent handling. Generals had greater armies than ever before: and they simply did not know what to do with them.

In the present conflict, men have once again assumed the ascendency over their machines. No one who has watched a battle in the skies can doubt that it is the airmen and not the airplanes that dictate the result. The German conquest of Europe in the summer campaign of 1940 and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, reprehensible as they are, proved that men are no longer dominated by their instruments. They again make strategic use of them. They again have achieved mastery. In other words, they are once more fit subjects for poetry.

The rising tide of the poetic temper, which might thus be expected, is now manifesting itself. A. L. Rowse, who in difficult rhythms has long exposed a troubled and distressed heart in the final section of "Poems of a Decade," shows that the war has won him over to a new sympathy with his fellow-beings, so that he can now write of a church service, if not with enthusiasm, at least with a tolerance at odds with his previous convictions:

> The people reverently stand as the procession goes slowly by
> Singing, Faint not for fear, His Arms are near,
> He changeth not, and thou art dear.
> The last light of the wintry sun
> lights up the cross,
> the white head of the clergyman:
> laying a loving finger upon them every one as they pass slowly down the church out of my dream, and day is done.

* * *

Richard Church, too, in his distinguished verses in "The Solitary Man," reveals the temper of a writer whom the war has steadied, since to anyone of imagination apprehension is necessarily more upsetting than the actual fact, so that a bomb, however loud its explosion, is bound to be an anticlimax. Especially is this so in his very fine "A House in Wartime," which, unfortunately, is too long to quote.

I do not wish to suggest, however, that the war has eased all our questions, and answered our indecisions. The pages of Thomas Moult's "Best Poems of 1941"—an admirable selection—prove over and over again that obstinate anxieties still remain among British writers of verse, so that in many ways Stephen Spender's "The War God" is typical of a mood that is yet widely disseminated:

> Why cannot the one good,
> Benevolent, feasible,
> Final dove descend?
> And the wheat be divided?
> And the soldiers sent home?
> And the barriers torn down?
> And the enemies forgiven?
> And there be no retribution?

This temper, for example, is far more typical than the romantic enthusiasm engagingly displayed by Richard Elwes in his facile, but agreeable, sonnets, "First Poems," particularly in the verses he wrote—to his credit they were composed in the darkest days of 1940—

> My God, I thank Thee that my course is set,
> with others of Thy choosing, at this hour;
> to see the right discerned, the challenge met,
> and battle given to the evil power;
> to share the upward thrusting to the light;
> and all the grandeur of the stony ways;

it is more typical even than the comment of A. A. Milne, in "The Best Poems," on the results of the London air raids,

> On broken homes we set our feet,
> And raise proud heads that all may see,
> Immortal in each little street,
> The soul in its integrity.

After these poems, arising directly out of the conflict now being waged, the Poet Laureate's latest volume seems somewhat remote in outlook, though his description of London after dark in peacetime, in "An Art Worker," is a charming piece of work. HAROLD HOBSON

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Unforgettables of War

I Can't Forget, by Robert J. Casey. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.

AFTER 22 MONTHS on the battlefronts of World War II, Robert J. Casey of the Chicago Daily News foreign staff has written a fascinating book, "I Can't Forget," which contains phrases and stories which I can't forget either.

Casey tells again some of his experiences in France, Luxembourg, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and England. They are experiences worth recording, often bizarre and picturesque, usually of historical importance, never lacking in detail yet never overdone, with none of the horrific and with no blood-spattered pages, and with plenty of the slightly caustic humor without which Casey wouldn't be Casey. And this book is all Casey and Casey at his best.

"About the time that the French were thinking they'd decide later about taking Saarbrucken," Robert J. Casey, war correspondent, arrived in Paris. He immediately visited the Bureau Central Militaire de la Circulation (which he calls "the age's finest flower of befuddlement") in the Hotel Continental, and made application for papers accrediting him to the French Army at the front or wherever. He finally got all kinds of documents, had an identification tag engraved with his name (spelled wrong), bought a hundred extra photographs, together with a capacious wallet to keep all these things in. And the story starts.

How Casey went through and back of the Siegfried Line without proper credentials, how he wormed his way into the French trenches where he had no right to be, how he saw what he wanted to see regularly—this and much more is told in the early chapters, which treat of the Sitzkrieg in France, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

* * *

Concerning the Sitzkrieg, he writes with dispassion that there were no such remarkable pictures as Raemaekers had drawn in the other war, that there were no songs so singable that they sang themselves, that there were very few good cartoons. He does grin over some of the humor in French periodicals, especially a little sketch of a soldier knitting in the Maginot Line, with the caption, "I'm knitting for civilians." Yet, he says, the French people never found much funny about Hitler; nor did they labor under the delusion that the Sitzkrieg would continue indefinitely. He remembers the French attitude as rather that France had signed a contract which they would have to keep, because "no possible joker had left them a way out with dignity and honor." They had gone into the war without any flag waving and with no hymns of hate. This war was certainly not wanted by them nor by the people of England. That's why the English cheered Chamberlain's "peace-in-our-time" and led Hitler to believe that they wouldn't fight under any circumstances.

Casey pays a resounding tribute to the French Army. He speaks with great admiration for officers and men throughout the first half of the book—as long as the army lasted. Finally, in "The Armageddon of the Elephants," he points up his opinion with this statement: "Whatever you may have gathered about the French Army, whatever you may think about it, this is true, it was a fine, brave army. The troops that we lived with and met again in many a shambles ran true to form without exception."

* * *

After the capitulation of France, Casey went to England via Spain and Portugal, with sundry vicissitudes. At that time the war seemed finished. It appeared to observers that it only remained for Hitler to invade England. Here he speaks with unstinted praise of the English troops who had been on the Continent, remarking that "they had fought like heroes in Flanders and had survived like the chosen of Heaven at Dunkirk." Against Hitler's armed might, the best England could muster was the Home Guard. Casey expected a great fight and wanted to report it. So he went to England to get his ring-side seat for the battle that never came off.

But that put Casey in London for the great fire—"The Greater Fire of London"—and his readers will be glad for that. His description of how "London buckled on its most gorgeous armor" for that event is well worth reading. He tells how, the morning after, "London was still there, gray, serene, and undisturbed, as it had been morning on morning for a thousand years. . . . London was as strong as its people. And its people were indestructible." His argument being that Hitler's only chance to conquer England was to break the English spirit, and in that he failed.

E. B. H.

The Aztecs of Mexico

Aztecs of Mexico, by George C. Vaillant. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $4.

HOLDING DEEP INTEREST for both the general reader and the natural scientist, "Aztecs of Mexico" unrolls a full and detailed canvas of the lives and histories of Middle American tribes living in the Valley of Mexico some 500 years ago.

The author, who is associate curator of Mexican Archaeology at the American Museum of Natural History, devotes the first third of the book to the early backgrounds of the tribes who adopted Aztec culture after it was brought into the region by invaders coming from the Northwest in the twelfth century. The remaining two thirds of the book vividly pictures the customs of the Aztecs in the civilization they maintained for over 300 years, until the coming of the Spaniards in 1519. The narrative is laced together by a fine collection of plates.

Although Aztec culture fused the different arts and tribal practices of the Indians around Lake Texcoco into a closely similar whole, the tribes achieved no sense of unity. The basic governmental unit was a city-state founded upon an economic base of agriculture. When possible, additional supplies were obtained from tribute payments from weaker tribes, who were not, however, integrated into the conquerors' governments, but kept their independence.

* * *

Perhaps the most eminent representatives of the Aztec culture were the Tenochcas, who lived where Mexico City now stands. At the height of Aztec culture in 1479, over 300,000 persons lived in the white, serried buildings of the city, called Tenochtitlan, and farmed the "floating islands" dredged from the mud of the lake bottom. Among their great public works were three great causeways leading to the mainland and an aqueduct bringing fresh water to the island from the city of Chapultepec on the western shore.

The Aztecs achieved their outstanding form of art in the construction of temples. Great pyramids ascended in terraced planes to the highest levels whereon the shrines were built. Up each pyramid a wide and steep staircase mounted, so steep and artfully contrived that a person climbing it saw nothing but stairs and sky until his head topped the last stair and the temple itself was before him. Gorgeous processions passed up these stairs while audiences watched from the plazas below.

In sculpture, as in architecture, the Aztecs proved themselves masters. Working with stone tools, they executed intricate carvings, superb figures, and delicate figurines.

Music and writing were not so well developed. The former consisted mostly of rhythms produced on drums with rattles of clay and gourds, while the writing was in the pictographic stage, too simple to convey abstract thoughts.

* * *

The amazing capitulation of the numerically far superior Aztecs to a handful of Spanish conquistadors operating on foreign soil has long piqued the wonder of history students. The explanation probably lies in a combination of factors, the most important being the weakness of Aztec morale at that time. Evil portents had been imagined for several years prior to the white men's arrival, and when they came the Aztecs believed them to be symbols of unearthly forces bent on establishing a new social order. The revolt of the tributary tribes between the Valley of Mexico and the eastern coast was another strong factor in the Aztecs' defeat. These tribes welcomed the invaders as allies and fought against their one-time masters.

The final struggle of the Aztecs against the superior military technique of the Spaniards and the forces of confusion within their own ranks is described colorfully by Dr. Vaillant. A specialist who writes exceedingly well, he makes the goals and habits of these early Americans understandable and real to the reader of today.

The Philosophy of Professor Whitehead Under Examination

The Philosophy of Alfred North Whitehead, edited by Paul Arthur Schilpp. Evanston and Chicago: Northwestern University. $4

THIS FORMIDABLE VOLUME is number three in "The Library of Living Philosophers," an enterprise which is presenting the conclusions arrived at by qualified commentators regarding the most eminent philosophers of the present day. A unique feature of this method of examining the works of the distinguished men is that the philosopher himself is permitted to examine the paper written about his work pro and con, and, if practical, to reply to his critics. And critics there are, as even philosophers, like doctors, are privileged to disagree.

* * *

This method was successfully followed in the two volumes already published, the one dealing with John Dewey, the other with George Santayana. Because of the advanced age of Professor Whitehead, it seemed impracticable for him to review the 18 papers which make up the body of the volume. These papers are preceded by Professor Whitehead's biographical notes and followed by "The Philosopher's Summary" under the titles "Mathematics and the Good" and "Immortality." Then follow some 20 pages of bibliography of Professor Whitehead's writings, an amazing array which would stamp any man as a voluminous writer as well as a profound thinker on the great problems facing humanity. The scope of his intellectual investigations is no less impressive than the volume of his writings.

The editor, Mr. Schilpp, believes that by giving the philosopher the privilege of explaining his works, the old tradition that he has held it to be unethical, or at least unprofessional, to ask a philosopher his interpretation of his own writings has been outmoded. It seems that this is a progressive step in the fair presentation of one's teachings, theories, and conclusions.

* * *

Whitehead's father was a clergyman, first at Ramsgate, later in East Kent, when he became Honorary Canon of Canterbury. His interest in education led him to take an active part in the educational problems of the time. It was into this atmosphere of religion and educational interest that Alfred was born in 1860. The boy was early brought into contact with prominent personages, among whom were Archbishop Tait, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Pugin family, and others. The historical associations of the neighborhood early inspired in the youth a keen interest in both history and archaeology.

At 15, Alfred was sent to school in Dorsetshire, at the other extreme of Southern England. Here again he was surrounded by historical monuments of the earlier English centuries. Latin at 10, Greek at 12, with mathematics copiously interspersed, made the curriculum of the eager scholar. Professor Whitehead, as a candid recorder of his early experiences, confesses that he can still feel the dullness of Xenophon, Sallust, and Livy. His education was continued at Trinity College, Cambridge, which he entered in 1880.

For the following 30 years Professor Whitehead was connected with the historic seat of education in various capacities, ranging from student to fellow and teacher. His appreciation of the scope of the instruction he received is the warmest. Following the years of teaching at Cambridge, he served various institutions in London. In 1924 he was called to Harvard University, where he remained in active service until 1937.

The development of a great intellect, searching the realms of knowledge for threescore years and more, can scarcely be traced in a brief review of a life filled with a persistent struggle for ultimate truth. No more can an adequate estimate be evolved of the papers included in the volume of other eminent thinkers who minutely and thoroughly examine the voluminous work of their great colleague.

* * *

The layman, perhaps, would be most surely attracted to the final paper from Professor Whitehead, the lecture on "Immortality" delivered before the Harvard Divinity School in 1941. This lecture to be properly interpreted must be read in connection with Professor Whitehead's position regarding religion, his concept of Deity and of individual continuity, as presented in the chapter "Whitehead's Idea of God," by Charles Hartshorne. The final paragraph in this chapter states, "I should like to close by expressing the conviction that the chief obstacle to a more general appreciation of the greatness and truth of Whitehead's philosophy is not any defects it may contain, but that greatness and truth itself. Most of us, to think with any clearness, must drastically over-simplify reality."

The student who is content to base his religious views of life and immortality upon the teachings of Jesus will not need to make many excursions into the depths of Whitehead's teachings to find reconciliation and comfort. It is the student of philosophy who will most profit from reading this volume.

A. F. G.

Tall Tales From the Mother Lode

Ghost Town, by G. Ezra Dane in collaboration with Beatrice J. Dane. New York: Knopf. $3.50

MAKE ROOM next to your Bret Harte and Mark Twain volumes for a deserving collection of "genuwine" stories of California's Gold Rush and afterdays in the Mother Lode country.

"Ghost Town," by a son-mother writing crew, G. Ezra and Beatrice J. Dane, has been built upon scholarly research and persistent interviewing of oldest inhabitants of the mined gulches around Columbia, one time "about third" among California cities in size, near-capital, and now a ghost town itself.

Tasteful readers will appreciate the real achievement of the Danes in compiling vernacular stories which can be read without offense in mixed company before a winter's fire. No more robust era of Americana existed than those days following Sutter's discovery. The atmosphere and underlying virtues of so colorful a period have been caught on paper without serious sacrifice of taste or genuineness. Devotees of Harte and Twain will laud the authors for this "genuwineness" which, after all, is far more important than mere truthfulness.

In the manner of Twain's Simon Wheeler, who told the famous story of the jumping frog in neighboring Calaveras County, the Danes have devised a composite Old-Timer who, as narrator, sits on a corner stump to entertain any tourist who comes along.

"Tall" stories which may rank with the one about the double-crossed frog include: the trial in which goats were acquitted of quite goaty acts; the rise and fall of Antoine, a cook too good for the town; Nervi, a storekeeper who couldn't read anyone else's writing, but, then, no one else could read his; the acquisition, with the help of the 'Frisco Fire Department, of a fire engine originally ordered by the King of the Sandwich Isles; how a lawyer won a governor's pardon by purloining that list of 10,000 petitioners seeking Columbia for the State Capital; and how an Indian's golden frog gained weight.

More than a collection of entertaining tales, "Ghost Town" is important for its parade of historical events, astonishing discoveries, dramatic encounters, acts of heroism, and deeds of violence characteristic of the frontier 'fifties.

When the placers were worked out and the roaring camps subsided, pioneers who stayed on had time on their hands. The jewels of the book are the embellishments polished in idle hours atop a tilted chair at stove-side. The authors had a deep family interest in their study, for the first Ezra Dane came to Toulumne County from Massachusetts in the Rush, and the father and husband of the authors was born there.

Many serious nuggets are unearthed along with the humorous finds. Ever inspiring is the saga of the placer miners who co-operated in digging a 60-mile aqueduct through the Sierras to break a water monopoly. Reminders of the errors of "frontier justice" when dictated by mob hysteria are always timely. Other histories could profit in matching the fairness in presenting the factors giving rise to Joaquin Murieta, whose Robin Hood career answered the Americanos' oppression of Mexicans and Indians. A world in its second World War can see a lesson in Columbia's still-standing buildings of permanent materials constructed after the bitter experiences of the fires of '54 and '57.

R. K. S.

Music to Artur Schnabel

Music and the Line of Most Resistance, by Artur Schnabel. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.50.

OBSCURITY, as a virtue, seldom characterizes books published in these days of "putting things over." Modern writers, especially American writers, respond, with infrequent exceptions, to the demand of the rhetoricians for clearness and force, even though they may not always distinguish themselves on the score of elegance. Under a different rule, Artur Schnabel, the pianist, who puts out a small volume on music as an art, or, according to title, "Music and the line of most resistance," indulges a bent for obscurity and crypticism to the utmost. A good reason may be that, writing in English, he takes in hand a language not his by inheritance.

* * *

That, however, can hardly be the whole explanation. For he treats a subject that dresses up uncomfortably in a garment of words anyway; and while writers and speakers on what is called musical appreciation may dispute this, Mr. Schnabel goes on a line of another sort than theirs. In his little volume, he reproduces a series of talks which he gave a couple of years ago at the University of Chicago; and he must, on account of his imperspicuous style, have taxed the attention of his audiences, academic though they were. His ideas, nevertheless, clothed though they are in diction of dull and dun color, come through the wear all right.

The text of his communication, as edited and printed, stands in eight brief sections, or chapters; and perusal of them proves no task at all, in truth a joy, to a reader who entertains curiosity about the author's thinking. For Mr. Schnabel takes rank as a thinker. Nobody questions that who has heard him play the piano.

* * *

Indeed, his labored phraseology turns out to be no hindrance whatever to his message; and perhaps that happens because his discussions are completely individual and in no respect secondhand. We read his own observations and not his rewritten ones of authors who have preceded him. He even discusses the music of the classic Greeks, without reference to what others have said before. Very honestly he finds music in the days of Pericles rather nonexistent. Then, too, he looks into the Middle Ages and finds music for the first time coming into being at the summons of Christianity.

In broad view, he finds all music, whatever may chance to be its form and grade, serviceable to humanity in one way or another; but as for him, it holds interest in one chief regard, that of a fine art. He calls this art the modern world's—or, to be exact, Europe's—largest single gift to civilization.

W. P. T.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

I Live on Air, by A. A. Schechter, with Edward Anthony (Stokes, $3.75), reproduces the talk that marked certain radio presentations acclaimed at their moment, and tells of mike men's experiences with personages of sports and politics, as well as with that individual of individuals, the public. It reveals, too, in exciting or in jocose detail, as the case may be, the devices or the strategems by which an event outside routine, like a stratosphere flight or an archeological séance at the Egyptian Pyramids, was arranged and put through.

Ernie Pyle in England (McBride, $2), adds one more to the heap of volumes about the war turned out by newspaper correspondents. The peculiar literary advantage is that the writers are permitted to see sights ordinary people get no chance at, so that what in peacetimes would be a mere travel book becomes just now a thriller. Fact, under such circumstances, puts all imagination at a discount. Mr. Pyle's record has to do with the air raids over London, certain English county localities, and the Edinburgh-Glasgow region.

The Men Around Churchill, by René Kraus (Lippincott, $3), assembles 14 biographical sketches of the Prime Minister's chief associates. Taken together, they afford a picture of Britain in crisis, and they give at the same time an idea of the adjustments by which differences of opinion have been molded into a consistent war policy.

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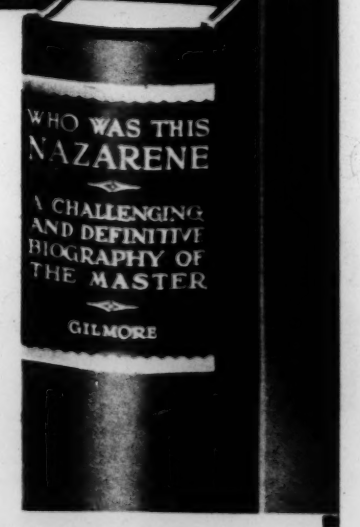
By Dr. ALBERT F. GILMORE



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. . Carry the War to Japan

(Continued from Page 3)

on the first day of war seems to be proof that her military feel that she has plenty. She also has boats of all kinds in greater abundance for needed purposes than any other belligerent.

Still she is weak if her industrial centers can be put out. Japan proper is built around two great roads. These are ancient roads, but modern Japan still follows them: the Hokkaido, which runs north from Tokyo to Aomori, and the Tokkaido, which runs east and west originally between Tokyo and Kyoto but now runs the whole length of the east and west part of the main island from Tokyo to Moji. Thus Tokyo and Osaka are the nerve, railway, and industrial centers of Japan. Just as in France all things centered in Paris, so in Japan all things center around the joining of the Tokkaido and the Hokkaido.

* * *

How to get to these centers? Well, the way must be blasted. The Japanese navy can keep off our ships and our airplane carriers as of today unless we have a fortunate time of it. Russia is of primary importance in the ultimate defeat of Japan and in the driving of the Japanese out of China. China must cease to be dependent upon one road, the precarious successor to the Burma Road. Entrance to China must also be via Russia. This is not easy, to be sure, but it is necessary both for us and for Russia. Russia is not at war with Japan. Russia for years has been the basis of Japan's greatest fears. She has been her excuse.

The Russian Bear must in some way become more than a "Bug-a-bear" for Japan. The United States should make friendship with Russia a primary war objective. Bases on Kamchatka are spoken of by President Roosevelt. Our aim should be lower and further into Asia. We should blast open a way to Vladivostok via the Aomori Straits, thus cutting Japan in half and becoming a threat not only to her mainland but also to Manchuria, Korea, and her forces in North China. Nothing would arouse the Chinese so much to activity, nothing would bring Russia's full power to our support, and nothing would so demoralize the people of Japan as the presence of American fighting forces so close to her great centers. That is our logical approach and that is our safest approach. It will bring ultimate relief to the Dutch, Hawaii, and the Philippines, because it will make it necessary for Japan to put her whole energy in defense of her own land.

* * *

This means the bitterest kind of war for us, rough seas, cold landing spots, and stormy weather. We must get Russia as a co-operating ally in this objective. We must fight desperate war to do it. Japan must be beaten by getting at her vital centers—cutting off her extremities will not do the task. Never must we underestimate the risk. Japan is great, powerful, knows how to fight, and her people have through the ages endured hardships and sufferings beyond our imagination. But we can win and we will win. My hope in saying this much is that we will strike with might, wherever we hit, that loss of life will not be greater than necessary, and that we plan to hit at the center, so that the war may not be one of long and needless suffering.

Language of the Heart

THE BIBLE, or portions of it, have been translated into 1,021 languages or dialects. The entire Bible has been translated into 180 languages; the entire New Testament into 539, and some effective parts of the Bible into the total of 1,021. One story completely explains the necessity and worth of this multiple translation.

The pastor of a suburban church tells of a family of Swedish descent, moving into his parish. While the rest of the family brought their membership to the church, no amount of persuasion was effective with the family matriarch. On being pressed for the reason for her holding back she said, "No, I must keep on going to the Swedish church in the city, though it is some distance away. When you preach, I understand what you say; it reaches my head; but the language in which you say it doesn't reach my heart." It is only the mother tongue which truly reaches the heart, and as religion is a thing of the heart, to be expressed in the language of the heart and home, if the Bible is to cover the world, it must be translated into the native tongues of the peoples of the world.

* * *

In 1938 a group of "literary missionaries" succeeded in putting a substantial part of the Bible into 12 languages whose people hitherto had known nothing of the Scriptures. These literary missionaries were of the generation of men and women who, for the last century or more, have been putting the Scriptures within reach of peoples at the rate of one new language in less than every two months. Yet it was not the work of just one year—1938—but the fruitage of toil of 10, 20, perhaps even 30 years.

To succeed as translator, authorities of the American Bible Society say one must know, and be able to use, the language of the people into whose tongue the translation is to be made; to achieve this, one must have lived among a people a long while. Most visitors to the lands of neglected peoples—such as merchants, government officials, travelers, students of the natural sciences, and the like, seldom stay more than a few weeks and are usually content to pick up only enough of the native tongue to allow them to transact their daily affairs in an approximate, pidgin lingo.

Usually, good will must definitely be established before any work can be done on translation. A people, let us say in Central Africa, may never have seen a white man before. The barrier of language may make one feel that the other is hostile. Then, by patience and persistence, after good will has been established, names of simple objects must be acquired. How shall the right word with just the right shade of meaning be found for *love, trust, forgiveness, power, repentance, peace*? And when the right word is found, how shall the translator learn to speak it as the natives do? In the Shan language in Burma a man may use the syllable "pa" five times in succession—Pa-pa-pa-pa-pa, and, by giving a different tone to each syllable, make it mean "My aunt went toward the jungle with fish slung on her shoulder," a statement which does not occur anywhere in the Bible, certainly. In the Valiente language, spoken in Panama, the syllable "ko" can mean *place, tied string, year, he, she, it, oil, line, time,* or *name,* depending on how the "o" is said.

* * *

A missionary among the Nyore people, of whom 300,000 live south of Lake Nyanza in the heart of Africa, couldn't find a word for "throne," to be used in translating various verses in the book of The Revelation. The only such piece of furniture the people had was a footstool, which, of course, wouldn't do. After many months, the translator chanced to hear a native describe how, in the old days, when many tribes were joined for war, one man was selected—"a la Foch"—to lead them all, and the young men went out to the forest and hewed out a high seat from a great tree for him to sit on. No one else was allowed to use this seat, and its use implied great honor. The seat was called "olaruba," and it was the word for "throne" which the translator had been looking for.

In an American Indian language used in the Southwest are a great variety of forms of the word *with*. In translating the phrase, "Lo, I am with you alway," the word was used whose significance was "to-go-along-with-in-dangerous-places-for-comfort-and-companionship."

If the world is ever to have peace, it will have it only when men truly understand each other. Apparently the only channel there will ever be for common understanding is the Bible, gradually becoming the possession of all people. There are many more languages than the 1,021 into which it has now been translated; perhaps as many as another thousand. And it is by no means all solemn and wearisome work. In an Eskimo dialect a literary missionary was translating the phrase, "Nation shall rise up against nation." By inadvertently changing one letter in a seventeen-letter word he discovered that he had made it read—"A pair of snowshoes shall rise up against a pair of snowshoes!"

JANET MABIE

..Yankee Eagles

(Continued from Page 4)

managers, who collectively supply the club with thousands of free tickets a month.

On highdays and holidays, instead of the boys going to the theater, the theater comes to the boys. Vic Oliver, Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon, Teddy Brown, Manning Sherwin, Dorothy Dickson and Carroll Gibbons are among the American artists who have been along to entertain at the club. Far from charging a fee, they gladly give their services. And I know of one, at least, who insisted on paying to appear. Sometimes the club puts on its own movie shows with full-length, up-to-date films and shorts.

* * *

But more important even than entertainment, to the lads on leave, is the fact that "membership" of the club enables them to secure a comfortable bed, with breakfast and a shower bath, for 2s. 6d. a night, at the club's dormitory annex at Princes Gardens, Knightsbridge. At these premises 180 men can be accommodated at one time and the level of comfort is high—central heating, carpets on the floor, proper beds, showers, a writing room, a big lounge with a radio, and pleasant gardens where the guests can sit around in the summer. King George and Queen Elizabeth recently visited this dormitory, when the Queen served tea and they talked with pilots of the American Eagle Squadron.

No food has ever been specially imported to the club, because the organizers were anxious to spare the shipping space. At the premises in Charing Cross Road are seats for only 46 in the restaurant, yet the club serves 200 lunches a day. The menu the day I was there was soup, stewed beef, and two vegetables, prunes and custard, for one shilling (25 cents).

* * *

When the club was opened for the benefit of serving men without regard to nationality, Americans formed a small, though growing, minority of its floating population. But news that the United States had entered the war and that an American Expeditionary Force was to muster in Britain raised at once a prospective problem of space inadequacy which could apparently be solved only by closing the club to non-Americans, by acquiring more accommodation, or by opening fresh clubs. The last is the course that would commend itself to anybody with experience of the real "home from home" provided by the first American Eagle Club in Charing Cross Road.

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. . U. S. Civil Service

(Continued from Page 7)

truth would jeopardize their opportunity of obtaining employment. Acknowledgment of facts of this nature does not mean that an applicant or eligible is eliminated from further consideration. The total picture, as determined by investigation, including attention to the eligible's present and recent behavior, determines the question of suitability. The person who acknowledges offenses has a much better chance of receiving the Commission's stamp of approval than does the person whose answers are proved by the investigation to be untrue.

▸ ▸ ▸

If serious derogatory evidence is revealed in the investigation, a "special hearing" is held for the purpose of giving the applicant full opportunity to present any facts in refutation of the derogatory evidence. The hearing is usually conducted under oath. When practicable, a witness is present.

The field examiner is a gatherer of facts which are presented to the Commission's central office for consideration. He himself does not determine eligibility. When he has completed his investigation, he dictates a report as to interviews, arrest record, and other facts, then submits the report to a senior examiner in his own office. The senior examiner reviews the report to make certain that it is adequate, then transmits it to the Investigations Division in the Commission's Washington office.

In Washington, the disposition of the report depends upon whether it contains unfavorable information regarding the eligible.

If it is a favorable report, the eligible is notified that his suitability has been established. If the report is unfavorable, indicating unsuitability, or possible unsuitability, it is carefully reviewed and analyzed by a group of examiners in the Investigations Division who comprise "the rating board."

The number of examiners who study the report depends upon whether it is clearly unfavorable or whether it presents questions and doubts; it also depends upon the nature of the action that is appropriate in the particular case. If the report is clearly unfavorable and action consists simply of a rating of ineligibility or cancellation of an application, the case may be handled by only one reviewing examiner. But a series of reviews —culminating in review by the Chief of the Investigations Division, and in some cases by the Civil Service Commissioners—is required when there are complications and when a penalty is to be imposed.

The principal forms of adverse action which are taken as a result of investigations are as follows: Simple ineligiblity; simple cancellation of application; ineligibility and cancellation; reprimand and warning; suspension from duty for varying periods; debarment from civil service examinations for periods ranging from one year to three years; removal from position.

▸ ▸ ▸

The civil service system in the United States has been called as democratic as the public school system. That this is true with reference to eligibility for competition in examinations is, I believe, generally known. I should like to call attention to the democratic nature of the procedure which is followed in determining character suitability. First, there is a fair and impartial investigation by an examiner who has been carefully chosen and trained for his job; second, if derogatory information is revealed by the investigation, the applicant is given an opportunity to place in the record an explanation or justification of the facts revealed; third, decision as to disposition of the case is made by a board of reviewing examiners, not by a single individual; fourth, if debarment from examinations or removal from the service is involved, the case is reviewed, not only by the Chief of the Investigations Division, but by the Civil Service Commissioners as well; finally, if the applicant believes that an injustice has been done him as a result of the decision in his case, the Commission may assign the case to its Board of Appeals and Reviews—a separate group which had no part in the investigation or in the decision resulting from it. The Board reviews the case and, if all essential facts are established, renders its decision. If certain pertinent facts are not in evidence or any serious doubts arise on the facts presented in the original investigation, the Board returns the case for further investigation or reinvestigation.

▸ ▸ ▸

This is a description of the Commission's character investigations. To a lesser extent, investigation is made in other classes of cases. The principal ones are: Reinstatements when previous service was terminated under serious charges; disability retirement; all cases of alleged frauds and irregularities in appointment; and violations of the Federal statutes limiting political activity of classified employees of a State or local agency whose principal employment is in connection with an activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States or by any Federal agency.

But our big job now is the recruitment of war workers, and every phase of our program is tuned to that effort. The main concern of our Investigations Division, therefore, is to maintain a barrier through which spies and saboteurs cannot pass. The very last place where such persons should have an opportunity of exercising their talents is within the structure of the Federal Government.

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LOOK FOR A FRIENDLY VISIT FROM YOUR AVON REPRESENTATIVE

. . Should the 40-Hour Week Law Go?

. . YES . .

(Continued from Page 2)

labor supply which the married women of the country can contribute. And, finally, there is the increase which comes from the normal growth of population.

From this total working force, amounting to perhaps as much as 57 or 58 million men and women at the present time, there must be subtracted the number of men and women absorbed into military services. So far, perhaps as many as 1,860,000 men have been utilized, with the possibility that this number will be doubled if the war continues for two or three years. Another subtraction from the total labor supply available for defense purposes is the minimum amount of labor which is necessary to produce for civilian needs. As we come closer to that minimum through voluntary and regulatory governmental action in cutting consumption, the number of workers in defense industries may be expected to rise from less than five million in 1941 to 23 or 24 million by 1944.

Appraisal then of the present situation does not show any surplus labor supply. The only alternative, since we need more production, is to increase our work per man. The average number of hours worked per week has gradually crept up from 37.3 in July, 1939, to 41 in August, 1941. Daily reports over the radio and in the press show that laborers are volunteering to work longer hours per day and more days a week. In order, however, to throw the whole might of our strength into full gear there should be a universal stepping up of the work week, and that at no advance in the hourly rates of pay.

Overtime pay, it must be emphasized, adds materially, and at the same time unnecessarily, to the cost of the war. It also adds to the danger of inflation which may still further raise the cost. Labor should be amply rewarded for its contribution to victory. But profiteering by labor should no more be tolerated than profiteering by capital. It cuts deeply against the grain of our men at arms to know that their sacrifices of job and home and possibly of life are rewarded so lightly, while their brothers draw down fat pay envelopes in safety, far from the fighting front. We should stop right now the cases of $75 or higher weekly pay checks for high school boys.

We ought if necessary to restrict the bargaining privileges of labor unions for the duration or, better still, we should freeze all wages at their existing base rates and suspend the requirement of a premium rate of pay for overtime. Even so, earnings would advance with an increase in the work week from 40 hours to 60—the pay envelope of the $1-an-hour man would be $60 a week instead of $40, a 50 per cent increase. If that did not cover rising prices, there should be a cost-of-living bonus, as in the Canadian plan, to take effect after—not before—the cost of living advanced.

Regardless of the amount of money we are willing and able to pour out, we must not lose sight of the fact that we can secure more production only by increasing the work week. The difference between a 40-hour week and a 50- or 60-hour schedule is well illustrated by simple computations of the total output under each alternative. If we work only the 40-hour maximum, the most we could spend on defense between June, 1941, and June, 1944, would be some $78,000,000,000. This figure assumes stable prices at 1941 levels and a stepping up of defense employment from the present 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the total working force. However, if the work week were increased to 50 hours in 1942 and 1943 and to 55 hours in 1944, it would be possible to produce nearly $95,000,000,000 worth of defense materials by June, 1944. A 60-hour week this year would still further expand our production capacity.

Will this be enough? How much will be needed to defeat the enemy? We have no definite knowledge of how much Germany and Japan are spending on their war efforts. Various estimates are in circulation which indicate that the Germans are allocating as much as 62 per cent of a total national income of 100 billion marks annually to their war machine. Dr. Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution challenges this estimate as far too high. Even so, it may be used as a measure of the maximum German capacity. Since there is no free exchange for converting dollars into marks, it cannot be ascertained how many dollars this would make. The latest New York quotation valued the mark at just under 40 cents. According to this measure, Germany is spending the equivalent of 24.8 billion dollars per year on defense.

How does this compare with our efforts? At the close of last year we were producing for defense at a rate close to $2,000,000,000 each month. It took us over a year and a half to reach that rate. For the entire year 1941 our total expenditures for defense, including lend-lease, were less than $15,000,000,000 out of a total national income of approximately $90,000,000,000. We must remember, however, that we started our defense program with a very small munitions industry; indeed, with no manufacturing capacity at all for many essential products. We have had to build factories, design and install machinery, train men, collect supplies of some strategic raw materials from abroad, and expand our domestic production of others. In view of these handicaps, the record is not disheartening.

In weighing the total situation, we can, of course, legitimately consider the resources and production of our Allies. Great Britain is devoting from a third to a half of her national income to defense, the equivalent of about $17,000,000,000 per year for the higher ratio. Thus for the year 1941 the combined British-American totals approximate $30,000,000,000, or not far from the Axis total. Certainly we have no adequate margin of safety in these figures. While some additions to both sides of the equation should be made to allow for other Allies and for Japan and Italy, there is very little encouragement for us in these estimates.

No other course than hard work and lots of it lies ahead. It seems inevitable that the wages and hours legislation must be suspended for the duration. But suspended only, not repealed, for we do not want to sacrifice permanently this social gain. The laws will be needed, moreover, to serve the very useful function of facilitating the shift back from war to peace production. Reducing the work week from 60 to 40 hours' maximum after the emergency would be a significant aid in preventing postwar unemployment.

Patriotic labor leaders, businessmen, big and little, and our Government will have to grapple with this problem for immediate solution. Let us insist upon action now for victory.

. . NO . .

(Continued from Page 2)

stepping up of basic hourly wage rates that will be hard to deflate, if that is necessary, after the war, even though average hours of employment may fall back to less than 40.

If the emergency thus brings about an inflation of standard hourly wage rates, or even a moderate increase of them, the postwar adjustment back to a normal pay basis is going to be much more difficult than it need be. The employee who has come to consider himself a $1.10-an-hour man bristles at the thought of being set back to $1 an hour. Unions and political groups tend to make a fetish of these hourly rates and to regard them as a measure of achievement. They would certainly resist reduction.

On the other hand, if the extra payment for lengthened wartime working hours is made by the overtime method—and some increased incentive has seemed inescapable—the war "bonus" goes with the extra hours of employment, not with the ordinary peacetime working hours. Hence it is easier to lop off when the emergency is over and employment falls back to normal.

In fact, the bonus rate of pay then is automatically dropped because overtime no longer is being worked, and the employee accepts this discontinuance of time and a half in his pay envelope as a matter of course. Thus, by adherence to the nominal 40-hour week and payment of time and a half for employment above it, the peacetime wage scale does not become so much inflated and the worker's earning rate goes back to normal without the psychological struggle involved in a change of base rates.

Actually, the percentage increase that can come about by overtime payments alone (assuming these are made at time and a half) is not very great. Even if operation is stepped up to 60 hours a week, which is the practical maximum in most industries and beyond the peak efficiency for some, the result is an increase of only 16 2-3 per cent in the hourly rate averaged back over the entire week. That is, to take again the case of the $1-an-hour man, he would receive $70 for 60 hours' work, or an average of $1.16 2-3 per hour.

These assumed increases of 10 to 16 per cent are not much more, if any, than the increases in cost of living despite our best efforts at price control. Ideally, a flat price structure would be most desirable, but the indications are that the best Mr. Henderson and others in Washington hope for is a regulated rise. To hold the increase of costs below 17 per cent would be better than the United States, or probably any other nation, has done in any previous major war.

If it seemed feasible simply to freeze the prevailing hourly wage rates, with some sliding scale for cost-of-living adjustment, this would be excellent. But I would argue in that case that such a freezing gave assurance against production costs being prohibitively increased by overtime or by a combination of wage rises and overtime. With this assurance it should be the more possible to retain requirement of time and a half after 40 hours as a deterrent to working some individuals beyond the point of efficiency.

But in that rise and in the admittedly dangerous tendencies toward wage inflation, the most serious factor is not the payment of a premium for overtime. The most disrupting factor, the unlimited one and the one that can be hardest to realign after the war, is the increase in basic hourly rates of pay when these rates are pushed up by wartime demands and sometimes multiplied in turn by time and a half for overtime.

The leverage on these rates, as has been indicated, comes largely from unions or individuals in favorable bargaining positions. Wage scales in the higher brackets are a matter of union contracts or pay for special skills, not a result of the minimums in the Federal wage and hour law. The worst abuses are union contracts which in some instances still call for double time on Sundays and holidays.

These situations would not be remedied or reached by repealing or suspending the Labor Standards Act. One effect of that suspension would be to take away the protection of many thousands of unorganized workers at the lower wage levels. These might be required to work 50 or 60 hours without any differential for overtime, while others able to bargain for time and a half would get it.

Consequently, I would submit the proposition to labor union leadership and to the labor movement generally that if the unions are interested in the social gains represented in the 40-hour law, it rests very largely with them to help preserve that law. Not by lobbying or pressure, but by being reasonable in their other demands.

If by collective bargaining or exploitation of the war emergency the unions push basic hourly wage rates up in advance of the cost of living, it is reasonable to expect that the public will conclude, with Dr. and Mrs. Engle, that time and a half overtime is too expensive and that it is adding too much to the cost of the war.

However, if unions will restrain themselves in their demands for increases of basic wages, then I would submit that the time and a half method for payment over 40 hours can be safely retained and will work out more fairly and more flexibly than its probable alternative. It would preserve the framework for a return to more nearly normal hourly rates after the war and would preserve the framework of working-hours limitation considered desirable in times of peace.

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A large staff of trained specialists, greatly augmented since the nation went to war, under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Carlmark, plays one of the most important roles in all operations of aircraft from March Field, California, the West Coast's largest army air base.

With their far-reaching contacts, their round-the-clock observation, analysis and forecasting, they eliminate untold hazards from the Army flyer's skypath and enable him to plot a course that winds sometimes like a thread through a jumble of conflicting elements.

If you, a civilian, could walk into their office, which you can't, you would be astounded by the staccato of teletype machines, a dazzling array of charts and maps, and the presence of instruments bearing such tongue-twisting names as theodolite, psychrometer, micro-barograph, anemometer, anemoscope, to mention a few.

Main duty of the weather office is forecasting for the Army pilots who conduct operations from the air base. From this department the pilot ascending from the March Field runways obtains information which tells him not only the route to fly but also at what altitude. He learns what nature of weather he may expect and in what areas different conditions exist. Stepping from the dispatcher's office with his clearance papers, he knows what type of clouds he may fly over, whether he will run into ice or snow; he even knows what time he will make on his flight because of prevailing head or tail winds.

At the March Field weather office a complete picture of weather conditions all over the country is maintained hourly, several thousand reports from hundreds of other weather stations being received. Surface maps are consulted, lines, code letters, and other symmols resembling Egyptian hieroglyphics to a layman are read with rapidity and understanding and converted into a clear picture which the pilot carries with him in flight, insurance for the success of his mission.

Personnel of the Weather Service is among the cream of technical officer and enlisted material. Lieut.-Colonel Carlmark is a graduate of West Point, Kelly Field Flying School, and other service schools. He holds a Masters Degree from the California Institute of Technology. Before acceptance in a weather squadron, enlisted men are required to possess high educational qualifications. They must pass difficult examinations before being sent to the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, for a six-months' course embracing such subjects as theory of meteorology, practical forecasting, college algebra, physics, differential and integral calculus.

The Army Air Corps has also set up a program to meet the increasing demand for meterologists whereby enlisted men possessing proper qualifications may be appointed aviation cadets and upon completion of their training are commissioned as second lieutenants. Officers qualified may train in grade. The prospective candidate must have been at least in his senior year at a recognized college, have specialized in the sciences or engineering and have completed satisfactorily thorough courses in mathematics. It is preferred that he should have had some training in differential equations and vector analysis. He must have passed his 20th but not his 27th birthday, and be an unmarried citizen of good character and health.

This training will be given at several leading universities in the form of postgraduate courses in meterology. Schools designated as training centers are California Institute of Technology, the University of California at Los Angeles, Chicago University, New York University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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MADISON, N. J.

Over the Editor's Desk

AFTER his university studies in Utah, Elbert D. Thomas, U. S. Senator from Utah since 1933, served as a missionary of the Latter Day Saints' Church in Japan, 1907-12. A year of travel and study followed in Asia and Europe, then he began teaching and executive work in the University of Utah, which continued for 20 years. He received degrees from that university and the University of California, the University of Southern California, and National University, Washington, D. C. He served in the Major Inspector General's Department in the Utah National Guard, 1917-26. He is a member of several American-Oriental societies, and a number of scholastic organizations. He has taught Latin, Greek, international law, and political science. He is the author of "Sukui No Michi" in Japanese, "Chinese Political Thought," and many magazine articles on Oriental affairs and international relations.

Nathanael H. Engle, alone and with Mrs. Engle, has written many studies in books and articles of current economic problems, particularly in relation to marketing; has edited marketing journals, and has served the Government in various capacities related to his specialties. He was economist with the Brookings Institution, 1932-33, and has conducted courses in economics and marketing at several universities. He is now director of research at the University of Washington in Seattle, his alma mater.

Tully Nettleton is a staff writer on the Monitor's editorial page.

What the Eagle Club in London is doing to entertain United States and Canadian soldiers in the British war service is told by R. Maillard Stead of the European Bureau staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

Wide was the pleasure, among those who study good work being done in motion pictures, when word came that Joan Fontaine had been awarded the Motion Picture Academy's "Oscar" as the best actress in films for 1941 for her performance in "Suspicion." Frank Daugherty, the Monitor's Hollywood film correspondent, tells of his recent talk with Miss Fontaine, who is Mrs. Brian Aherne off the screen.

Margery Rae and Esther Robb are Midwest free-lance writers who often collaborate.

U. S. Bajpai, now pursuing graduate studies at Harvard University, describes India's problems of defense.

So closely is the United States Civil Service connected with the international affairs of the nation these days that there is special point to the description of the workings of the service, as told by Harry B. Mitchell, of which he has been president since 1933.

Food for Defense

The part of Government in the agricultural division of the war effort is to advise farmers on what production is needed, to help them plan for it in advance, and then to give them all possible help in overcoming the obstacles that stand in the way.—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

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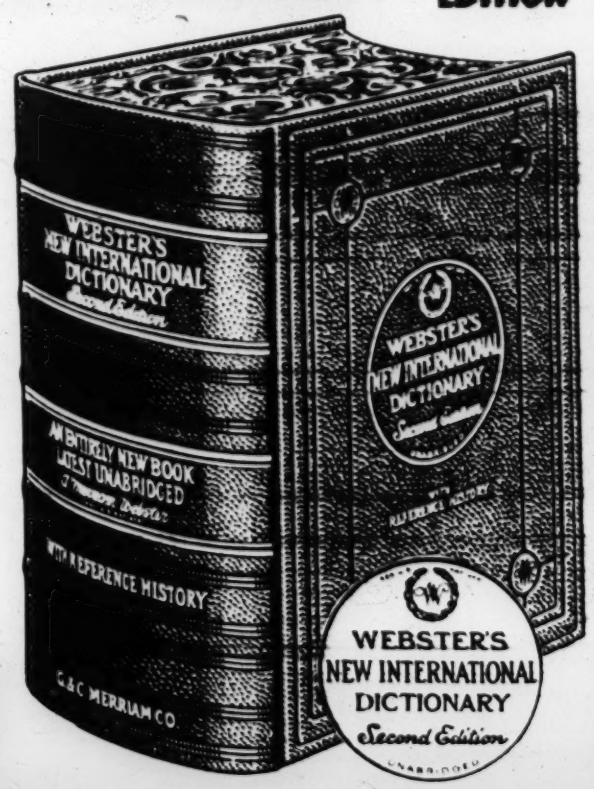

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